



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

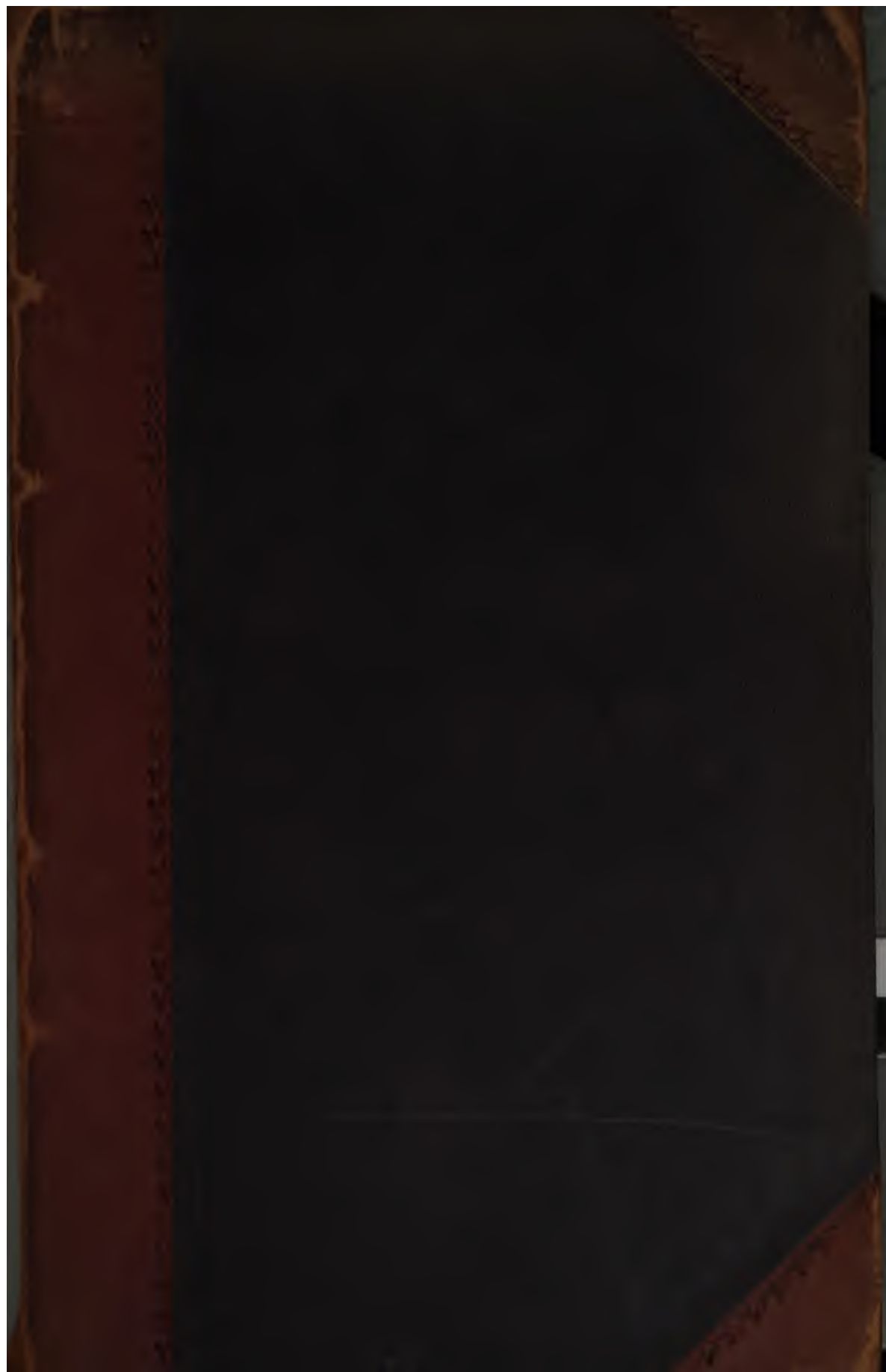
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



0000022000

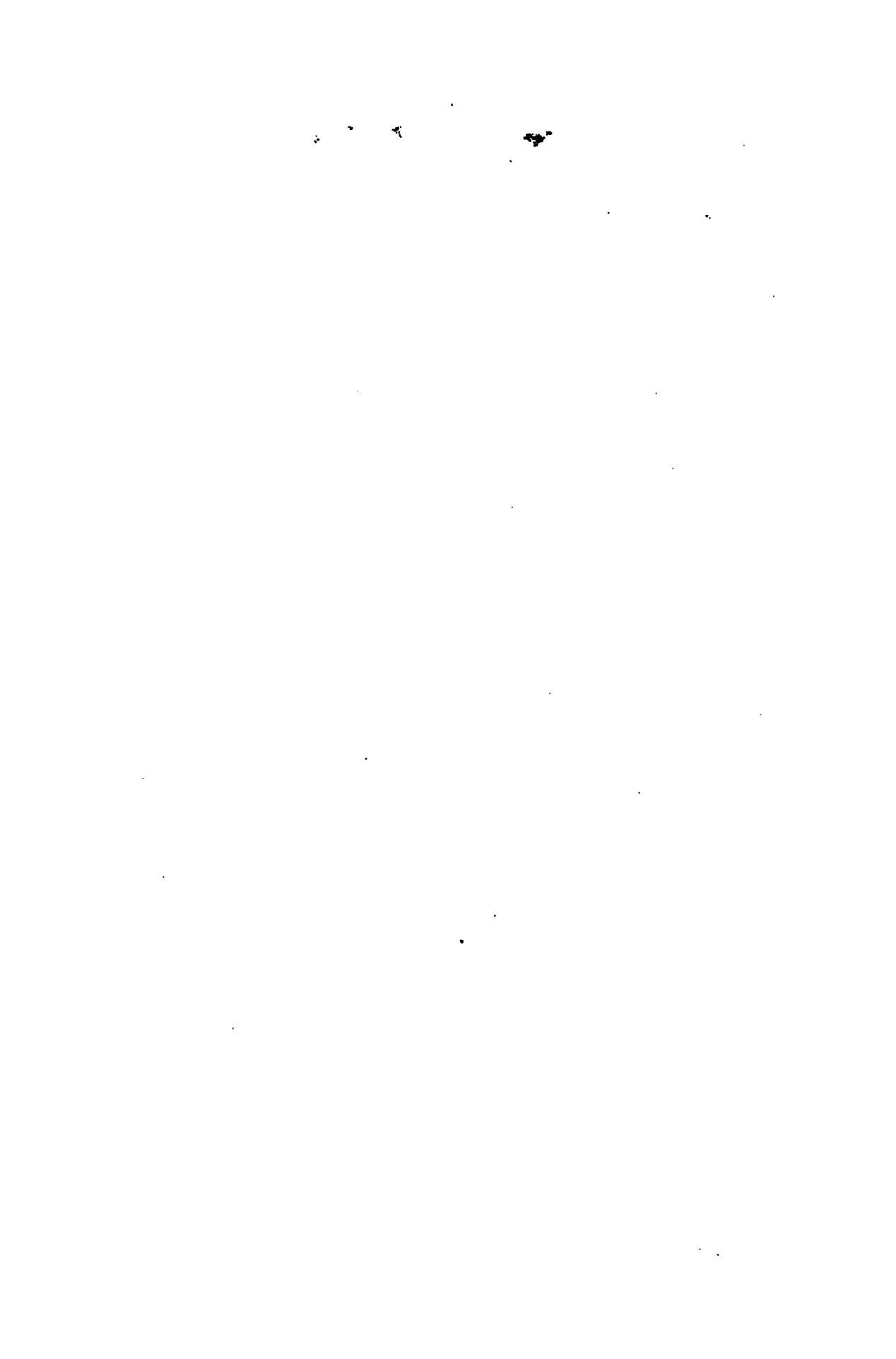
[

VER

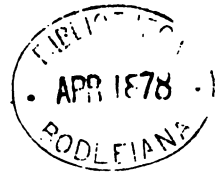
78

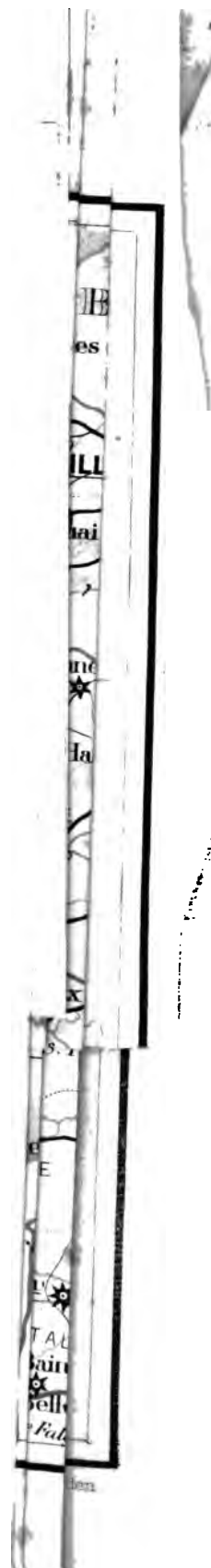
ANA

1









THE
ARMED STRENGTH
OF
FRANCE.

COMPILED IN THE INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE QUARTERMASTER
GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, HORSE GUARDS, WAR OFFICE,

BY

MAJOR C. J. EAST, 57TH REGIMENT, D.A.Q.M.G.



LONDON:

Printed under the Superintendence of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,

AND SOLD BY

W. CLOWES & SONS, 13, Charing Cross; HARRISON & SONS, 59, Pall Mall;
W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo Place; W. MITCHELL, 39, Charing Cross;
LONGMAN & Co., Paternoster Row; TRÜBNER & Co., 57 & 59, Ludgate Hill;
STANFORD, Charing Cross; and C. KEGAN PAUL & Co., 1, Paternoster Square.

Also by GRIFFIN & Co., The Hard, Portsea;

A. & C. BLACK, Edinburgh;

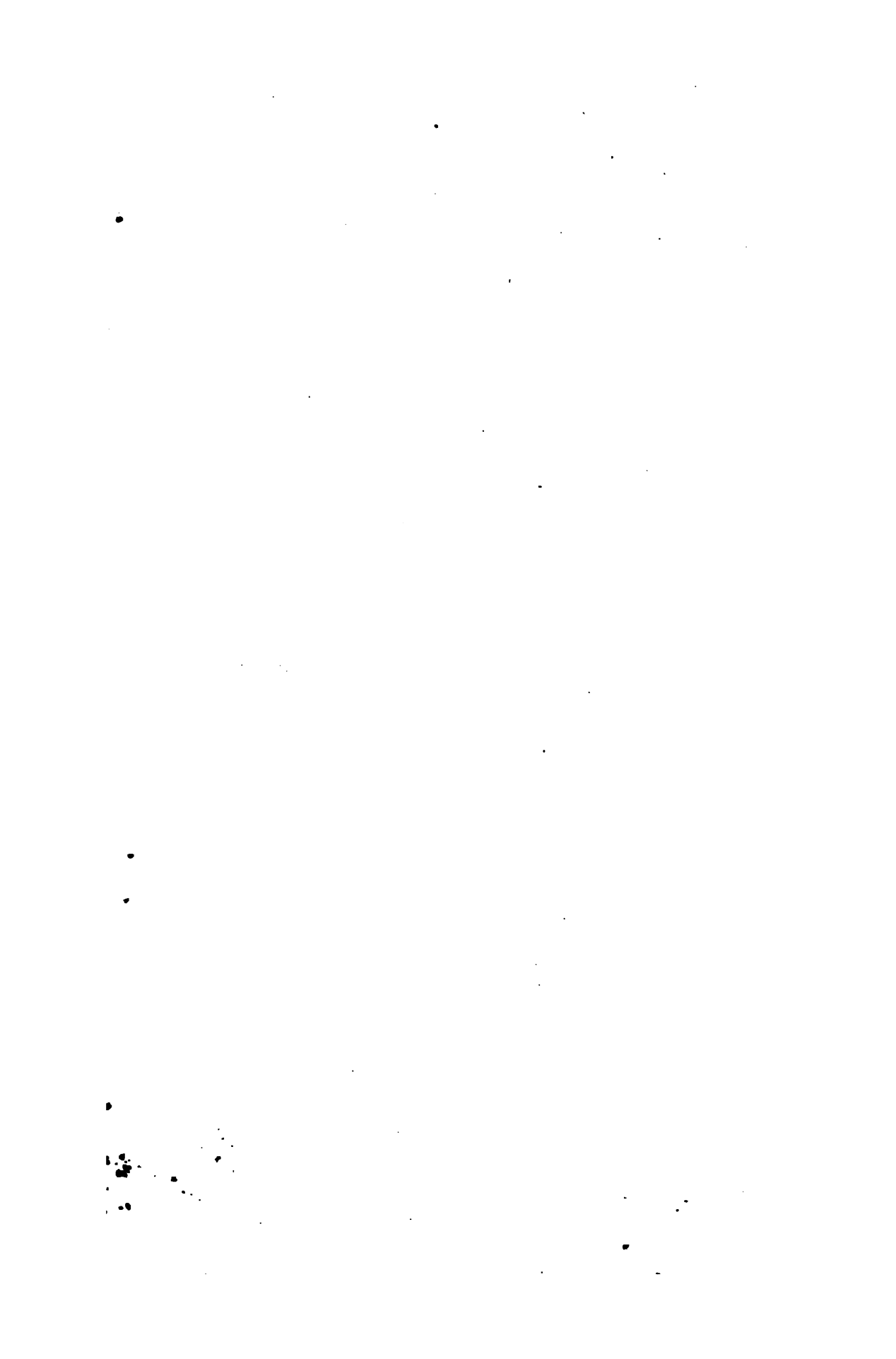
ALEX. THOM, Abbey Street, and E. PONSONBY, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1877.

Price Seven Shillings and Sixpence.

231. a. 139

49



PREFACE.

IN the preparation of the Armed Strength of France, information has been principally obtained from the following sources :—

Journal Militaire Officiel.
Journal Officiel de la République Française.
Moniteur de l'Armée.
The *réglements* of the different arms.
Army and Navy Lists.
The Budget.
Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers.
Spectateur Militaire.
Journal des Sciences Militaires.
Cours d'Administration Militaire, by Vauchelle.
Manuel de Législation, d'Administration, &c., by Beaugé.
Agenda d'Infanterie, by Mesny.
Cours d'Art Militaire, by Barthélemy.
Statistique de la France, by M. Block.
Dictionnaire de la France, by Peigné.
Agenda d'État-major.
Revue d'Artillerie.
L'Artillerie actuelle en France, by Alcan.
Répartition et Emplacement des Troupes de l'Armée Française.
Revue Maritime et Coloniale.
La Marine Militaire de la France, by Delabre,
Registrande der Geographisch-statistischen Abtheilung des
Grossen Generalstabes.
Jahresberichte über die Veränderungen und Fortschritte
im Militairwesen, by H. v. Löbell.
Encyclopædia Britannica.

The only colony in which France has any regular troops is Algeria ; all other colonies are garrisoned by marine troops, which are under the administration of the Minister of Marine and Colonies. The first part of this work is confined to an account of the regular army and its institutions ; the second part

describes the navy, the marine troops, and the native troops employed in the colonies.

Lieut. N. Y. Lloyd, 82nd Regiment, ~~has~~ rendered valuable assistance in the preparation of this volume.

C. J. E.

Intelligence Branch,
Quartermaster General's Department,
October 1877.

CONTENTS.

I. THE LAND FORCES.

	Page
I. INTRODUCTION - - - - -	1
Area and extent of France - - - - -	"
Population - - - - -	"
Civil administration - - - - -	"
Gradual growth of military expenditure - - - - -	3
Military strength at various periods - - - - -	4
II. MILITARY LAWS AND DECREES - - - - -	5
III. WAR MINISTRY - - - - -	6
IV. MILITARY HIERARCHY - - - - -	11
V. POSITIONS OF OFFICERS - - - - -	"
Activity or <i>disponibilité</i> - - - - -	"
Non-activity - - - - -	12
Reserve - - - - -	"
<i>Réforme</i> - - - - -	"
<i>Retraite</i> or pension - - - - -	13
VI. RECRUITING AND STRENGTH OF ARMY - - - - -	"
<i>a. Recruiting</i> - - - - -	"
General rules - - - - -	"
Periods of service - - - - -	16
Engagements and re-engagements - - - - -	"
One year volunteers - - - - -	"
Distribution of men for service - - - - -	"
Recruiting results - - - - -	17
<i>b. Strength of Army</i> - - - - -	"
Active army - - - - -	"
Reserve of active army - - - - -	18
Territorial army - - - - -	19
Reserve of territorial army - - - - -	"
Recapitulation - - - - -	20
VII. GENERAL ORGANISATION AND TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY - - - - -	"
VIII. COMMANDS - - - - -	22
IX. MOBILISATION - - - - -	23
X. ADMINISTRATION OF THE ARMY - - - - -	24
The Minister of War - - - - -	"
Establishments and special departments - - - - -	25
Armies, army corps, Divisions, and brigades - - - - -	"
The medical service - - - - -	26
Control of the administration - - - - -	27
XI. THE ACTIVE ARMY - - - - -	28
Infantry - - - - -	"
Cavalry - - - - -	32
Artillery - - - - -	34
Engineers - - - - -	39
Military Train - - - - -	40

	Page
XII. GENERAL OFFICERS AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS OF	
THE ARMY - - - - -	42
General officers - - - - -	"
General staff - - - - -	43
Corps of control of War Administration - - -	44
XIII. SPECIAL STAFFS, DEPARTMENTS, AND ESTABLISHMENTS	45
Artillery staff and establishments - - - -	"
Engineer staff and establishments - - - -	49
The corps of military intendance - - - -	52
Officers of administration - - - - -	53
Corps of medical officers, and hospital establishments -	54
Sections of staff and recruiting clerks - - -	57
Sections of clerks and military workmen of the administra- tion - - - - -	59
Sections of hospital orderlies - - - - -	60
Chaplains - - - - -	61
Veterinary department - - - - -	"
Interpreters - - - - -	62
The department of recruiting and mobilisation - -	63
Treasury and postal department - - - -	64
The military telegraph department - - - -	66
The military railway department - - - -	69
XIV. MILITARY SCHOOLS - - - - -	73
<i>Prytanée Militaire</i> - - - - -	"
Polytechnic School - - - - -	74
Special Military School of Saint-Cyr - - - -	76
School of application for the artillery and engineers -	77
" " staff - - - - -	78
Superior military school - - - - -	79
School of application for the cavalry - - - -	81
School of military surgery and pharmacy - - -	83
School of administration at Vincennes - - -	85
Normal school of gymnastics - - - - -	86
Four regional musketry schools - - - - -	87
Sub-officers' school - - - - -	"
Artillery schools - - - - -	89
Engineer regimental schools - - - - -	90
Regimental schools - - - - -	91
School for boys - - - - -	92
XV. MILITARY JUSTICE AND DISCIPLINE - - - -	93
Personnel - - - - -	"
Establishments - - - - -	94
Military tribunals - - - - -	95
Discipline and discipline troops - - - -	99
XVI. REMOUNTS AND HORSE CONSCRIPTION - - - -	105
Remount dépôts - - - - -	"
Horse and mule population - - - - -	107
Mounting of officers - - - - -	"
Law on conscription of horses - - - - -	108
Law on studs and remounts - - - - -	"

	Page
XVII. NATIVE AFFAIRS IN ALGERIA - - - -	109
XVIII. GENDARMERIE, INCLUDING THE GARDE RÉPUBLICAINE - -	"
XIX. SAPEURS-POMPIERS OF PARIS - - - -	112
XX. INTERIOR ADMINISTRATION OF CORPS AND ESTABLISH- MENTS - - - -	"
Administrative Council - - - -	113
The major - - - -	115
Treasurer or paymaster - - - -	"
The clothing officer - - - -	116
XXI. TRANSPORT - - - -	117
a. Army transport - - - -	"
b. Staff and regimental - - - -	118
Baggage - - - -	121
Ammunition - - - -	122
Pioneer tools - - - -	"
Reserve of clothing and necessities - - - -	"
Provisions of 1st line - - - -	"
XXII. SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS AND FORAGE - - - -	123
XXIII. CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT - - - -	125
Magazines - - - -	"
Individual necessary fund - - - -	126
Dress orders - - - -	"
Distinctive marks of rank - - - -	127
Infantry - - - -	130
Cavalry - - - -	134
Artillery - - - -	137
Engineers - - - -	138
Military train - - - -	"
Gendarmerie - - - -	139
Administrative troops - - - -	"
Military telegraphists - - - -	"
Sections of railway workmen - - - -	"
Officers - - - -	"
Pioneer tools - - - -	143
XXIV. ARMS AND AMMUNITION - - - -	144
Infantry - - - -	145
Mounted troops - - - -	148
Field artillery - - - -	149
Mitrailleurs - - - -	152
Mountain guns - - - -	153
Siege and garrison artillery - - - -	154
Coast and naval artillery - - - -	156
XXV. PROMOTION - - - -	157
Promotion schedules - - - -	158
Conditions for passing from one class to another - -	159
Soldiers - - - -	"
Officers - - - -	"
Promotion to corporal and sub-officer - - - -	160
„ of officers - - - -	"
„ on active service - - - -	161
The territorial army - - - -	162

	Page
XXVI. REWARDS - - - - -	162
Legion of Honour - - - - -	"
The military medal - - - - -	164
Other medals - - - - -	165
XXVII. PAY AND ALLOWANCES - - - - -	"
A. Pay proper - - - - -	166
a. Pay of active service - - - - -	"
Whilst present with the colours - - - - -	"
Whilst absent; leave of absence and furloughs - - - - -	167
Tables of pay - - - - -	169
<i>Disponibilité</i> - - - - -	"
b. Pay of non-activity - - - - -	"
c. Pay of <i>réforme</i> - - - - -	170
d. Pay of cadre of reserve - - - - -	"
B. Accessories of pay - - - - -	"
a. Pay for length of service - - - - -	"
b. Indemnities or allowances - - - - -	171
To instructors - - - - -	"
When marching - - - - -	"
<i>En rassemblement</i> - - - - -	172
When stationed in Paris - - - - -	"
" " Algeria - - - - -	"
When in command - - - - -	173
For office expenses - - - - -	"
To officers surveying - - - - -	174
To baggage masters - - - - -	"
For equipment - - - - -	"
When going on field service - - - - -	175
For loss of horses and effects - - - - -	"
For change of uniform - - - - -	"
C. Individual fund (<i>masse individuelle</i>) - - - - -	"
D. Maintenance funds (<i>masses d'entretien</i>) - - - - -	176
General fund - - - - -	"
Harness and shoeing fund - - - - -	177
Regimental carts and shoeing fund - - - - -	"
E. Deduction from pay when lodging is provided - - - - -	"
XXVIII. PENSIONS - - - - -	178
For length of service - - - - -	"
For wounds and infirmities - - - - -	180
Widows and orphans - - - - -	181
XXIX. HÔTEL NATIONAL DES INVALIDES - - - - -	"
XXX. TERRITORIAL ARMY - - - - -	183
XXXI. CUSTOMS AND FOREST GUARDS - - - - -	184

II.—THE NAVAL FORCES.

	Page
I. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION - - - - -	187
Ministry of Marine - - - - -	"
Councils, committees, and commissions - - - - -	188
General inspections - - - - -	191
Depôt of maritime maps and plans - - - - -	192
II. ARSENALS AND ESTABLISHMENTS - - - - -	"
<i>Arrondissements maritimes</i> - - - - -	"
<i>Sous-arrondissements maritimes</i> - - - - -	195
Establishments not forming part of naval ports - - - - -	"
III. RECRUITING OF THE NAVY - - - - -	196
Maritime inscription - - - - -	"
Voluntary engagements - - - - -	197
General recruiting - - - - -	198
Hierarchy and promotion - - - - -	"
Reserve - - - - -	199
IV. THE DIFFERENT CORPS OF THE NAVY - - - - -	"
Naval officers - - - - -	"
Maritime engineers (naval architects) - - - - -	202
Engineer hydrographers - - - - -	"
Officers of the commissariat - - - - -	"
Medical department - - - - -	204
Chief mechanics and principal mechanics - - - - -	"
Victualling clerks and fleet magazine men - - - - -	205
Sailors, on shore and afloat - - - - -	"
Organisation of divisions - - - - -	"
Topmen - - - - -	206
Gunners - - - - -	"
Fusiliers - - - - -	207
Helmsmen - - - - -	"
Mechanicians and stokers - - - - -	"
Marine veterans - - - - -	208
Naval pupils - - - - -	"
Troops of the marine and colonies - - - - -	"
Marine infantry - - - - -	"
Artillery of the marine and colonies - - - - -	209
Maritime gendarmerie - - - - -	210
Colonial gendarmerie - - - - -	"
Naval armourers - - - - -	"
Senegal riflemen - - - - -	"
Senegal spahis - - - - -	"
Corps of sepoy - - - - -	"
Company of natives at St. Marie - - - - -	"
Discipline company - - - - -	211
Colonial discipline corps - - - - -	"
Military superintendents of colonial penitentiaries - - - - -	"
Colonial militia - - - - -	"

	Page
V. VARIOUS CORPS AND AGENTS - - - -	212
VI. MASTERS, COAST GUARDS, AND SUPERVISORS, &c. - -	213
VII. NAVAL SCHOOLS	214
VIII. MARITIME JUSTICE - - - - -	216
IX. NAVAL EXPENDITURE - - - - -	218
X. COMPOSITION OF FLEET IN COMMISSION BY NAVAL STATIONS - - - - -	219
XI. LIST OF THE IRONCLAD VESSELS OF THE FRENCH NAVY -	220

TABLES - - - - -	222
APPENDIX A. - - - - -	296

ARMED STRENGTH OF FRANCE.

I.—THE LAND FORCES.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

THE total area of France, including Corsica and the other islands lying close to the coast, is 216,591 square miles.* The colonial possessions comprise 173,752 square miles, of which 150,585 belong to Algeria. Area and extent of France

The length of France from north to south on the meridian of Paris is 600 miles. This length is measured from Dunkerque, through Paris, to the pass of Falguères in the Pyrenees. The breadth from east to west, from Mont-Donon in the Vosges, to Cape Saint-Mathieu (Finistère) is 540 miles. Following the sinuosities which exist, the frontiers of France have a length of 2,955 miles, of which 1,548 miles are on the sea coast and 1,407 miles on the land frontiers. The land frontiers border on the following countries for the distances mentioned:—Belgium and the grand duchy of Luxembourg, 320 miles, Germany (Alsace-Lorraine), 208 miles, Switzerland and Italy, 519 miles, and Spain, 360 miles. The maritime frontier has a length of 570 miles on the English Channel, 585 miles on the Atlantic, and 393 miles on the Mediterranean.

Up to 1866 the population of France increased slightly every year, and according to the census then taken numbered 38,067,064. Population. In 1872 it was found that on territory which remained French, a decrease of 369,110 had taken place, and by adding to this number the population of the provinces ceded to Germany, the total decrease was found to amount to 1,964,143, leaving the population of France therefore at 36,102,921.

In 1866 the number of inhabitants per square mile was 181·5, and in 1872, 176·8.† In the former year, out of every 10,000 inhabitants, 2,316 lived in towns.

Of the total population there were in 1872, 17,980,476 males and 18,122,445 females.

It is owing to the completeness and perfection of the civil administration in France, that it has been possible to carry out so systematically and so rapidly, the new recruiting law and the territorial organisation of the army. This administration at every stage of its hierarchy,—at the centre, at the department, Civil administration.

* The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 121,607 square miles.

† In Great Britain and Ireland there are 260·1 inhabitants to the square mile.
42533.

at the *arrondissement*, and at the *commune*, has executive agents and consulting councils.

The actual government is constituted as follows :—The executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic, assisted by a Council of State and by a Council of Ministers. The legislative power belongs to the two Chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Of the 300 members of the Senate, 225 are elected by the departments for nine years, and are renewable by thirds every three years; the remaining 75 are elected by the Chamber of Deputies for life. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage.

At the central administration are the Ministers, who are both political and administrative officials, and have under their charge the following nine ministries :—1, Finances; 2, Justice and Public Worship; 3, Foreign Affairs; 4, Interior and General Civil Government of Algeria; 5, War; 6, Marine and Colonies; 7, Public Instruction and Fine Arts; 8, Agriculture and Commerce; 9, Public Works.

The territorial division of the country comprises departments, *arrondissements*, cantons, and *communes*.

There are 87 departments, each of which is administered by a prefect, who is appointed by the Chief of the State on the proposition of the Minister of the Interior. The prefect is both the organ of the Government and the representative of the interests of the department. Although named on the proposition of the Minister of the Interior, he is the agent of all the ministries, and his authority embraces all branches of the public service within the limits of his department. He is assisted in his administration by two councils, one elective, the *Conseil Général*; the other, named by the Chief of the executive power, the *Conseil de Préfecture*. This latter council consists of three or four members, and does not possess the same influence or importance as the general council. The general council is composed of as many members as there are cantons in the department. The members serve for six years; they are renewed half at a time every three years, and are indefinitely re-eligible. This council meets in ordinary session twice a year, once in August for a month, and at any other time it may itself fix, for a fortnight. The council elects for the interval of the sessions a departmental committee of from four to seven members, which regulates any affairs delegated to it by the council, or deliberates on those which may be referred by the prefect. General councils are prohibited from discussing political questions.

Next to the department comes the intermediate administrative division, the *arrondissement*, which forms an administrative section, but has no special individuality, and does not possess, like the department or the *commune*, property nor its own budget. In each *arrondissement* the government is represented by a *sous préfet*, who is named by the Chief of the State. This official has within the limits of his circumscription a much more limited authority than a prefect, and, as a rule, he is only an

agent of supervision and of execution, and for the transmission of information. However, he has a certain individual authority, especially in financial and recruiting questions. Each *arrondissement* has its council, which has as many members as the *arrondissement* has cantons, provided, however, that the number of members does not exceed nine. The members are elected for six years and are renewed, half at a time, every three years. The number of *arrondissements* is 363.

The *arrondissement* comprises within its circumscription the canton, which consists of an agglomeration of several *communes*. The canton forms the limit, within which the justice of the peace exercises his jurisdiction; it forms also a base for the election of *conseils généraux* and *conseils d'arrondissements* and for the operations of army recruiting, but it does not form an administrative unity properly so called. The number of cantons is 2,850.

The *commune* is the first administrative circumscription of the country met with. It may be considered as an assemblage of individuals drawn together by habitual relations and similar interests, and united by a community of rights and duties; under this aspect it forms a separate unit, having an existence and individuality of its own, and the law gives it the right of holding possessions, of making contracts, and of pleading in its own name in a court of justice. The *commune* is administered by a *maire* (mayor) and *adjoints* (deputies), who are assisted by a municipal council. In the chief towns of departments, *arrondissements*, and cantons, the mayors and deputies are named by the Government; in other *communes* they are elected by the municipal council. They are named for five years, and their services are gratuitous. The mayor is on one hand the agent of the Government, and in this capacity has to publish laws and decrees, superintend their execution, prepare electoral and recruiting lists, &c., and on the other hand he is the chief of the municipality, and as such it is his duty to represent the community in all acts which concern it, manage its property, defend its interests, and provide for its local police. There is one deputy in a *commune* of 2,500 inhabitants or less; there are two in *communes* having from 2,500 to 10,000 inhabitants; in *communes* where the population is more numerous the Government has the right of naming one deputy more for each excess of 20,000 inhabitants. The deputies are named as above explained, and their services are gratuitous. They have no functions of their own, but carry out any that may be delegated by the mayor, and replace him whenever he may be absent. The number of the members of the municipal council is fixed according to the population. They are elected for five years. The number of *communes* is 37,386.

The expenditure on the army has varied considerably in former years, and it is only since the war of 1870-71, that it has permanently attained the high figure at which it now stands. Before the great Revolution it was about five million pounds sterling a year. In 1810 it was 15½ millions, and in 1813

Gradual gr
of military
penditure.

23½ millions. The Restoration reduced this expenditure to between seven and eight millions (1821-22) but it afterwards gradually increased, and in 1830 had reached nearly 10 millions. The following year (1831) the expedition to Belgium and political troubles which necessitated an increased strength, raised the expenses of the War Department to 15½ millions. From 1833 to 1839 the expenditure in any one year did not exceed 9½ millions, but in 1840, owing to events in the east and to the extension of African conquest, the war credits were over 14½ millions, and the following year still higher. In 1844 the expenditure fell to a little below 10 millions, but since that year this sum has always been exceeded. In 1848, owing to the revolution, the army cost nearly 16½ millions; in the years following, up to 1854, it did not exceed 14½ millions. During the Crimean war it stood in 1854, 1855, 1856 as follows: 22½, 34½, and 27½ millions. In 1859, the year of the Italian campaign, it was 24½ millions. In 1860 it was rather over 17½ millions, and in 1869 a little under 17 millions. During the war with Germany the expenditure was beyond all comparison with that of ordinary times, and that demanded for 1878, must be looked to as giving the normal annual cost of the French army in peace, for some few years to come. The total income of the State for 1878 is reckoned at 111½ millions, and the ordinary credit demanded for the War Department amounts to 21,675,000*l*.

Military
strength at
various periods.

The strength of the army has naturally varied, in much the same proportion as the expenditure. The first attempt at a standing army was made by Charles VII. in the middle of the 15th century, when he organised the *Compagnies d'ordonnance*. No permanent increase to the standing forces took place, until Louvois came into power as War Minister of Louis XIV. He introduced a money tax instead of the personal service hitherto demanded, and thus obtained funds for the payment of regular troops. During the reign of Louis XIV. France had an army in the field which amounted to nearly 280,000. At the outbreak of the great Revolution, the royal army numbered 170,000 regular and 77,000 provincial troops. In 1793, the republican levies had by the genius of Carnot been raised to an effective force of 770,000, but, owing to the extensive wars carried on, this number gradually diminished, and a dearth of men was felt. This was remedied in 1798, when the conscription was introduced. In the early days of the empire, about 1808, the French army numbered 450,000 effective troops; in 1812, the year of the expedition to Russia, Napoleon had 1,200,000 men under his orders, of whom 850,000 were native French. After the Restoration an attempt was made to do away with the conscription, and on 10th March 1818 a law was passed, in which it was laid down that voluntary enlistment was to be the rule, and that only when this failed was a forced levy to be made. As a fact, however, voluntary enlistment remained the exception. Annual contingents continued to be raised, and in 1832 this was fixed at 80,000 men. In that year the strength of the army was 284,500.

The law passed on the 21st March 1832, on the recruiting of the army, formed the basis of all subsequent legislation on recruiting, until the passing of the law of 27th July 1872, which is that now in force, and which has introduced universal service. During 1848, 1855, 1856, 1859, and 1869, which may be considered as important years in the political and warlike history of France, the army had a strength as follows:—337,800, 555,300, 577,500, 540,000, and 444,000. At the outbreak of the war with Germany, the field troops consisted of 368 battalions, 252 squadrons, and 984 guns. Their strength on a peace footing was 393,000 men; on war footing 567,000. The force that it was possible to make immediately available for active operations on the frontier, fell short of 300,000 men. The strength of the French army for the current year (1877), including officers, is 428,852; the gendarmerie and republican guard number, in addition, 27,014.

II.—MILITARY LAWS AND DECREES.

Since the war with Germany, France has re-organised her army. After very considerable discussion, a series of fundamental laws have been submitted to the Chambers, some of which have been passed and others are still under consideration.

The principal laws which have been already passed are the following:—

- Law of 27th July 1872, on recruiting.
- Law of 24th July 1873, on general organisation of the army.
- Law of 24th July 1873, and Decree of 28th October 1874, on appointments reserved for retired sub-officers of the army and navy.
- Law of 20th May 1874, on the organisation of religious services in the army.
- Law of 10th July 1874, regarding the improvement of the position of sub-officers of the active army.
- Law of 1st August 1874, regarding the conscription of horses.
- Law of 13th March 1875, on the *cadres* and effectives of the active and territorial armies.
- Law of 18th May 1875, modifying the code of military justice.
- Law of 6th November 1875, determining the conditions of service of Frenchmen domiciled in Algeria.
- Law of 16th March 1877, organising the army hospital service in military and civil hospitals.
- Law of 16th March 1877, on military requisitions to be put in force on French territory, when troops are mobilised, and at autumn manœuvres.

The principal ministerial executive decrees which followed the promulgation of these laws are:—

- Decrees of 28th and 29th September 1873, constituting the 18 Army Corps in France and the 19th Army Corps in Algeria.

Decree of 6th August 1874, organising the regional divisions of France.

Decree of 30th May 1875, regulating the administration of military schools.

Decree of 25th December 1875, revising the scales of pay.

Decree of 18th February 1876, creating the *École supérieure de la Guerre*.*

The laws still under consideration are :—

The law on army administration.

The law on the organisation of the staff.

The law on promotion.

III.—WAR MINISTRY.

The Minister of War is alone responsible to the Assembly for the administration of the army. With the assistance of the officers under his orders, he has the direction and control of the following matters :—

Preparation of the Budget.

The determination, within the limits of the credits assigned, of the expenditure to be incurred for the maintenance of the army and for the execution of works required for the defence of the country.

The disposal, by direct orders or by delegation, of the legislative and other credits which are legally under his control.

The employment of the *personnel* and of the *matériel*, according to existing or to foreseen requirements.

The proposal and countersignature of such decrees as can be carried out on the authority of the Chief of the State.

The preparation and publication of regulations and instructions, for ensuring the uniform and exact execution of laws and decrees concerning the army.

The control of all accounts of agents not belonging to the War Ministry, who may have any share in the direction or execution of administrative services, or in the ordering of expenditure, &c.

The preparation of yearly accounts for presentation to the Assembly.

The Minister of War is assisted in his labours by a central administration, which consists of :—

I. The Minister's Office (*Cabinet du Ministre*).

II. Head-Quarter Staff (*Etat Major-Général*).

III. General Direction of *Personnel* and *Matériel*.

IV. General Direction of Control and Accounts; and by Councils, Committees, and Commissions, which are appointed as required.

* The title of this school has been recently changed to that of *École militaire supérieure*.

The division of work and the number of officials employed in the War Ministry are as follows :—

	Officials
I. <i>Minister's Office</i> - - - - -	15
This Office is charged with the receipt, registry, and forwarding of dispatches, with the centralization of work which has to be done with the Chief of the State, communications to newspapers, and with confidential affairs.	
II. <i>Head-Quarter Staff.</i> 1 Chief of head-quarter staff and 1 Sub-Chief of ditto - - - - -	71
1st Section.—General organisation, mobilisation, and strength of the army ; and quartering of troops - - - - -	
2nd Section.—Military statistics ; study of foreign armies ; and publication of the " <i>Revue Militaire de l'Étranger</i> " - - - - -	
3rd Section.—Plans of campaigns for military operations, annual manœuvres, and general instruction of the army - - - - -	
4th Section.—Railways and lines of communication ; movement of troops ; transport of troops by rail and water - - - - -	
5th Section.—War Depôt (<i>Dépôt de la Guerre</i>). Reports on military operations, geodesy, topography, drawing, engraving, and photography, collection of materials for the maps of France and Algeria, historical archives, a library, and a general collection of maps and plans - - - - -	
III. General Direction of <i>Personnel</i> and <i>Matériel</i> : 1 Director General ; 8 Chiefs of Departments (<i>Chefs de Service</i>). 1st Department.	
Section for General Correspondence. — Correspondence with civil and military authorities on all matters concerning the interior safety of the State, the maintenance of order and public tranquillity ; interpretation of regulations common to all arms ; military missions (<i>personnel</i>), honors, and precedence ; public ceremonies, reviews, and other military solemnities ; postal and telegraphic franks ; applications for civil appointments from military men ; Legion of Honour ; military medal ; other medals and foreign decorations ; applications for half-pay, retirement, &c. - - - - -	
1st Section.—General and staff officers, <i>personnel</i> of administrative services, military schools. (This section is directed by a Chief of Department.) - - - - -	
2nd Section.—Infantry - - - - -	
3rd Section.—Recruiting - - - - -	
4th Section.—Reserves and territorial army - - - - -	

Brought forward		86
<i>2nd Department.</i>		
5th Section.—Cavalry	-	-
6th Section.—Remounts	-	-
7th Section.—Military Justice and <i>Gendarmerie</i> .	-	-
(This section is directed by a Chief of Department.)	-	-
<i>Artillery Department.</i>		232
8th Section.— <i>Personnel</i> of Artillery and of military carriages	-	-
9th Section.— <i>Matériel</i> of Artillery and of military carriages	-	-
<i>Gunpowder and Saltpetre Department.</i>		
10th Section.— <i>Personnel</i> and <i>matériel</i> of the corps of Engineers of Gunpowder and Saltpetre	-	-
<i>Engineer Department.</i>		
11th Section.— <i>Personnel</i> of the Engineers	-	-
12th Section.— <i>Matériel</i> of do.	-	-
<i>Administrative Department.</i>		
13th Section.—Food, fuel, lighting, and forage	-	-
14th Section.—Hospitals, invalids, and beds	-	-
15th Section.—General transport, clothing, and camping	-	-
IV. General Direction of Control and Accounts: 1 Director General; 2 Heads of Departments	-	-
<i>1st Department.</i>		
1st Section.—Control of expenditure; settlement of disputed claims; general budgets; liquidation of the army funds; liquidation of army accounts	-	-
2nd Section.—Distribution of available funds; supervision of their employment; refunds to other departments, &c.	-	-
3rd Section.—Accounts and condition of stores	-	-
4th Section.—Pay and musters. (This section includes the Account Agency, which issues the pay of heads of departments and clerks of the Ministry of War, salaries of the office establishments, and settles all current expenditure and urgent payments connected with the central administration.)	-	142
<i>2nd Department.</i>		
5th Section.—Pensions and allowances	-	-
6th Section.—Archives; "Journal Militaire officiel;" Interior economy of the War Ministry	-	-
Chief Keeper of the Records	-	1
Solicitor	-	1
Total	-	462

A general of Division is chief of the head-quarter staff, a general of brigade sub-chief, and a superior officer has charge of each section. A detail of the 71 officers employed in the several sections is given in Table I. The Director General of *personnel* and *matériel* is a general of Division. There are 60 officers of the Staff Corps employed in the War Office (including those on the head-quarter staff), viz., 8 colonels or lieut.-colonels, 22 *chefs d'escadron*, and 30 captains.

The War Minister receives a salary of 2,406*l.* a year.

The position and pay of the 462 officials of the War Department, as provided for in the Budget of 1878, are as given below :—

2	Directors General, at 1,000 <i>l.</i> (of whom 1, a general of Division)	£	s.	d.
	- - - - -	2,000	0	0
1	General of Division, Chief of the head-quarter staff	- - - - -	1,000	0 0
1	Head of Department, a general of Division	- - - - -	829	9 7
8	Heads of Departments, at from 480 <i>l.</i> to 600 <i>l.</i>	- - - - -	4,680	0 0
1	General of brigade, sub-chief of head-quarter staff	- - - - -	600	0 0
1	Chief of the Minister's Office	- - - - -	400	0 0
1	General of brigade, Director of Engineer matériel	- - - - -	553	8 9
29	Chiefs of sections (<i>chefs de bureau</i>) { 8 colonels and lieut.-colonels 3,107 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> 21 civil chiefs, at from 280 <i>l.</i> to 400 <i>l.</i> 6,520 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> }	- - - - -	9,627	13 8
47	Sub-chiefs of sections, at from 200 <i>l.</i> to 240 <i>l.</i>	- - - - -	10,500	0 0
1	Solicitor	- - - - -	240	0 0
1	Superintendent of furniture, &c.	- - - - -	200	0 0
2	Chief clerks (<i>chefs de section</i>), at 168 <i>l.</i>	- - - - -	336	0 0
2	Translators, at from 160 <i>l.</i> to 180 <i>l.</i>	- - - - -	340	0 0
351	Principal and ordinary clerks of all classes, draughtsmen, and engravers, from 72 <i>l.</i> to 160 <i>l.</i>	- - - - -	39,844	0 0
2	Pupil draughtsmen and engravers, at 24 <i>l.</i>	- - - - -	48	0 0
1	Inspector of building works	- - - - -	60	0 0
	Cost of probationary and auxiliary clerks and of extra work	- - - - -	3,108	0 0
	Personal allowance to officials detached to Versailles	- - - - -	1,000	0 0
1	Chief record keeper	- - - - -	320	0 0
1	Director of department of gunpowder and saltpetre	- - - - -	600	0 0
1	Chief of section of gunpowder and saltpetre	- - - - -	360	0 0
1	Sub-chief do. do. do.	- - - - -	200	0 0
7	Principal and ordinary clerks, at from 60 <i>l.</i> to 160 <i>l.</i>	- - - - -	968	0 0
462	Carried forward	- - - - -	77,814	12 0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	77,814	12	0
Transfer of amounts paid by other departments to civil and military auxiliaries (serjeants, corporals, &c., military clerks of the administration and recruiting)	9,791	4	0
Increase pay of 8 colonels and lieut.-colonels, at 24 <i>l.</i>	192	0	0
	87,797	16	0
There are 135 subordinate employés, such as messengers, cashiers, servants, &c., employed in the War Office, whose salaries amount to	7,202	0	0
Making, with the salary of the Minister of War	2,400	0	0
	<u>£97,399</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>
A total of			

The expenditure on account of *matériel* for 1878 is estimated as follows:—

	£
Stationery, warming, lighting, furniture, &c.	11,760
Printing	17,440
Maintenance of buildings, &c.	3,400
	<u>£32,600</u>

The buildings in which the Ministry of War is located have just been completed (July 1877). They are to the south of the Seine, and the principal entrances are in the Rue Saint-Dominique and the Boulevard Saint-Germain. They contain no less than 1,000 rooms.

The expenditure to be incurred by the *Dépôt de la Guerre* in the purchase of books and maps, in the printing of maps and plans, and in publishing the "*Mémorial du Dépôt de la Guerre*,"* is estimated for 1878 at 18,416*l.*

The War *Dépôt* possesses 160,000 manuscript or engraved maps. It is here that the publication of the staff map of France is carried on. The library, which was commenced in 1798, comprises 40,000 volumes.

The councils, committees, and commissions, which advise the Minister of War on different questions, are the following:—

Consulting Committee on Artillery.

Do. do. Fortifications.

Superior Military Commission on Railroads.

Army Sanitary Council.

Commission of Veterinary Hygiene.

Mixed Commission of Public Works, which discusses projects the execution of which, may interest the maritime and civil, as well as the military authorities.

Commission, which classifies sub-officers proposed for civil posts.

* This publication treats of scientific questions connected with topography and geodesy; historical fragments are also occasionally inserted.

IV.—MILITARY HIERARCHY.

The different military grades are as follows :—

Corporal or *Brigadier*.
 Sub-Officer.
 Sub-lieutenant.
 Lieutenant.
 Captain.
Chef de bataillon, Chef d'escadron or Major.
 Lieutenant-Colonel.
 Colonel.
 General of Brigade.*
 General of Division.†
Maréchal of France.

The grade of corporal comprises corporals and quartermaster corporals (*caporaux-fourriers*).

The grade of *brigadier* (corporal of cavalry) comprises *brigadiers* and quartermaster *brigadiers* of cavalry (*brigadiers-fourriers*).

The grade of sub-officer comprises the positions of sergeant, *maréchal des logis*,‡ *serjeant-fourrier*,§ *maréchal des logis fourrier*,|| drum-major, trumpet-major, sergeant-major, *maréchal des logis chef*,¶ and *adjutant*.

The *serjeants-fourriers* and the *maréchaux des logis fourriers* rank with sergeants and *maréchaux des logis*.

Drum-majors and trumpet-majors rank with sergeants-major and squadron sergeants-major.

The superior position of these latter gives the same right to command as is conferred by a superiority of grade.

Of the officers, the sub-lieutenant, lieutenant, and captain are called *officiers inférieurs*, and the *chef de bataillon* or *d'escadron*, major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, *officiers supérieurs*. The relative ranks of officers and non-commissioned officers of the combatant and administrative services are shown in Table 2.

V.—THE POSITIONS OF OFFICERS.

An officer must occupy one of the following positions :—

Activity or *disponibilité*.
 Non-activity.
 Reserve.
Réforme.
Retraite or pension.

ACTIVITY OR *Disponibilité*.

Activity is the position of an officer belonging to one of the constituted cadres of the army, provided with employment,

* Formerly called *maréchal de camp*.

† Formerly called *lieutenant-général*.

‡ Sergeant of cavalry.

§ Quartermaster-sergeant.

|| Quartermaster sergeant of cavalry.

¶ Squadron sergeant-major.

and of the officer not belonging to a cadre, who is temporarily employed on special work or on a mission.

Disponibilité is the special position of a general, staff corps or intendance officer belonging to a constituted cadre, and temporarily without employment. The budget for 1878 provides for five officers only of the staff corps in *disponibilité*.

NON-ACTIVITY.

Non-activity is the position of an officer not belonging to a cadre, who is without employment. This is not applicable to general officers.

An officer can be placed in non-activity for the following reasons only :—

1. Disbandment of his corps.
2. Suppression of his employment.
3. Return from captivity with an enemy, if his appointment has been filled up.
4. Temporary infirmities.
5. As a measure of discipline, by order of the Minister of War.

The time passed in non-activity counts as effective service for *réforme* and pension; it counts for promotion also, except when the result of temporary infirmities or as a measure of discipline.

The French budget for 1878 makes provision for 650 officers of all arms, as the number that will be in non-activity. Of these :—

467 are for temporary infirmities.
183 for measures of discipline.

Total - 650

Officers are not allowed to remain in non-activity for more than three years. If during that time they have not returned to active employment, they are either pensioned (if they have served long enough) or placed *en réforme*.

RESERVE.

General officers and intendants who have not fulfilled the conditions of service, necessary to allow of their further employment, are on reaching a certain age placed in the cadre of reserve.

The auxiliary officers, who are only employed in case of mobilisation or manœuvres, are also said to belong to the reserve; they are called indifferently *officier auxiliaire* or *officier de réserve*.

Réforme.

Réforme is the position of the officer who is not susceptible of being recalled to active service, and who has not served long enough for pension.

The officer *en réforme* returns to civil life, and is released from all engagements towards the State of either activity or non-activity, in the same manner as an officer who takes his pension.

An officer who is *réformé* as a measure of discipline before completing 20 years service, is entered on the rolls of the army

as a private soldier, unless he is considered unfit for the service, or is excluded from it by a condemnation.

Réforme can be ordered for—

1. Incurable infirmities,
2. As a measure of discipline.

Réforme as a measure of discipline is pronounced against officers in activity, and in non-activity, by the Chief of the State on the report of the Minister of War, based on the proceedings of a committee of inquiry. A committee also reports on an officer who has been three years in non-activity, and if the committee declares that he is not fit to serve again, and has not earned a right to a pension, he is placed *en réforme*.

The budget for 1878 makes provision for *réforme* officers as follows:—

	26 officers for incurable infirmities.
	250 officers for measures of discipline.
Total -	<u>276</u>

Retraite OR PENSION.

This is the position of an officer finally returned to civil life, having earned a pension.

No officer nor soldier can claim a pension under 30 years of effective service. In that case he obtains the minimum pension of his rank, if he has held it for at least two years, otherwise he can only claim the pension of the next inferior rank. For each additional year of service the pension is increased by a twentieth of the difference between the minimum and maximum rates.

Officers in receipt of pensions may, on their own demand, be employed as reserve officers in the reserve of the active army or in the territorial army.

The charge for retiring pensions falls entirely upon the Department of Finance, and finds no place in the army estimates.

VI.—RECRUITING AND STRENGTH OF ARMY.

A.—RECRUITING.

General Rules.

The system of recruiting is that laid down in the law passed by the Assembly in July 1872.

Every Frenchman is liable to personal military service.

There is neither bounty in money nor payment of any kind for enlistment.

All Frenchmen who are not declared unfit for all military service, may be called upon from 20 to 40 years of age, to form a portion of the regular army and its reserves.

Substitution is not allowed.

Dispensations from service, under certain conditions laid down, do not give complete exemption.

Men with the colours are not allowed to vote.

All bodies of men organised and under arms are under military law, form a portion of the army, and are under the authority of the Minister of War or the Minister of Marine.

The following have not the right to serve in the army:—

1. Those who have been condemned to corporal or degrading punishment.

2. Those who have been condemned to two years' imprisonment, and have in addition been placed by the court under the surveillance of the police, and interdicted entirely or in part from the exercise of civil, municipal, or family rights.

Every year a table showing the number of young men having completed 20 years of age during the preceding year, and domiciled in the canton, is drawn up by the mayors. These tables are published and placarded in each *commune*, not later than the 15th January. A public notice indicates the place and day where the aforesaid table will be examined, and by means of the ballot, a number assigned to each young man whose name is therein entered.

When there are several *communes* in the canton, the examination of the table of enumeration and the drawing of lots takes place at the chief town of the canton in public, in presence of the sub-prefect, assisted by the mayors of the canton. The table is read aloud; the young men, their parents, or those having the right to speak, are then heard. The sub-prefect decides after having taken the advice of the mayors. The table is, then, if requisite, corrected, and finally determined on and signed.

For drawing lots each young man is called as his name stands on the list, and takes from the urn a number, which is read aloud and entered opposite his name.

Once the lots are drawn no alteration can be made, and on no pretext can the drawing be re-commenced.

A list following the order of numbers is prepared as the numbers are drawn, and opposite the names are entered the causes of exemption or dispensation that the young men, their relations, or the mayor propose to bring before the council of revision. This list is then posted up in the *commune*.

Exemptions.

Young men whose infirmity makes them unfitted for all active, or auxiliary service in the army are exempted from military service.

The following are also dispensed from serving (Art. 17 of law):—

1. The eldest son of a family having lost both father and mother.
2. The only son or the eldest son, or failing a son or a son-in-law, the only grandson or the eldest grandson of a woman actually a widow, or of a father who is blind or has reached his 70th year.
3. The elder of two brothers who draw lots at the same time, if the younger be fit for service.
4. He who has a brother in the active army.

5. The brother of any man killed on active service, or who has been discharged or given a pension for injuries received in the execution of his duty, or on account of ill-health contracted either in the army or navy.

Young men who, when the council of revision meets, have not the requisite height of 5 ft. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins., or who are thought too weak for duty under arms, may be adjourned for one or for two years; at the end of each year they must be again examined.

The pupils of the *École Polytechnique* and the *École Forestière* are considered as serving under the colours while at those schools.

Conditional dispensations from military service are granted to members of public educational establishments, professors in the national institutions for deaf, dumb, and blind; artists who have carried off the great prizes of the institutes; pupils of various Government schools; members and novices of religious societies devoted to education, and young men who devote themselves to be ministers of any worship paid by the State (Art. 20 of law).

Young men who are declared by the municipal councils of their *communes* to be indispensable at their homes as family supporters are provisionally dispensed from serving. Dispensations to this effect are allowed to the extent of four per 100 of the young men comprised in the first part of the recruiting list (Art. 22 of law).

In time of peace, adjournments may be granted to young men who can prove that owing to their being apprentices, or owing to their engagement in agriculture, industry, or commerce on their own or their parents' account, such adjournments are really indispensable. These adjournments give no right to exemption or dispensation; they are granted for one year, and may be renewed for a second year.

A council of revision, of which the prefect is president, and the members of which comprise both civil and military officials, reviews the recruiting operations, hears the appeals to which these operations give rise, and decides on the exemptions and dispensations which are to be allowed.

Council of
revision.

The recruiting list is then divided into five parts:—

1. All young men in the order of the numbers drawn, who are not included in either of the following categories.
2. All young men who obtain exemptions under Article 17 of the law on recruiting.
3. All young men provisionally dispensed with, in virtue of Article 20 of the law on recruiting, as well as those connected with the army by a voluntary engagement, a warrant of sub-officer, or a commission as officer, and enrolled young sailors.
4. Young men who on account of their want of height have received dispensations from service in the active army, but who are fit for duty with the auxiliary branches of the service.
5. All young men adjourned to be again brought before the council of revision.

Periods of Service.

Every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service is bound to serve in the regular army for five years, in the reserve of the regular army for four years, in the territorial army for five years, in the reserve of the territorial army for six years.

Length of service counts from the 1st July of the year when lots are drawn.

The yearly contingent is divided into two portions, one of which remains with the colours for the whole time laid down by law, and the other for one year only. The number of each portion is determined every year by the Minister of War.

Men in the reserve of the regular army may be ordered to take part in two manœuvres during their reserve service.

Engagements and Re-engagements.

Every Frenchman may under certain conditions voluntarily engage for five years' service. Men may re-engage for two years at least, and not exceeding five years. Re-engagements are renewable until 29 years of age for corporals and privates, and 35 years of age for sergeants.

Re-engagement after five years' service gives a right to higher pay.

One year Volunteers.

Young men who pass certain examinations can form conditional engagements for one year. The number of such engagements is determined by the Minister of War.

The volunteer for a year is clothed, mounted, equipped, and fed at his own cost. Nevertheless the Minister may exempt in part or altogether from this charge young men who in their examination give proof of capacity, but who have not the means of meeting this cost.

Instead of actually paying for their own food, clothes, &c., the volunteer for one year pays down a lump sum, the amount of which is fixed every year by the Minister of War. In 1875 and 1876 this sum was 1,500 francs (60*l.*).

At the end of one year's service he has to pass certain examinations, and failing to do so is obliged to remain for a second year.

After passing the necessary examinations the one year volunteer may obtain a warrant as sub-officer.

Distribution of Men for Service.

Men are told off for service according to the order in which they stand on the recruiting lists, as follows:—First, the men for the navy are taken, next those to form the first portion, and then those to form the second portion of the contingent. The men of the first portion are told off to corps serving in any part of the French territory, whereas those of the second portion are distributed only amongst regiments of infantry, and the artillery and military trains stationed within the Army Corps region where they are domiciled.

Recruiting Results.

The results of the recruiting of 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876 are as follows :—

The average yearly number of young men who drew lots, out of a population which may be taken at 36 millions, was 292,000. This falls short of the number anticipated when drawing up the law on recruiting ; it was then expected that from 300,000 to 302,000 young men would every year attain the age of 20. These 292,000 were thus distributed :—

29,500 exempted as unfit for service of any description.

43,500 dispensed from service for family reasons (Art. 17).

20,800 adjourned to the following year, being under size or of weak health.

24,000 were accounted for, as already serving.

4,200 dispensed from service as belonging to religious or educational services (Art. 20).

23,500 taken for the auxiliary services, but do not serve during peace ; they are said to be in *disponibilité*.

The number above accounted for amounts to 145,500, which deducted from 292,000 leaves 146,500 available every year for service with the colours.

These 146,500 were thus distributed :—

6,500 for the naval services.

50,000 form what is called the second portion of the contingent, which from financial reasons is retained from 6 to 12 months only with the colours. After this time they remain in *disponibilité* until they pass into the reserve.

90,000 form the first portion of the contingent, which remains with the colours nominally for five years.

To this 90,000 must be added 4,500 men adjourned from previous years, and who are told off to the first portion, thus making a total of 94,500. There must, however, be deducted 6,000 absentees and 5,500 family supporters and men who are allowed to defer their period of service ; total, 11,500. The result is that the first portion of the yearly contingent and the men who fall to that portion from previous years only furnish some 83,000 men.

The second portion of the yearly contingent falls short of its full number by about 3,000 absentees, but as it receives some 2,500 men adjourned from previous years, it may in round numbers be still reckoned at 50,000 men.

B.—STRENGTH OF ARMY.

Active Army.

The active army is composed of five classes or five yearly contingents. Experience has shown that after the first year 4 per cent. must be deducted for deaths, &c., after the second year 3 per cent., and after the following years 2 per cent. Making

the necessary deductions according to these data, the active army stands at the following strength:—

	With the Colours.	In Disponibilité.	TOTAL.
	1st Portion of yearly Contingents, and 2nd portion of current Year ditto.	2nd Portion of yearly Contingents, less that of current Year.	
Men in their 1st year of service -	{ 83,000 50,000	—	} 183,000
2nd " -	79,680	48,000	127,680
3rd " -	77,292	46,560	123,852
4th " -	75,748	45,630	121,378
5th " -	74,238	44,718	118,956
	439,958	184,908	624,866

But to the force shown above as present with the colours must be added, those men who are recruited otherwise than from the yearly contingent, who form what is called the permanent portion of the army. These comprise (a) about 70,000 five years volunteers, who engage at the rate of 14,000 annually for the regular regiments and for the African corps in Algeria; (b) 9,500 one year volunteers; and (c) 15,000 re-engaged men who to the extent of about 5,000 annually re-engage for two, three, four, or five years. These amount to 94,500 men.

The number of men, therefore, to be shown as with the colours is $439,958 + 94,500 = 534,458$, and, including those in *disponibilité*, the grand total of the active army becomes 719,366 sub-officers and men.

But the budget for 1877 provides for 441,147* sub-officers and men only, and this must be taken as the total number present with the colours. The difference is to be accounted for by the fact, that the men who are supposed to serve five years, are actually barely four years with the colours, for they do not join until six months after the date from which their time counts, and they are sent on furlough at least six months before their time expires. By deducting one fifth of the men belonging to the first portion of the yearly contingents, from the total shown as present with the colours ($534,458 - 77,992$), we obtain 456,466, and the difference between this number and that shown in the budget, leaves only a margin sufficient for deaths and for recruits for the gendarmerie.

The numbers hitherto referred to do not include the officers, who number 26,489, nor the Gendarmerie and Garde Republicaine, which together count 27,000 men.

By the end of 1877, the active army will be entirely recruited according to the provisions of the law of 1872.

Reserve of the Active Army.

The reserve of the active army consists of all men declared fit for the service, comprised in the four classes immediately preceding those of the active army. These men are therefore all from the age of 25 to 26 years up to the age of 29 to 30 years. This

* Of this number 50,207 sub-officers and men are stationed in Algeria.

reserve can be called out twice during its time of service, on each occasion for a period of 28 days, to take part in grand manœuvres. It is intended that the men belonging to it, should be thus called out during their second and fourth years in the reserve. In case of mobilisation, they would be called out with the view of bringing the different bodies of troops up to a war footing. The reserve may be called out by classes, beginning with the youngest.

The organisation of the reserve is by regions, that is to say, in case of manœuvres or mobilisation, they would have to join bodies of troops stationed in the region where they are domiciled.

The strength of the reserve of the active army is calculated as follows:—In the fifth year the yearly contingent provided 118,956 men; add to this number a fifth of the 94,500 men present with the colours and provided otherwise than from the contingent, which, after allowing for casualties, may be taken at 18,000 men. Making the ascertained reduction of 2 per cent. on the total of 136,956 (118,956 + 18,000) thus obtained, we find:—

Men in their 6th year of service	-	-	134,218
" " 7th " "	-	-	131,534
" " 8th " "	-	-	128,904
" " 9th " "	-	-	126,326
			<u>520,982</u>

Territorial Army.

The territorial army consists of the men who have served nine years in the active army and in the reserve, as well as of those in *disponibilité*, or reserve of the active army, who are fathers of four living children.

They serve in this army for five years, from between 29 and 30 to between 34 and 35.

Allowing a reduction of 2 per cent. per annum, the strength of the territorial army is as follows:—

Men in their 10th year of service	-	-	123,800
" " 11th " "	-	-	121,324
" " 12th " "	-	-	118,898
" " 13th " "	-	-	116,522
" " 14th " "	-	-	114,192
			<u>594,736</u>

Reserve of Territorial Army.

Men are passed into the reserve of the territorial army to complete their last six years of service. Its strength is as follows:—

Men in their 15th year of service	-	-	111,910
" " 16th " "	-	-	109,672
" " 17th " "	-	-	107,480
" " 18th " "	-	-	105,332
" " 19th " "	-	-	103,226
" " 20th " "	-	-	101,162
			<u>638,782</u>

Recapitulation.

Active army (5 classes)	-	-	719,366
Reserve of active army (4 classes)	-	-	520,982
Territorial army (5 classes)	-	-	594,736
Reserve of territorial army (6 classes)	-	-	638,782
			<hr/>
			2,473,866
			<hr/>

The above figures include only trained men. On referring to page 17, it will be seen that over 23,000 men are told off annually for auxiliary services, but do not serve during peace. There are already about 90,000 of these men available, belonging to the classes of 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875, and when the law of 1872 has had time to take effect, the nine classes of the active army will give more than 180,000 men classified as auxiliaries. On mobilisation being ordered, they will have to join one of the following services:—

1. Manufacture and repair of military *matériel* of all descriptions.
2. Works connected with fortifications and military buildings.
3. Construction, repair and working of railways and telegraphs.
4. Hospitals and ambulances.
5. Magazines of clothing, equipment, harness, and camp equipment.
6. Food supplies, &c.
7. Military transport.
8. Staff, recruiting, administrative, and regimental *depôt* offices.

These men may also be told off to work in private factories which are engaged on military work.

The men are distributed for employment to the eight services above enumerated, according to their skill and professional ability, but within proportions which have been definitely laid down. They are liable to be mustered during peace, and will probably be so this year (1877) for the first time.

VII.—GENERAL ORGANISATION, AND TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

The general organisation of the French army is laid down in the law of the 24th July 1873.

The territory of France has been divided into eighteen regions, in each of which an army corps is stationed. These regions, each of which contains eight subdivisions, have been established for purposes of the organisation of the active army, of the reserve of the active army, of the territorial army, and of its reserve.

The number of inhabitants comprised within each region is about two millions.

Besides the eighteen army corps above noted, there is a special army corps, the 19th, stationed in Algeria.

The departments comprised within these several army corps regions is shown in Table 3. The towns at which their head quarters are placed are as follows :—

Army Corps.	Head Quarters.	Army Corps.	Head Quarters.
I.	Lille.	X.	Rennes.
II.	Amiens.	XI.	Nantes.
III.	Rouen.	XII.	Limoges.
IV.	Le Mans.	XIII.	Clermont-
V.	Orléans.		Ferrand.
VI.	Châlons-	XIV.	Lyons.
	sur-Marne.	XV.	Marseilles.
VII.	Besançon.	XVI.	Montpellier.
VIII.	Bourges.	XVII.	Toulouse.
IX.	Tours.	XVIII.	Bordeaux.

The departments of the Seine and of Seine-et-Oise, of which the territory is divided between the army corps surrounding Paris (the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th), together with the troops therein stationed, are under the command of the Military Governor of Paris, who is independent of any army corps.

The department of the Rhône, of which the territory is divided between the army corps surrounding Lyons (the 7th, 13th, and 14th), as also certain commands of the departments of Ain and Isère, together with the troops stationed therein, are under the orders of the Military Governor of Lyons, who is at the same time Commandant of the 14th Army Corps.

Each region possesses general supply magazines, in which are stored arms and ammunition, clothing, equipment, harness, and camp equipment, to meet the requirements of the troops forming an army corps.

Each regional subdivision possesses one or more magazines, which are supplied with the articles enumerated in the preceding paragraph, from the general magazine of the region.

In each regional subdivision there are one or more recruiting offices. In these offices are kept the lists of men belonging to the active army and its reserve, which are annually prepared under the operation of the law on recruiting.

Each army corps comprises two divisions of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, a brigade of artillery, a battalion of engineers, a squadron of military train, together with the necessary staff and departments. An army corps comprises 33 battalions of infantry, including 1 battalion of *chasseurs-à-pied*; of this number 25 battalions would take the field. It has 11 squadrons of cavalry, including the *éclaireurs volontaires*, and of these 9 squadrons would take the field. The artillery comprises 16 field, and 3 horse batteries. The manner these would be

distributed is shown at page 36. This organisation of an army corps is permanent. The 19th corps has three Divisions, one stationed in each of the provinces into which Algeria is divided.

The distribution of the army is given in Table 4.

It has been decided that each Corps is at all times to be provided with *matériel* of every description, which might be required in war by the troops or by departments; this is to be kept constantly organised, and is to be stored on wheels.

The active army is recruited throughout the whole territory of France. The *second portion*, however, of the yearly contingent serves only with corps stationed within the region where the men are domiciled.

In case of mobilisation, bodies of troops are completed to their full strength by those men in *disponibilité*, and belonging to the reserve, who may be domiciled in the region; should they be insufficient, then recourse is had to neighbouring regions.

All sub-officers, corporals, and men on completing their service with the active army, having elected where they will live, are informed of the corps they would have to join in case of mobilisation.

VIII.—COMMANDS.

In every region, the general commanding the army corps has under his command the territory, the forces of the regular army, and its reserve, of the territorial army, and its reserve, also all the military services and establishments which are exclusively allotted to these forces.

Special establishments, intended to ensure the general defence of the country, or to supply the general services of armies, remain under the immediate direction of the Minister of War, in the working conditions in which they stand.

At the same time, the commander of the army corps exercises permanent surveillance over these establishments, and transmits his observations to the Minister of War.

In time of peace, no commander of an army corps can retain his command for more than three years, unless at the expiration of that term he is maintained in his functions, by a special decree of a ministerial council.

The general commanding an army corps has under his orders a staff service, placed under the direction of his chief of the staff, and divided into two branches:—

1st. Active branch, marching with the troops in case of mobilisation.

2nd. Territorial branch, attached permanently to the region, whose duty it is to ensure always the working of recruiting, hospitals, remounts, and all other territorial services.

The special staffs of the artillery and engineers, and the various administrative and sanitary services of the army corps, are also divided into active and territorial branches.

Besides the staff above mentioned, the commander of an army corps has with him, and under his orders, the functionaries and agents, responsible for the direction and management of the administrative services and the sanitary service.

Bodies of troops or detachments of corps, and brigades and Divisions which form part of the normal composition of an army corps, and are detached on to the territory of another army corps, to the military governments of Paris or of Lyons, or to Algeria, are under the orders of the commandant of the army corps to which they permanently belong, as regards mobilisation, instruction, interior discipline, *personnel*, and administration. These troops, as regards general discipline, duties, and measures for the public safety, are placed under the authority of the commandant of the army corps, or of the governor in whose command they are stationed.

The arrangements for the command of the engineers, of the independent Divisions, brigades, and regiments of cavalry, and of those battalions of chasseurs which do not form part of the normal composition of any army corps, are exceptional, although the same general principles above noted are maintained.

IX.—MOBILISATION.

Mobilisation is the transition from a peace to a war footing.

When the Minister of War wishes to bring the forces of a region to a war footing, he sends the order to the general commanding the army corps for the mobilisation of all, or a portion of the different classes in *disponibilité* and of the reserve, and for calling out, if necessary, the different classes of the territorial army.

On receipt of this order, the general warns officers commanding recruiting offices, who issue the necessary notices, either by direct and individual order, or by public notice to all men concerned, that they must join the corps to which they belong within a certain fixed time.

From the day, on which the general commanding an army corps receives the order for mobilisation, he is assisted in his command by the general officer, who has been named beforehand to replace him; this general officer takes command of the region the day the mobilised army corps quits it.

Men who are called out to serve, proceed direct to the *dépôt* of their corps, if this is within the subdivision where they live, or if it is so near as to be easily and conveniently reached. Otherwise the men proceed to the recruiting office, and are thence despatched to their *dépôt*.

Every body of troops is mobilised at its *dépôt*.

Battalions of engineers, are mobilised according to the orders that may be issued, by the general commanding the army corps in which the principal portion of the regiment is stationed.

Divisions, brigades, and regiments of independent cavalry take their orders for mobilisation, from the commandant of the army corps, or from the governor in whose command the principal portion of the regiment, brigade, or Division is stationed.

Independent battalions of chasseurs receive the mobilisation orders, from the commandant of the territory where their dépôts are situated.

Mobilisation days are reckoned from midnight to midnight; the first day is indicated in the order for mobilisation.

It is considered that a body of troops should be ready to start from its dépôt, for the point of concentration on the sixth day of mobilisation.

X.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE ARMY.

THE MINISTER OF WAR.

The law on the Administration of the Army, after having been reported on by three committees, has been passed by the Senate, and awaits now only the approval of the Chamber of Deputies to be put into force. As it appears probable that it will be accepted in its present form, a summary of it is herewith given.

The Minister of War is the responsible chief of the administration of the army.

The administration comprises :—

The Artillery Department.

The Engineer Department.

The Department of the Intendance.

The Medical Department.

These departments are organised on the general principles of :—

Direction.

Execution.

Control.

The Direction does not participate in the acts of the executive, which is subordinate to it. The Control is in no way concerned either with the direction or the execution, and is dependent only on the Minister.

The Minister delegates credits to the directors of the departments, who are entrusted with the ordering of expenditure. Exception, however, is made as regards the medical department, the credits of which are disposed of by the intendance.

In the intendance, the directors have the power of sub-delegating, all or a part of their credits, to the functionaries of the intendance under their orders.

In the case of an army for field service, a delegation of credits for all departments is made to the intendant of the army, who, on the orders of the General-in-Chief, sub-delegates them as required to the directors of the army or army corps departments.

Directors of departments exercise a permanent supervision over all the operations of the *personnel* under their orders.

They satisfy themselves of the regularity of all expenditure, that they are entrusted with ordering or approving. They cause musters to be made, and examine stores and inventories in accordance with existing regulations.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Establishments and special departments destined to ensure the general defence of the country, and to provide for the general wants of armies, are placed under the immediate authority of the Minister of War. Under these heads are comprised; the general establishments of the artillery and engineers, fortifications, barracks, general magazines of food, hospital supplies, clothing, and camp equipment. The list of these establishments and departments is not to be determined by the law. It is left to the minister to decide on the list by decree, and he thus retains the power of modifying it according to necessity.

ARMIES, ARMY CORPS, DIVISIONS, AND BRIGADES.

The commandant of an army corps is the direct and responsible chief of the administration in his army corps.

The directors of the different departments are under his immediate orders and correspond with him. They can address the minister only with his authority, unless when they transmit a copy of any order at variance with existing regulations, or exceptionally, when they reply to inquiries made direct from the minister; in this case they report having done so to the commandant of the army corps.

Nevertheless, all statements of accounts, statistics, and other routine documents which require only a transmitting letter or memorandum, without any discussion of affairs, are sent direct to the minister.

It is the duty of the commandant of an army corps, to foresee and to make known to the minister in sufficient time, the wants of his army corps.

To give such orders as may be necessary, for providing and distributing according to requirements and resources, in conformity with the regulations and within the limits accorded by the minister.

To take care that his troops are provided with everything to which they are entitled under the regulations.

To satisfy himself that the stores in the army corps magazines are complete, in good condition, and available for active service.

To see that the laws and regulations are carefully complied with in all departments.

Generals commanding army corps cannot, except in *cases provided for by the regulations*, order any measure causing *expense* to the State, except in urgent or imperative circumstances.

In this case, they must give their orders in *writing on their own responsibility*, even pecuniary, and must *immediately report the circumstance* to the minister.

Directors of departments, after making any observations they think fit, are bound to comply with these orders, of which they also must transmit a copy to the minister. They can be held responsible by the minister, even pecuniarily, for every measure entailing an expense exceeding the credits, or not provided for in the regulations, for the execution of which the order above referred to has not been given.

Generals commanding Divisions and brigades are invested with similar powers as regards the troops, establishments, and departments comprised within their commands.

In the case of an army in the field, the minister delegates his administrative powers, within the necessary limits, to the general-in-chief of the army, who then represents the minister *vis-à-vis* the commandants of army corps.

The general-in-chief is assisted in the administration of his army by superior heads (*chefs supérieurs*) of departments, with whom the directors of army corps correspond, within the same limits as with the minister during peace.

When a fortified place is invested, the governor or commandant of the defence exercises absolute authority over all departments.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The director of the medical service in army corps, as also the chiefs of the medical service in hospitals and ambulances, are taken from amongst the members of the corps of medical officers.

The relations of these functionaries with one another and with the command, are regulated in the same manner as above described.

They have authority over all the *personnel* attached in a permanent or temporary manner to the service. They give orders to the apothecaries, to the officers of administration, and to the hospital orderlies, as also to the troops of the military train temporarily attached to them.

Their instructions, regarding the treatment and the dieting of the sick, are carried out by the *personnel* entrusted with executive duties, within the limits of the regulations. They can in urgent cases, order on their responsibility even pecuniary, expenditure not provided for by the regulations; but in this case their orders must be given in writing and a report to the command must be made.

They supervise the *matériel* and the magazines of hospitals and ambulances; they assure themselves that all supplies are complete, in a good state of preservation, and available for service. They report the result of their inspections to the command.

The expenditure in money and materials effected by order of the director or of the heads of service, in accordance with the rules above given, are verified and regulated according to established forms, by the department of the intendance entrusted with the ordering of expenditure.

This latter department of the intendance ensures, under the authority of the command, general supplies of all kinds necessary

for hospitals and ambulances. It gives, as regards the keeping of accounts and returns, direct instructions to apothecaries and officers of administration, attached to the medical service, for the proper keeping of their books and for the due observance of the regulations regarding supplies.

Apothecaries and officers of administration entrusted with executing the orders of the director, or of the heads of the medical service, can be held pecuniarily responsible, for the amount of expenditure not provided for by regulation, and for which a written order as above mentioned has not been given to them. It is their duty to transmit a copy of this written order, to the functionary of the intendance entrusted with ordering expenditure.

In regimental hospitals, the head of the medical service exercises his authority only in a technical point of view, in matters which concern hygiene and medical science. The administrative action rests with the council of administration. An account of the functions of this council is given under the heading of "Interior administration of corps."

CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

This is to be carried out by a special *personnel*, taking orders only from the Minister of War.

Its object is to protect the interests of the Treasury and the rights of individuals, and to make certain that in all departments the laws and regulations applying to them are duly observed.

This control will be exercised without distinction in army corps, (artillery, engineers, intendance, hospitals, bodies of troops, and establishments treated as such), and in special establishments and departments.

The controllers are to act as direct delegates of the minister. Their manner of proceeding will be either to make a regular examination of books and returns, or to undertake unexpected inspections. They are to present themselves without previous notice, to the military authorities of the station where they wish to carry on their work; the latter must on their demand give all the necessary orders for mustering the troops, and name committees of officers to assist them in checking materials and stores of all sorts.

Their reports are forwarded to the Minister of War. They are bound to mention the action taken by competent authority on their preceding observations. They propose any measure which they think useful, for doing away with abuses, or for simplifying or improving the administration of departments.

The result of their labours is submitted every year by the Minister of War to the Chief of the State.

Independently of their inspections, the controllers may be entrusted by the Minister of War, with studies or duties concerning the proper order of the finances and the regularity of the army administration.

XI.—THE ACTIVE ARMY.

The Active Army comprises :—

1st. Bodies of troops of all arms, viz. :—

Infantry.
Cavalry.
Artillery,
Engineers.
Military train.

2nd. The *personnel* of General Officers and of the general departments of the army, viz. :—

General Officers.
Officers of the General Staff.
Officers of the corps of control of war administration.

3rd. The *personnel* of special staffs and departments, viz. :—

The staffs of the artillery and engineers.
The corps of intendance.
The corps of medical officers.
Officers of the administration.
Sections of staff and recruiting clerks.
Sections of clerks and military workmen of the administration.
Sections of hospital orderlies.
Military chaplains.
Veterinary surgeons.
Interpreters.
The department of recruiting and mobilisation.
The treasury and postal department.
The telegraph department.
The railway department.
Military schools.
Military justice.
Remount depôts.
Native affairs in Algeria.

4th. Gendarmerie.

5th. The regiment of Sapeurs-pompier (firemen) of the city of Paris.

INFANTRY.

The Infantry comprises :—

144 regiments of infantry of the line, of 4 battalions of 4 companies, and 2 depôt companies per regiment.

30 battalions, of chasseurs of 4 companies, and 1 depôt company per battalion.

It comprises besides the following troops, which belong to the 19th army corps :—

4 regiments of Zouaves, of 4 battalions of 4 companies, and one depôt company per regiment.

- 3 regiments of Algerian riflemen, (*Tirailleurs Algériens*) of 4 battalions of 4 companies, and 1 dépôt company per regiment.
- 1 foreign legion of 4 battalions of 4 companies; the number of battalions and companies of the foreign legion may be modified by decree, according to the resources of recruiting.
- 3 battalions of African light infantry (*Infanterie légère d'Afrique*); the number of the companies of these battalions is determined by the Minister of War according to circumstances.
- 5 discipline companies, of which 1 of pioneers and 4 of fusiliers.

The composition of the cadres of these bodies of troops on a peace footing and on a war footing, and their effectives in private soldiers on a peace footing are given in Tables 5-11. The strength of private soldiers per company on a war footing has not been laid down, but it seems to be understood they will number 224.

The 144 regiments of infantry of the line are divided amongst the 18 army corps, each of which contains eight regiments. Two regiments form a brigade and two brigades form a Division of infantry. Divisions and brigades are numbered consecutively throughout the whole of the army corps, the former from 1 to 36, and the latter from 1 to 72, and consequently knowing the number of these latter, it is possible to tell at once to what corps they belong.

Of the *Chasseurs-à-pied* there is one battalion attached to each army corps, six battalions are independent, and six battalions are employed in Algeria.

The troops serving in Algeria are formed into three divisions, which are called those of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine.

The regiments of *Zouaves* are recruited in France in the same manner as regular line regiments.

The regiments of *Tirailleurs Algériens* are recruited almost entirely from the natives. All the superior officers, all the captains, and all the 1st lieutenants are French, the 2nd lieutenants are natives; half of the sub-lieutenants are French and half native.

Of the sergeants and corporals one third are French and two-thirds native. All the pay sergeants are French. All the soldiers are natives except seven per company, who are French and destined to recruit the cadres. The natives are all enlisted voluntarily for a service of four years.

The Foreign Legion consists of foreigners between the ages of 18 and 40, who voluntarily enlist for five years' service.

The African Light Infantry (*Infanterie légère d'Afrique*) consists of:—

1st. Men condemned after joining the colours, to imprisonment exceeding six months, for a purely military offence, and who have at least one year to serve at the expiration of their punishment; the period of their punishment does not reckon as service.

2nd. Men who, in consequence of having been condemned, ought to be sent to the colonial disciplinary companies, but who have less than 18 months to remain with the colours in order to complete their term of service.

The total infantry of the French Army comprises:—

	Battalions.	Depôt Companies.	Discipline Companies.
Line (144 × 4) -	= 576	288	5
<i>Chasseurs-à-pied</i> -	= 30	30	—
Zouaves (4 × 4) -	= 16	4	—
<i>Tirailleurs Algériens</i> (3 × 4) =	12	3	—
Foreign Legion -	= 4	—	—
African Light Infantry -	= 3	—	—
	<u>641</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>5</u>

Strength.

The following table shows the strength of the infantry as provided for in 1878 in the Annual Budget:—

	France.					Algeria.					Grand Total.
	Officers.		Sub-officers, Corporals, and Soldiers of Cadres.	Soldiers.	Total.	Officers.		Sub-officers, Corporals, and Soldiers of Cadres.	Soldiers.	Total.	
	Superior.	Of other Grades.				Superior.	Of other Grades.				
144 regiments of Infantry of line -	1,152	9,360	54,864	171,072	236,448	—	—	—	—	—	236,448
30 battalions of Chasseurs -	24	524	3,480	10,600	14,628	6	106	720	2,780	3,612	18,240
4 regiments of Zouaves -	—	12	88	80	180	32	248	1,956	8,080	10,316	10,496
3 battalions African light infantry -	—	—	—	—	—	3	72	468	3,600	4,143	4,143
5 companies of discipline -	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	191	1,350	1,560	1,560
Total French troops	1,176	9,896	58,432	181,752	251,256	41	445	3,335	15,810	19,631	270,887
Foreign legion -	—	—	—	—	—	8	59	463	2,000	2,530	2,530
3 regiments tirailleurs Algériens	—	—	—	—	—	24	285	1,416	6,730	8,505	8,505
GRAND TOTAL -	1,176	9,896	58,432	181,752	251,256	73	789	5,214	24,590	30,666	231,922
Supernumary. officers	— 200				200	—					200
	11,272				251,456	892					282,132

The normal division of the company is into four sections, numbered 1 to 4, from right to left; the first two sections united form the first *peloton*; the last two the second *peloton*. On a peace footing, each section is divided into two squads; the eight squads are designated by the odd numbers from 1 to 15. On a war footing, from each squad two are formed, and the new squads take the even numbers 2 to 16. Company formation.

In line, the infantry is formed two deep, with an interval of 12 centimetres (4.72 inches) between the files. The distance from one rank to another is 40 cent. (15.75 inches), measured from the chest of the rear rank man to the back of his front rank man, or to his knapsack when this is worn. This distance is increased to 70 cent. (2 feet 3.56 inches) in column of route.

The length of the quick step is 75 cent. (29.53 inches), and its quickness is 115 paces to the minute. The infantry profess to march 1 kilometre (1,094 yards) in from 11 to 12 minutes, but in practice it may be reckoned, that allowing for a halt of 10 minutes in an hour, they will do 4 kilometres (2 miles 856 yards) per hour. Marches.

When near an enemy, the infantry keep with them, only the carriages of the *train de combat*, which for a regiment comprises 3 ammunition carts, 2 carts for pioneer's tools, and 3 *bât* animals with medical panniers. At war strength a company in column of route (four) extends 80 metres (87 yards); a battalion preceded by its staff and followed by 1 *bât* animal and 1 ammunition cart, extends 343 metres (375 yards). A regiment preceded by its staff, followed by 2 carts for tools and with the regulated interval of 20 metres between battalions, extends 1,129 metres (1,235 yards). The system of marching by groups of about 1,000 metres, with intervals of 700 metres, is frequently employed.

Every column forms an advanced guard with a specified fraction, viz., 1 company, a section; 1 battalion, a company; 1 regiment, a battalion; 1 brigade, 2 battalions; 1 division, a regiment.

The normal front of a battalion on a war footing extended for attack is 300 metres (328 yards). A battalion formed for attack comprises 4 echelons. The first 3, generally furnished by two contiguous companies, form the line of combat, and are composed of, 1, the chain of skirmishers; 2, the *renfort* (reinforce); 3, the support. The 4th echelon is constituted by the 2 companies of the reserve. The first two echelons of a company are generally a section each; the support is the remaining half company. The chain of skirmishers sends forward scouts, at the commencement of an action. At about 400 metres (437 yards) from the enemy, the distances between the echelons would probably be as follows: skirmishers to *renfort* 150 metres (164 yards), *renfort* to support 300 to 350 (328 to 383 yards) metres, and support to reserve 500 (547 yards) metres. Attack formation.

CAVALRY.

The cavalry comprises:—

1st. 77 regiments, viz. :—

12 regiments of cuirassiers.

26 do. dragoons.

32 do. light cavalry, of which 20 are chasseurs and 12 hussars.

4 do. chasseurs d'Afrique.

3 do. spahis.

The 70 home regiments have each five squadrons, of which one forms the *dépôt*; they constitute 18 brigades of two regiments each, thus furnishing one brigade to each army corps, and a certain number of brigades and Divisions of independent cavalry, which are not attached to army corps.

The regiments of chasseurs d'Afrique and of spahis have each six squadrons, but would probably take the field with four squadrons only, like other regiments; they belong especially to the 19th army corps.

2nd. 19 squadrons of volunteer scouts (*éclaireurs volontaires*).

These squadrons, which are always organised, are only called out for service at the time of mobilisation or of manoeuvres; they are then attached for purposes of administration to one of the cavalry regiments of the army corps.

3rd. 8 remount companies, being at the rate of 1 company for each of the 4 remount circumscriptions, 1 company for the schools, and 3 in Algeria.

The composition of the cadres of these bodies of troops on a peace footing and on a war footing, and their effectives in private soldiers on a peace footing, are given in Tables 12–16.

The strength of private soldiers per squadron on a war footing has not been laid down.

The 18 brigades which are attached to army corps take the same numbers as these corps. One of the two regiments of these brigades is always a dragoon regiment.

The 34 regiments not belonging to army corps brigades are formed into 17 brigades, which comprise six brigades of cuirassiers, four of dragoons, three of chasseurs, and four of hussars. The brigades of each different description of cavalry are numbered separately.

The 5th brigade of cuirassiers and the 3rd brigade of hussars are independent.

The 15 other brigades are formed into six Divisions of cavalry.

The 35 brigades of French cavalry are consequently thus distributed:—

18 brigades of army corps.

2 " of independent cavalry.

9 " forming three Divisions, of three brigades each.

6 " " " of two brigades each.

The three regiments of Spahis are recruited, with but few exceptions, amongst the natives. The Spahis in the ranks are all natives, but the cadres, both officers and men, may be either Frenchmen or natives, excepting the lance corporals (*cavaliers élèves-brigadiers*) and the orderlies of the French officers, who are French.

A native who wishes to serve in the Spahis, must make a voluntary engagement for four years. He must be between the ages of 18 and 40, and must be in possession of a good horse. He may afterwards re-engage for not less than two and not more than four years.

The squadrons of volunteer scouts are only called into active service at the time of mobilisation or of manœuvres. The first 18 squadrons are attached for administration and instruction to the light cavalry regiment of the cavalry brigade of army corps, and the 19th squadron to a light cavalry regiment in Algeria. The captains are taken from captains of cavalry in active employment, and the other officers can be taken indifferently from officers on the active list or belonging to the reserve. The men are recruited exclusively from soldiers in *disponibilité*, or reserve, who have served for at least one year in the cavalry. With the exception of the trumpeters, farriers, and workmen, they are bound, when summoned to active service, to appear mounted, equipped, and clothed at their own expense. The number of privates in these squadrons has been fixed at 120.

At its complete war strength, including dépôts, the cavalry of the French army will be $\frac{1}{18}$ of the mobilised active army and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total infantry.

The total cavalry comprises:—

	Field squadrons.	Depôt squadrons.	Number of squadrons
Cuirassiers (12 × 4)	- 48	- 12	
Dragoons (26 × 4) -	- 104	- 26	
Light cavalry (32 × 4)	- 128	- 32	
Chasseurs d'Afrique (4 × 6)	24	- 8	
Spahis (3 × 6)	- 18	- 6	
	<u>322</u>	<u>84</u>	

Strength.

The following table shows the strength of the cavalry, as provided for in 1878, in the Annual Budget :—

	France.					Algeria.					Grand Total.
	Officers.		Sub-officers, Briga- diers, and Soldiers of Cadre.	Soldiers.	Total.	Officers.		Sub-officers, Briga- diers, and Soldiers of Cadre.	Soldiers.	Total.	
	Superior.	Of other Grades.				Superior.	Of other Grades.				
66 regiments of cavalry	340	2,720	12,036	41,480	56,576	—	—	—	—	—	56,576
2 do. do.	—	—	—	—	—	10	80	354	1,220	1,664	1,664
4 do. chasseurs d'Afrique	—	—	—	—	—	24	212	988	2,928	4,152	4,152
8 remount companies	—	34	406	1,892	2,122	—	18	222	650	890	2,012
Total French troops	340	2,754	12,532	43,072	58,698	34	310	1,564	4,798	6,706	65,404
3 regiments Spahis	—	—	—	—	—	12	146	924	2,210	3,292	3,292
Grand total	340	2,754	12,532	43,072	58,698	46	456	2,488	7,008	9,998	68,696

The number of cavalry horses for which provision is made, consists of 4,340 officers' chargers and 47,636 troop and regimental draught horses, in France, and 677 officers' chargers and 9,036 troop and regimental draught horses, in Algeria, forming a total of 61,689 horses.

Formation of
regiment for
manœuvres.

A regiment, when manœuvring, contains four squadrons; two of these form a half regiment, which is commanded by a *chef d'escadrons*. A squadron is divided into four *pelotons*. The distance between ranks, measured from the croup of the horses of the front rank to the head of the horses of the rear rank, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres (4.92 ft). The length of a body of cavalry marching by fours (four abreast) is expressed in metres by a number equal to that of the horses. The staff, trumpeters, intervals, forge, &c., with a regiment may be calculated at 110 metres (120.3 yds.), which is in addition to the length occupied by the squadrons. Columns of cavalry form advanced guards with specified fractions as follows:—1 squadron, a *peloton*; 2 squadrons, two *pelotons*; 1 regiment, a squadron.

ARTILLERY.

The Artillery comprises :—

1st.—38 regiments, all stationed in France, and constituting 19 brigades each of two regiments, at the rate of one brigade for each army corps.

The 1st regiment of each brigade has 13 batteries, of which 3 are foot, 8 field, and 2 mounted dépôt and ammunition train (*sections de munitions*) batteries.

The 2nd regiment has 13 batteries, of which 8 are field, 3 horse, and 2 mounted dépôt and ammunition train batteries.

2nd.—Two regiments of artillery pontoniers, each of 14 companies.

3rd.—10 companies of artillery workmen, entrusted with the construction of that portion of the *matériel* of the artillery, engineers, and military train, which is not carried out by civilian labour.

4th.—Three companies of artificers.

5th.—57 companies of artillery train, at the rate of three per brigade of artillery. These three companies are attached for purposes of administration, police, and discipline to the regiments of the brigade, viz.; one to the first regiment and two to the second regiment.

Troops for artillery service in Algeria are provided :—

1st.—By foot batteries detached from regiments in France, and of which a certain number are organised into field batteries and mountain batteries.

2nd.—By companies of pontoniers, and of the artillery train, also furnished by the corps in France.

The composition of the cadres of these different bodies on a peace footing, and on a war footing, and the number of private soldiers on a peace footing, are shown in Tables 17–20.

The brigades of artillery bear the same number as the army corps to which they belong. The head quarters and two regiments of the 19th brigade are at Vincennes. This brigade is intended to furnish the artillery and ammunition trains, for such portion of the mobilised 19th army corps, as might be brought over to France in case of emergency.

The total number of batteries provided by the law of cadres is as follows :—

Field batteries	-	-	-	-	304
Horse ditto	-	-	-	-	57
Foot ditto	-	-	-	-	57
Depôt and ammunition train batteries	-	-	-	-	76

Number of
batteries.

and the total number of guns of the mobilized active army to be taken into the field is 2,166. The strength of the artillery would be $\frac{1}{11}$ of the total mobilised active army, and between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the mobilised active infantry. The proportion of guns is about 3·30 per 1,000 combatants.

The artillery is not yet up to the strength laid down for it in the law of cadres; 38 batteries (2 per brigade) and the 2nd regiment of artillery pontoniers are not organised, but the budget provides for their being so during the year 1877–78.

There are 12 foot batteries, 1 company of pontoniers, half a company of artillery workmen, and 1 company of artillery train detached in Algeria. Of the foot batteries, 3 are formed into field batteries, and 6 into mountain batteries; the remaining three do duty as foot batteries.

Artillery of an
army corps.

At present, and until the whole of the artillery is complete, that of an army corps comprises: 14 field and 3 horse batteries, 4 artillery ammunition sections, 2 infantry ammunition sections, 1 army corps artillery park, the whole under the command of a general of brigade, having at his disposal; 1 *chef d'escadron*, chief of the staff, 1 captain aide-de-camp, 2 second captains assistants, and 1 *garde d'artillerie* in charge of the park.

A battery comprises: 6 guns, 6 ammunition wagons, 1 forge, 1 store wagon, 1 forage wagon; all these carriages have 6 horses, whatever the calibre of the gun.

The ammunition sections are numbered from 1 to 6; each is commanded by a second captain having under his orders 2 lieutenants or sub-lieutenants of the reserve.

The artillery ammunition sections are numbered 1, 3, 5, 6; all their carriages have 6 horses.

Sections 1, 3, and 5 have each 31 carriages; viz.; 4 spare gun carriages, 24 ammunition wagons, 1 forge, 1 store wagon, and 1 forage wagon. Section No. 6 has an extra spare gun carriage.*

The infantry ammunition sections are numbered 2 and 4. Each of them has 30 carriages, viz.; 27 infantry ammunition wagons (pattern 1858) of 4 horses each, 1 store wagon with 4 horses, 1 forage wagon with 6 horses, and 1 forge with 4 horses.

The batteries and ammunition sections of an army corps are divided into 3 groups: viz.; 1st, artillery of the 1st Division;† 2nd, artillery of the 2nd Division;‡ and 3rd, artillery of the Corps.‡ The artillery of the 1st Division comprises actually:—

4 field batteries, of 7 kilog. guns,
1 artillery ammunition section (No. 1),
1 infantry " " (No. 2),

under command of a colonel having a second captain as assistant. The 4 batteries are commanded by a *chef d'escadron*, who, when mobilisation takes place, is assisted by an officer of the reserve.

The artillery of the 2nd Division is composed as that of the 1st. The artillery and infantry ammunition sections are numbered respectively 3 and 4. The command is exercised by a lieutenant-colonel.

The Corps artillery actually comprises:—

6 field batteries§ (2 of 95 millim. guns, 2 of 5 kilog. guns, and 2 of 5 kilog. guns, or of mitrailleurs); 3 horse batteries|| (of 5 kilog. guns); 2 artillery ammunition sections (Nos. 5 and 6).

* In army corps which have batteries of mitrailleurs, section No. 6 has only 24 carriages instead of 32 (16 ammunition wagons, instead of 24).

† Furnished by the first or divisional regiment of the brigade of artillery of the army corps.

‡ Furnished by the second regiment of the brigade.

§ There will be eight field batteries, when the whole of the artillery is organised.

|| One of these is occasionally detached to an independent division of cavalry.

The command of the Corps artillery is exercised by a colonel, having a second captain as assistant. The batteries are divided into 3 groups, each of which is commanded by a *chef d'escadron*, to whom a reserve officer is attached.

The artillery park of the army corps carries a second supply The park. of artillery and infantry ammunition, as well as spare carriages and material for repairs, &c. The number of its carriages varies from 153 to 175, according to there being batteries of mitrailleurs with the army corps or not. Some of these carriages have 4 and some 6 horses. The park is divided into 4 sections, of from 39 to 47 carriages each.

The *personnel* required for horsing the carriages of the park, is furnished by the 2 companies of artillery train attached to the 2nd, or Corps regiment of the brigade; each of these companies is formed into two, and to each of the four thus obtained there is a captain and 2 subalterns.

The park also comprises:—

- 1st. A dismounted section, commanded by a 2nd captain, assisted by a sub-lieutenant of the reserve;
- 2nd. A detachment of artillery workmen of 100 men, commanded by an officer;
- 3rd. A detachment of 15 artificers, commanded by a sub-officer or corporal.

The park has a superior officer of the artillery as Director,* who has under his orders; 1 superior officer of the artillery train, 2 artillery captains, 5 storekeepers, 1 inspector of arms, 2 *ouvriers d'état*.

When the Divisions of cavalry are organised, to each of them are attached 3 horse batteries taken from the artillery of army corps; these 3 batteries are commanded by a *chef d'escadron*. Each of these batteries has besides its 15 carriages, a wagon for small-arm ammunition (except with cuirassiers). One of the 3 batteries has also a wagon containing dynamite, &c.

Allowing for a lengthening out of one third, batteries &c. on the line of march may be calculated as occupying the following Length of batteries, &c. on the march. lengths: a field battery 328 yards; a horse battery 383 yards; an artillery ammunition section 556 yards; an infantry ammunition section 546 yards; a section of the park 820 yards.

When a battery is at a distance from the enemy each gun is followed by its ammunition wagon. The other wagons of the battery follow in rear. Manner of marching.

A sergeant is in charge of each gun and a corporal of each ammunition wagon. A *section* comprises two guns and two ammunition wagons; in principle a section is commanded by a lieutenant, but the captain can, if he think fit, place the sub-lieutenant of reserve in command of the battery reserve, and in this case the *adjutant* commands the centre section.

If an engagement be expected, then all the guns are in front,

* Director of the artillery school of the brigade.

and the ammunition wagons and the remainder of the carriages follow. The battery is divided into two groups; the first comprises the 6 guns and the first two ammunition wagons, and is called the "*batterie de combat*." The 4 other ammunition wagons, the other wagons and the forge, together with the spare horses, form the "*réserve de la batterie*." This reserve is placed under the command of the *adjudant* or of the sub-lieutenant of reserve. The box of instruments* is always carried by one of the ammunition wagons of the 1st section.

Mountain batteries.

On a war footing a mountain battery is divided into a "*batterie de combat*" and a "*réserve de la batterie*." The "*batterie de combat*" comprises 6 guns, and is subdivided into 3 sections, each of which is transported by 10 mules (2 for the guns, 2 for the gun carriages, and 6 for the ammunition boxes).

The reserve of the battery comprises 3 spare gun carriages, 6 spare shafts, 64 artillery ammunition boxes, 52 infantry ammunition boxes, 22 boxes (10 full and 12 empty) for the carriage of tools, supplies, &c., and 1 forge.

The harness of the battery comprises 46 pack saddles for guns or gun carriages, (half for each) and 76 pack saddles for boxes.

In Algeria the *section* is the fighting unit, and it is so organised that it can move independently.

As a rule the guns of a mountain battery are carried by the mules, but movements sometimes take place when the gun is mounted on its carriage. In this latter case the shafts are fitted to the carriage, and the gun mule is harnessed in them with the gun-carriage mule in front as leader.

Strength.

The following table shows the strength of the artillery as provided for in 1878 in the Annual Budget:—

	France.					Algeria.					Grand Total.
	Officers.		Sub-officers, Corporals, Brigadiers, and Sol- diers of Cadres.	Soldiers.	Total.	Officers.		Sub-officers, Corporals, Brigadiers, and Sol- diers of Cadres.	Soldiers.	Total.	
	Superior.	Of other Grades.				Superior.	Of other Grades.				
38 regiments - - -	301	2,187	17,035	33,944	53,467	3	48	426	1,773	2,250	55,717
Bands of artillery schools - - - -	—	19	741	—	760	—	—	—	—	—	760
2 regiments of ponto- niers - - - -	14	118	888	1,890	2,910	—	4	30	132	156	3,066
10 companies of work- men - - - -	—	48	580	2,850	3,478	—	2	30	150	182	3,660
3 companies of arti- ficers - - - -	—	12	84	219	315	—	—	—	—	—	315
57 companies of artil- lery train - - -	19	224	1,344	3,528	5,115	—	4	24	101	129	5,244
Total - - -	334	2,608	20,672	42,481	66,045	3	58	510	2,146	2,717	68,762

* See "Arms and Ammunition."

The number of artillery horses provided for is:—

In France,—

Officers' -	-	4,361	} 31,891
Troop and draught -	-	27,530	

In Algeria,—

Officers' -	-	107	} 1,410
Troop and draught -	-	1,303	

33,301

ENGINEERS.

The engineer troops are composed of:—

4 regiments of sappers and miners, attached to the 4 engineer schools.

Each regiment comprises 5 battalions, each of 4 companies, and has besides 1 dépôt company, 1 company of railway workmen, and 1 company of engineer train.

To each of the 19 army corps there is a corresponding battalion of sappers and miners, which has the same number, and which joins its army corps in case of mobilisation or manœuvres, or on an order of the Minister of War.

The four companies of railway workmen (1 per regiment) are attached to the engineer school at Versailles.

An engineer battalion furnishes 1 company to each Division of infantry, and 1 company to the head quarters of the army corps. The 4th companies of battalions would be attached to the large engineer parks of armies, or be employed in the fortresses.

No modification nor change can be made in the *personnel* of the cadres of these battalions, except by reason of promotion or by an order of the Minister.

The permanent duties of the engineers are carried on in Algeria by companies detached from the regiments.

There are 4 companies of sappers and miners, and a detachment of engineer train employed in that colony.

The composition of the cadres of these bodies of troops on a peace footing and on a war footing, and the number of private soldiers on a peace footing are shown in Table 21.

The organisation of the engineers is not yet quite complete according to the law of cadres.*

* In October 1877, the engineers will be completed by the formation of eleven new companies, as follows:—

In the 1st regiment, the 5 fourth companies of the 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, and 11th battalions.

„ 2nd „ the 2 companies Nos. 3 and 4 of the 19th battalion.

„ 4th „ the 4 fourth companies of the 8th, 13th, 14th, and 15th battalions.

strength.

The following table shows the strength of the engineer troops as provided for in 1878 in the Annual Budget:—

	France.					Algeria.					Grand Total.
	Officers.		Sub-officers, Corporals, Brigadiers, and Sol- diers of Cadres.	Soldiers.	Total.	Officers.		Sub-officers, Corporals, Brigadiers, and Sol- diers of Cadres.	Soldiers.	Total.	
	Superior.	Of other Grades.				Superior.	Of other Grades.				
4 regiments, comprising 92 companies, of which 4 engineer train :— 88 companies	36	372	2,812	7,120	10,340	—	—	—	—	—	10,340
4 companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	140	505	665	665
Total	36	372	2,812	7,120	10,340	—	20	140	505	665	11,005

The engineer regiments are stationed at Versailles, Montpellier, Arras, and Grenoble.

MILITARY TRAIN. (*Train des Équipages Militaires.*)

The military train comprises:—

20 squadrons, all stationed in France. Each squadron has 3 companies.

The duties of the military train in Algeria are carried on by a certain number of mixed companies, attached for purposes of administration to the squadrons in France.

The composition of the cadres of these troops on a peace footing and on a war footing, and the number of private soldiers they contain on a peace footing are shown in Table 22. On a war footing each of the companies is formed into two companies.

The squadrons of the military train are attached to the several army corps, at the rate of one to each; the 20th squadron is told off to the military government of Paris. The 19th squadron, although attached to the Algerian Corps, is stationed in France. There are 12 mixed companies of the train detached to Algeria.

The companies are said to be *mounted*, when in charge of carriages, *light* when in charge of pack mules, and *mixed* when they have both carriages and mules.

There are 23 superior officers belonging to the train, of whom 1 may be a colonel and 3 lieutenant-colonels.

The orderlies of officers, &c., who are not serving with troops, are attached, for administration and discipline, to the squadron of the train belonging to the army corps, in whose region they are living. These orderlies do not form part of the establishment of the squadron.

A squadron, when on service, and consisting of six companies, would be employed somewhat as follows:—

Each division of infantry	{ 1 mounted company 1/4 light „ }	= 2 1/2 companies.
For the cavalry brigade and brigade of artillery	= 1 1/4	„
Army corps head quarters, &c., &c.	= 1 1/4	„
As a dépôt	= 1	„
Total	-	= 6 companies.

The work to be carried out by the military train is as follows:—

Removal of the wounded from the field of battle, and their transfer from the ambulances to the temporary hospitals.

The transport in the rear of columns, of wounded men and of lame men unable to march; and of the *matériel*, and supplies belonging to the hospital, subsistence, and clothing departments, and of all articles of camp equipment.

The military train may also be called upon, to furnish the necessary transport for the postal and treasury services.

The officers of the intendance exercise complete authority over the military train. It is to be noted that the military train does not supply transport for regiments.

The following table shows the strength of the military train as provided for in 1878 in the Annual Budget:—

	France.					Algeria.					Grand Total.
	Officers.		Briga- diers, and Soldiers of Cadres.	Soldiers.	Total.	Officers.		Briga- diers, and Soldiers of Cadres.	Soldiers.	Total.	
	Superior.	Of other Grades.				Superior.	Of other Grades.				
20 squadrons at 3 com- panies each	21	340	2,400	3,120	5,881	—	—	—	—	—	5,881
12 mixed companies	—	—	—	—	—	3	48	532	3,072	3,655	3,655
Total	21	340	2,400	3,120	5,881	3	48	532	3,072	3,655	9,536

XII.—GENERAL OFFICERS AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS. (*État-major Général.*)

General officers comprise :—

Marshals of France,
Generals of Division,
Generals of Brigade.

The number of Marshals of France, as also the conditions of their nomination, are to be regulated by a special decree.

At present they number four, viz. :—

Baraguey d'Hilliers, Canrobert, MacMahon, and Le Bœuf.

In time of war Marshals exercise the supreme command of armies, and, in certain cases, of army corps. They are also employed as Major-General (chief of the staff) to an army in the field. In peace time they command army corps, and at all times can be employed as Minister of War.

The cadre of general officers is divided into two sections :—

The 1st section, of which the effective strength is laid down in the law of cadres, comprises general officers actively employed and in *disponibilité*.

The cadre of general officers of the 1st section shows :—

Generals of Division	-	-	-	100	} 300
„ brigade	-	-	-	200	

The 2nd section comprises generals of Division and brigade, who have been placed in the cadre of reserve. Generals of Division are placed in this section on reaching the age of 65, and generals of brigade when they have completed 62 years.

General officers, who on account of duly certified ill-health cannot be maintained in active service, may be placed by anticipation in the 2nd section, by decree of the Chief of the State, either at his instance or on their demand. These general officers may be recalled to activity, on its being certified that the reasons which caused their classification in the 2nd section have ceased to exist.

The time passed by them in the cadre of reserve is counted as effective service only as regards half-pay and pension.

The 2nd section comprises at present :—

Generals of Division	-	-	-	-	78
„ brigade	-	-	-	-	183

Generals of Division may be retained in the 1st section without limit of age, by virtue of a decree of the Chief of the State, and may be provided with employment up to the age of 70 years in peace time, provided that having been duly appointed to a command they have rendered eminent services before the enemy, by exercising with distinction one of the following functions :—

1st. Commanding in chief an army composed of several army corps ;

2nd. Commanding in chief an army corps composed of several Divisions of the different arms ;

3rd. Major-General ; commanding in chief the Artillery or Engineers in an army composed of several army corps.

Generals of Division comprised within the categories above mentioned who are provided with employment in peace, are reckoned in the cadre of the 1st section ; those not provided with employment are excluded from the cadre.

The employments with which generals of Division may be entrusted are :—

Minister of War ;

Commanding in chief an army composed of several army corps, a territorial region, an army corps, or a Division of infantry or of cavalry ;

Chief of the general staff ; director general or chief of a department at the War Office ;

Major-General ; commanding in chief the Artillery or Engineers in an army composed of several army corps.

Generals of brigade are employed in command of brigades and subdivisions of regions, as chief of the staff to army corps and in command of military schools.

GENERAL STAFF. (*Service d'État-major.*)

The organisation of the staff as actually existing, dates from the year 1818, although since that time it has undergone several modifications, particularly in 1826 and 1833. It forms a special corps recruited from the *école d'application d'état-major* ; its cadre in 1872 included 580 officers, but at the end of that year it was fixed as follows :—

Colonels	-	-	-	40	} 400
Lieutenant-colonels	-	-	-	40	
<i>Chefs d'escadron</i>	-	-	-	120	
Captains	-	-	-	200	

and there are 24 captains, lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants, *archivistes*.

The duties of the head-quarter staff and its composition are given under the heading "War Ministry."

The staff of a general of brigade during peace consists of one orderly officer of the rank of second captain of cavalry, or lieutenant of infantry or cavalry. Another orderly officer may be allowed during war.

The staff of a general of Division consists of one aide-de-camp who is either a *chef d'escadron* or captain of the staff corps and an orderly officer, of the same rank as allowed for a general of brigade. During war another orderly officer may be appointed.

The divisional staff comprises 1 colonel or lieutenant-colonel, chief of the staff, and 1 *chef d'escadron* and 2 captains, as assistants.

In peace a general commanding an army corps has the same personal staff as a general commanding a Division; this staff may be increased in war.

The army corps staff comprises a general of brigade as chief of the staff; 1 colonel or lieutenant-colonel as sub-chief, and an unfixed number of *chefs d'escadron* and captains as assistants.

With an army composed of several army corps a general of Division would be chief of the staff and a general of brigade sub-chief.

An alteration in the organisation of the French staff has been for some time under consideration, and a Bill to effect this has been submitted to the French Chambers. Several of the proposals contained in this Bill are being carried out in anticipation of its becoming law, and it appears probable, although many alterations may be made in it, that the general principles it lays down will be accepted. Under these circumstances, and as it gives very clearly the duties and functions of the French staff at all times, a summary of it is given in Appendix A.

CORPS OF CONTROL OF WAR ADMINISTRATION.

The formation of this corps is dependent on the passing of the Bill on the administration of the army (*see page 24*). Its functions are described under the heading "Administration of the Army."

It is to have a special hierarchy, not corresponding in any manner with army ranks. This hierarchy and the cadre are as follows:—

Assistant Controllers, <i>Contrôleurs-adjoints</i>	-	5
Controllers of 2nd class	-	18
Do. 1st class	-	12
Controllers-General of 2nd class	-	6
Do. do. 1st class	-	4
		<hr/>
		45

The *adjoints* are attached to the controllers, but cannot under any circumstances exercise the functions of these latter.

The members of the corps of control are to be recruited as follows:—

For the first formation:—

Controllers-general of 1st class, from generals of Division and intendants inspector-general, as also from amongst generals of brigade, having at least 2 years' standing in that grade.

Controllers-general of 2nd class, from the military intendants and from colonels of all arms of at least two years' standing.

Controllers of 1st class from military sub-intendants of the 1st class and from lieutenant-colonels of all arms, having at least two years' standing in that rank.

Controllers of 2nd class from military sub-intendants, *chefs de bataillon*, *chefs d'escadron*, majors of all arms, and military sub-intendants of the 3rd class, borne on the promotion schedules.

Pending the complete formation of the corps, financial inspectors can be employed to fulfil the functions of controllers.

After formation :—

The corps of control is to be recruited by competition from sub-intendants of the 3rd class, and from captains of all arms of at least four years' standing.

Nevertheless, under conditions which will be determined by the Minister of War, the following officers may, on the proposition of inspecting-generals and of controllers-general, be admitted in a proportion not exceeding one-fourth :—

1st. For the appointment of controller of 1st class ; colonels and military sub-intendants of the 1st class.

2nd. For the appointment of controller of 2nd class ; lieutenant-colonels and military sub-intendants of the 2nd class.

Promotion in the corps of control is to be exclusively by selection.

Three years' service is necessary in each grade, before passing to a higher grade.

XIII.—SPECIAL STAFFS, DEPARTMENTS, AND ESTABLISHMENTS.

ARTILLERY STAFF AND ESTABLISHMENTS.

Artillery Staff.

The duties of the artillery staff are to ensure :—

With armies,

The due performance of staff duties with the artillery of armies and of army corps, and the general direction of the different departments of that arm ; the proper supply of arms and ammunition ; the construction of batteries and of portable and boat bridges.

In the Interior,

The working of the establishments and departments belonging to that arm. The staff have thus to direct and superintend the manufacture, the maintenance, and the repair of all arms necessary for the army ; the verification and preservation of warlike *matériel* and munitions ; the manufacture, maintenance, and repair of military carriages, as also of the establishments and buildings specially belonging to the arm.

The artillery staff is organised as laid down in Table 23, and consists of 284 officers.

The artillery staff at head-quarters of an army would be as follows :—

- 1 general of Division, in chief command.
- aides-de-camp.
- 1 general of brigade, chief of the staff.
- superior officers and captains, assistants, as required.
- 1 colonel, director of parks.

Artillery staff
at head
quarters of
an army.

The artillery staff of army corps and Divisions is given at pages 36 and 37.

subordinate
artillery staff.

The officers of artillery have under their orders, to assist them in their duties, different categories of military employés recruited from amongst the artillery and men employed in the different establishments; these are the *Gardes d'artillerie* (storehouse-men); the *Contrôleurs d'armes* (inspectors of arms); the *Ouvriers d'état* (men who superintend the different workshops, &c.); and the *Gardiens de batterie* (men in charge of gun ammunition).

The *gardes d'artillerie* rank as officers. They have, however, a special hierarchy which does not correspond in any manner with the different grades in the army.

The number of employés in these different corps for 1878, as shown in the Budget, is:—

	France.	Algeria.	Total.
<i>Gardes d'artillerie</i> -	496	44	540
<i>Contrôleurs d'armes</i> -	154	6	160
<i>Ouvriers d'état</i> -	197	13	210
<i>Gardiens de batterie</i> -	234	26	260

These numbers, as regards the *gardes d'artillerie* and the *ouvriers d'état* are in excess of the establishment laid down in the law of cadres. The *gardiens de batterie*, besides having charge of the *matériel* in forts and batteries, are entrusted with the command of detachments employed in coast batteries, when no officer nor sub-officer senior to them is present.

The superintendence of the manufacture of gunpowder and other explosive substances is under a special corps, called the engineers of gunpowder and saltpetre.

artillery
commands.

The number of artillery commands is fixed at 21. This gives one for each army corps, one for Paris, and one for Vincennes.

In each army corps this command is entrusted to a general of brigade, who has the title of commandant of artillery of the Corps. He is assisted by a *chef d'escadron* of artillery, under the designation of chief of the artillery staff of the army corps.

This general officer, under the authority of the generals commanding the army corps and its Divisions, exercises command over the artillery brigade of the army corps, and over the *personnel* of the territorial directions and establishments of the arm located within the circumscription of the Corps.

The construction and preservation of the *matériel* of these directions and establishments and of those of military carriages are placed under his superintendence.

The head-quarter stations of artillery commands are shown in Table 24.

Artillery Establishments.

These comprise:—

- The central artillery committee and dépôt.
- 19 artillery schools.
- 1 central laboratory school.
- 26 directions of artillery.

- The arsenals and factories.
- 3 military powder factories.
- 8 civil do. do.
- 3 civil refineries.
- 3 manufactories of arms.
- 5 sub-inspections of ironworks (*forges*).
- 1 foundry at Bourges.

Officers and men of the artillery are detached for special employment in the following establishments and departments:—war ministry, mixed committee of public works, committee of coast defence, mixed committee for the examination of arms and engines of war, experimental committees at Bourges, Calais, Tarbes, Gavre (marine), and Vincennes (small arms), artillery, engineer, and staff schools, the special military school at Saint-Cyr, torpedo school at Boyardville, the staff, &c., &c.

This committee is composed of generals of Division of artillery on the active list, and of one general belonging to the marine artillery. The senior general of Division acts as president. The secretary is a superior officer of artillery. He has two assistants of the rank of *chef d'escadron*, or captain of artillery. Central Artillery Committee and dépôt.

The committee examines and discusses all questions relating to the artillery arm, which are sent to it by the Minister, and centralizes the work of the various establishments which are under the direction of the artillery.

Every year it prepares, on the reports of the inspectors-general, proposals for the classification of works to be executed.

The *personnel* and *matériel* which are necessary, to enable the committee to study the questions submitted to its examination, are united in a special establishment, which is called the Central Artillery Dépôt.

This special establishment comprises:—

The archives.

A dépôt of maps and plans.

A library.

A collection of models of modern artillery (*atelier de précision*).

A workshop for the study of *matériel*.

A workshop for the study of new pattern small arms and ammunition.

A chemical laboratory.

The artillery museum, located at the Invalides, is also attached to the central dépôt.

The *personnel* of the central dépôt comprises a certain number of officers, who are distributed as follows:—

Administration.—The secretary of the committee is the director of *matériel* of the dépôt. One of his assistants is sub-director, and a captain has a general superintendence of the buildings.

Inspections and Special Sections.—There are three inspections and seven special sections, each having at its head a superior officer or captain, assisted, if necessary, by one or more assistants.

The inspections are :—

1. Inspection of powder factories.
2. Inspection of manufactories of arms.
3. Inspection of iron works.

The sections are :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Personnel</i>. 2. <i>Matériel</i>. 3. Small arms. 4. Forges and foundries. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Gunpowder, pyrotechnics, and ammunition. 6. Buildings and machinery. 7. Armament of fortresses and the coast. |
|---|--|

The *miscellaneous sections*, and the officers employed in them, are as follows :—

In the model rooms (*atelier de précision*), three officers are employed; one as director, two as assistants.

One officer is employed in each of the following :—Laboratory, Library, Archives, Dépôt of Maps and Plans, and Museum.

There are attached to the central dépôt a certain number of *gardes d'artillerie*, *contrôleurs d'armes*, and *ouvriers d'état*, besides civil employés.

The *dépôt central de l'artillerie* is in the Place Saint Thomas d'Aquin at Paris.

Artillery schools.

There are 19 of these schools. They have been established for the theoretical and practical training of officers and men belonging to the artillery. For a further account of them see page 89.

Central Laboratory School.

This is at Bourges. A *chef d'escadron*, as director, assisted by two other officers, is in charge of this school. One company of artificers is attached to it.

It has been established for giving instruction in the rules for the manufacture of laboratory stores, and for ensuring uniformity in this respect amongst all the troops of the artillery.

Artillery directions.

The number of artillery directions has been fixed at 26, of which 22 are in France, 1 in Corsica, and 3 in Algeria. Their special duty is to see to the preservation of the *matériel* of fortified places. (See Table 24.)

Each direction is under a director and sub-director, both of whom are superior officers. It comprises one or more *arrondissements*.

An *arrondissement* is under a major or a captain, and contains either a fortress or several forts.

The director of the artillery school established in the regions of the 4th, 5th, 12th, and 13th Army Corps, in which regions there are no artillery directions, is invested with the authority of a Director of Artillery. These four corps are supplied with arms and ammunition from the neighbouring directions.

Arsenals and factories.

These are as follows :—

- Arsenal for the construction of cannon at Tarbes;
- Arsenal for the construction of machinery at Puteaux.

Three parks of construction for military carriages at Vernon, Châteauroux, and Algiers.

Five parks for repair of military carriages at Satory, Lyons, Oran, Constantine, and Paris.

The saddlery factory at the cavalry school at Saumur.

Six arsenals, for the manufacture and repair of gun carriages, ammunition wagons, and other minor *matériel* required in the artillery service: these are at Besançon, Douai, La Fère, Lyons, Rennes, Toulouse.

Park of bridge equipment at Avignon.

And there are, besides, the arsenals of all the fortified places, citadels, and ports.

The three military powder factories are at Bouchet, Ripault, and St. Chamus. Powder factories and refineries.

The eight factories which are not military, but which belong to the State, are at Angoulême, Esquerdes, Pont-de-Buis, Saint-Médard, Saint-Pons, Sevrans, Toulouse, Vonges.

There is a refinery of sulphur at Marseilles, and three refineries of saltpetre at Bordeaux, Lille, and Marseilles.

There are three manufactories, at Châtellerault, Saint Étienne, and Tulle, where small arms and side-arms are made. These are placed under the direction and supervision of officers and subordinates of the artillery, but the work is carried out entirely by civilians. Manufactories of arms.

The price of the arms is fixed by tariffs, which show the cost of *matériel*, of fuel, and of labour for each part of an arm; these tariffs are altered whenever a sensible change takes place in the price of *matériel*. To these tariffs the profit of the contractor or head of the establishment is added; he is bound to lay in *matériel* in advance, to pay the workmen according to a fixed scale, and to provide for all the expenses of administration, and for the maintenance of the buildings and machinery.

The iron works are divided into five *arrondissements*, or sub-Iron works inspections, of which the centres are at Mézières, Besançon, Toulouse, Nevers, and Rennes. The works belong to private individuals, who execute all orders they receive from the Minister of War for the manufacture of artillery projectiles, and for iron and steel castings required at the different arsenals.

The cannon foundry, both for iron and bronze pieces, is established at Bourges. Foundry.

ENGINEER STAFF AND ESTABLISHMENTS.

Engineer Staff.

It rests with the engineer staff to see that the following duties are carried out:—

With armies:—

The due performance of staff duties of engineers with armies, army corps, and Divisions; the general direction of the different duties belonging to that arm, which com-

prise the attack and defence of places, field works, construction, repair, or destruction of fixed bridges, construction of temporary bridges with materials found on the spot, and the making of ramps to all bridges.

In the Interior:—

The direction and superintendence of establishments, departments, and schools belonging to the engineers, and the construction and maintenance of fortifications and military buildings.

The organisation of the engineer staff is shown in Table 25. It comprises 486 officers.

The officers of engineers have under their orders to assist them in their duties, a corps of military employés, termed *adjoints du génie*, who are recruited exclusively from amongst the sub-officers of the engineer troops; it is necessary that the sub-officers selected should fulfil certain specified conditions.

The *adjoints du génie* have the rank of officer, but they possess a special hierarchy which does not in any manner correspond with the different army grades. The cadre of the subordinate engineer staff is given in Table 25.

The engineer staff is organised as follows, in armies, army corps, and Divisions:—

Engineer staff at head quarters of an Army.	1 general of Division, in chief command.
	aides-de-camp.
	1 general of brigade, chief of the staff.
	superior officers and captains, assistants, as required.
Engineer staff at head quarters of an Army Corps.	1 colonel, director of the parks.
	1 general of brigade or colonel, in command.
	1 aide-de-camp.
	1 colonel or lieutenant-colonel, chief of the staff.
	1 <i>chef de bataillon</i> , and as many captains as required, as assistants.
Engineer staff at head quarters of a Division of infantry.	1 <i>chef de bataillon</i> , director of the park.
	1 <i>chef de bataillon</i> , in command.
	1 captain, assistant.
Each of these staffs contains besides a certain number of the subordinate agents belonging to the engineers.	

Engineer Establishments.

Fortification
depôt.

The *dépôt des fortifications* at Paris contains a collection of maps, plans, and projects connected with the special duties of the engineers, which have been gradually brought together, from the year 1791, to the present time. A valuable technical library is attached to the dépôt.

The *galerie des plans-reliefs*, which is at the Invalides, forms a part of the *dépôt des fortifications*. This gallery contains models of fortified places, and also of the different systems of fortification. The models are kept in repair and occasionally added to, by a small staff,

The *Brigade topographique* is also attached to the *dépôt des fortifications*. This is under command of a captain, and is at present divided into sections as follows:—1st section, Paris; 2nd, Belfort, Dijon, Chagny; 3rd, Verdun and Toul. The head quarters are at Dijon. It is the duty of this brigade to make contoured plans of all fortified places, and of all ground on which fortifications are to be erected, &c. Topographical brigade.

The *dépôt des fortifications* is under the direction and supervision of the committee on fortifications. The president of the committee is the director, and he is assisted by the secretaries of the committee and of the mixed committee of public works (*Commission mixte des travaux publics*).

The Department of Engineer Parks is located at Paris, in the *Rue de Bellechasse*. It is annexed to the *dépôt des fortifications*, and has at its head a *chef de bataillon* of the engineers.

There are four of these schools, established at Versailles, Arras, Montpellier, and Grenoble. They are destined to give theoretical and practical instruction to officers, sub-officers, and men of the engineers in the duties of the position they hold, and also to fit them for promotion. For further details of these schools, see page 90. Engineer schools.

The colonels commanding the schools and the troops attached to them, are independent of the generals of brigade in charge of territorial *directions supérieures*.

There are 9 *directions supérieures*, each of which embraces the territory of two army corps; generals of brigade are at the head of these directions. On these officers devolves a portion of the ministerial responsibility, and their duty consists principally in the preparation of projects, the execution of works, and the control of expenditure. They are bound to pay frequent visits to all works in course of construction. Superior directions.

The superior directors of engineers are not altogether independent of the generals commanding army corps. For instance, all proposals for the Budget, projects for works, and demands for funds, &c., and replies thereto, which pass between the superior directors and the Minister of War must be forwarded through the general commanding the army corps. The latter, without being called upon to interfere in any way, is thus kept informed of everything that is studied, proposed, and carried out in his region. In like manner all questions regarding the *personnel*, are forwarded by the superior director to the Minister, through the general commanding the army corps.

All bodies of engineer troops detached from their regiments are, as regards duty, discipline, and instruction, under the orders of the general commanding the army corps, and of the superior director; the directors and subordinate engineer commanders have control over these detachments only so far as regards the execution of the works on which they are employed.

The head-quarter stations of the several *directions supérieures* are shown in Table 26.

Besides the superior directions above noticed there exist those

The cadre of the *intendance militaire* actually existing differs but little in numbers from that proposed. It is as follows:—

<i>Adjoints</i> to the military intendants, 2nd class	-	50
" " 1st "	-	60
Sub-intendants, 2nd class	-	90
" 1st "	-	60
Military intendants	-	30
Intendants inspector-general	-	8
		298

The organisation of the officers of administration, who form a distinct corps, is dependent on the same law as the intendance.

Corresponding rank.

Officer of administration <i>adjoint</i> of 2nd class	-	Sub-lieutenant.
" " 1st "	-	Lieutenant.
" of 2nd class	-	2nd captain.
" of 1st "	-	1st captain.
Principal officer of administration	-	<i>Chef de bataillon.</i>

The officers of administration are divided into four sections, viz :—

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1st, | officers of administration of the intendants offices. |
| 2nd | „ „ of subsistence. |
| 3rd | „ „ of hospitals. |
| 4th | „ „ of clothing and camp equipment. |

They can be employed indifferently in either of these sections. The cadres of these sections are to be as follows:—

	1st Section.	2nd Section.	3rd Section.	4th Section.
Principal officers of administration - -	20	18	15	4
Officers of administration, 1st class - -	60	54	45	12
Do. do. 2nd „ - -	100	80	70	20
Do. do. <i>adjoints</i> , 1st class	160	124	110	30
Do. do. do. 2nd „	160	124	110	30
	500	400	350	96

These latter are recruited, after special examination, amongst

soldiers of all arms having at least one year's service, who possess either a university diploma, a certificate from a school of military administration, or from one of the commercial schools designated by the Minister.

In case of mobilisation, the cadres of the officers of administration are completed by *adjoints* of the reserve.

These officers, under the direction and superintendence of the intendants, administer the different departments of the army (always excepting the artillery and engineers), and have as their executive agents the sections of military workmen of the administration.

The cadre of officers of administration actually existing is as follows :—

	Section of Intend- ance Offices.	Section of Hospitals.	Section of Sub- sistence.	Section of Clothing and Camp Equip- ment.
Principal officers of administration -	15	10	11	3
Officers of administration, 1st class -	66	43	48	10
Do. do. 2nd „ -	67	44	49	11
Adjutants of administration, 1st class	176	114	126	28
Do. do. 2nd „	176	114	126	28
	500	325	360	80

CORPS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS AND HOSPITAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Corps of Medical Officers. (Corps de santé militaire.)

The organisation of the corps of medical officers is laid down in the new law on the administration (*see* page 24). Their functions as administrative officials will be found described under the heading "Administration of the Army."

The corps comprises surgeons and apothecaries. It has a special hierarchy as follows :—

Assistant surgeon-major or apothecary-major of 2nd class.

" " " " " 1st " " Surgeon-major or apothecary-major of 2nd class.

" " " " " 1st " " Principal surgeon or apothecary of 2nd class.

" " " " " 1st " " Surgeon or apothecary inspector.

Surgeon inspector-general.

The corresponding rank of the officers above noted is given in Table 2.

Surgeons and apothecaries rank after combatant officers of the grade corresponding to the rank they hold. Their cadre is to be as follows :—

Surgeon inspector-general	-	-	-	1	Surgeons.
Inspecting surgeons	-	-	-	7	
Principal surgeons, 1st class	-	-	-	44	
" " 2nd "	-	-	-	44	
Surgeons-major, 1st class	-	-	-	260	
" " 2nd "	-	-	-	350	
Assistant surgeons-major, 1st class	-	-	-	350	
" " " 2nd "	-	-	-	100	
				<u>1,156</u>	
Inspecting apothecary	-	-	-	1	Apothecaries.
Principal apothecaries, 1st class	-	-	-	4	
" " 2nd "	-	-	-	4	
Apothecaries-major, 1st class	-	-	-	30	
" " 2nd "	-	-	-	35	
Assistant apothecaries-major, 1st class	-	-	-	40	
" " " 2nd "	-	-	-	11	
				<u>125</u>	

In case of mobilisation these cadres are supplemented by surgeons and apothecaries of reserve, who are able to fulfil certain specified conditions.

The surgeon inspector-general and the inspecting surgeons, as also the inspecting apothecary, form a health committee at the Ministry of War.

The inspecting surgeons and the inspecting apothecary may, in addition to their annual inspections, be entrusted with special functions or missions.

The cadre at present existing was fixed in 1859, and is as follows :—

Inspecting surgeons	-	-	-	7	Surgeons.
Principal surgeons, 1st class	-	-	-	40	
" " 2nd "	-	-	-	40	
Surgeons-major, 1st class	-	-	-	260	
" " 2nd "	-	-	-	300	
Assistant surgeons-major, 1st class	-	-	-	400	
" " " 2nd "	-	-	-	100	
				<u>1,147</u>	
Inspecting apothecary	-	-	-	1	Apothecaries.
Principal apothecaries, 1st class	-	-	-	5	
" " 2nd "	-	-	-	5	
Apothecaries-major, 1st class	-	-	-	36	
" " 2nd "	-	-	-	42	
Assistant apothecaries-major, 1st class	-	-	-	55	
" " " 2nd "	-	-	-	15	
				<u>159</u>	

Hospital Establishments, &c.

There are 65 military hospitals, of which number 29 are in Algeria. They are divided into five classes as follows :—

1st class hospitals of 600 or more beds.		
2nd	" "	400 to 599 "
3rd	" "	300 to 399 "
4th	" "	200 to 299 "
5th	" "	less than 200 "

Besides the military hospitals, the War Department possesses in nearly all civil hospitals one or more wards, termed military wards, in which troops are treated. Military medical officers may be placed in charge of these wards, but as a rule the sick they contain are treated by civil practitioners, and Government pays for them a fixed sum per day during the time they are in hospital.

The *personnel* of the military establishments comprises, in proportions as fixed by the regulations :—

Medical officers.
Officers of administration.
Hospital orderlies.
Chaplains.
Sisters of Charity (*sœurs hospitalières*).

The following medical establishments have to be noted :—

Central magazine of medical stores at Paris.
Central pharmacy. do.
School of medicine and pharmacy. do. (see page 83.)
Magazine of hospital stores at Marseilles.
Depôt of medicines. do.
Magazine of stores at Algiers.

Ambulances are hospitals formed during war with armies in the field, to follow their movements, and provide the first assistance to the sick and wounded.

The War Department keeps up establishments, where men can be treated with mineral waters at the following places :—Bourbonne, Baréges, Vichy, Amélie-les-Bains.

few law on
military and
civil hospitals.

This law was passed on 16th March 1877. It provides for a gradual extension of the employment of civil hospitals for military purposes; its chief provisions are as follows :—

Each army corps in France is to have within the region it occupies, and if possible, at the head-quarter station of the army corps, a military hospital establishment, where the special instruction of the *personnel* is to be carried out, and where the *matériel* necessary for the army corps in case of mobilisation, is to be prepared and kept in store.

With the exception of these regional hospitals, the permanent hospitals of the Governments of Paris and Lyons, and the thermal hospitals, all other military hospitals may be successively suppressed, when in the towns where they exist, the civil hospitals

appropriated to this effect, are in a position to undertake the military medical service.

In localities where military hospitals do not exist, and in those where they are insufficient, the civil hospitals will be bound to receive and treat sick men belonging to the army, who are sent to them by the military authorities.

To this effect civil hospitals are to be divided into two categories; 1st, mixed or militarized hospitals; 2nd, civil hospitals, properly so called.

In the 1st category will be classed civil hospitals having wards specially told off to military patients. Whenever a garrison numbers 300 men the military patients are to be treated in special wards, and are to be as far as possible under military hospital regulations.

In the 2nd category will be classed the hospitals of towns, whose garrison is below 300 men. In this case military patients will be placed in the ordinary wards, if it be impossible to have for them special wards under military regulations.

When a garrison numbers 1,000 men the treatment of the sick will be confided to military surgeons; when the garrison is below that number, military patients will be treated by military surgeons, whenever the medical *personnel* of the garrison will permit it; in case of insufficiency the duty in the military wards will be taken by civil surgeons.

■ In civil hospitals, properly so called, patients belonging to the army will be treated by civil surgeons. When military patients are treated by civil surgeons, the surgeon of the garrison will have the right to visit them; but under no pretext can he interfere with the treatment of the patients, or give any orders regarding the duties of the hospital.

The State will pay to civil hospitals all expenditure incurred on its behalf.

A special regulation is to be issued to provide for the due execution of the provisions of this new law.

SECTIONS OF STAFF AND RECRUITING CLERKS. (*Sections de secrétaires d'état-major et du recrutement.*)

There are 20 sections of staff and recruiting clerks, being at the rate of one for each army corps, and one for the military governorship of Paris. These sections furnish the various clerks that are required for the offices of the general, Division, brigade, and regional subdivision staff, of the superior directions of engineers, of recruiting and mobilisation, and for the offices where Arab affairs are attended to.

There are no officers in the cadres of these sections. The men are under the orders of the commandant of the recruiting office, which is in the same regional subdivision as the head quarters of the army corps. The 19th section (Algeria) is commanded

by the captain in charge of the archives of the army corps, and the 20th (Paris) by the commandant of the recruiting office of the Seine.

Each section is composed as follows :—

1. The permanent cadre.
2. Clerks of the 1st category (staff).
3. Clerks of the 2nd category (recruiting or native affairs).

The permanent cadre comprises :—

Sergeant-major	-	-	- 1	} 3
Quartermaster-sergeant	-	-	- 1	
Sergeant instructor	-	-	- 1	
Corporal instructors	-	-	-	2
Soldier tailors	-	-	- 2	} 6
" shoemakers	-	-	- 2	
" in charge of canteen	-	-	- 1	
" bugler	-	-	- 1	
Boys	-	-	-	2
				13

The number of clerks in the 1st category is determined according to the following scale :—

—	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Soldiers.
Staff of an army corps - - -	3	3	3
Staff of a Division (infantry or cavalry)	1	1	2
Staff of an infantry brigade - -	1	1	2
Staff of a brigade of cavalry or artillery	1	1	1
Superior direction of Engineers - -	1	1	1

Special arrangements are made for Algeria and the military governorship of Paris.

There are, besides, three soldier clerks in each section to carry on its correspondence, &c., and to be available in the case of other men falling ill.

In the 1st category one sergeant is allowed to every six men and one corporal to every three. Half of the soldiers may belong to the 1st class.

The number of clerks in the 2nd category, is determined as follows :—

(a.) In the recruiting office of a regional subdivision.

—	Serjeants.	Corporals.
For purposes of recruiting and mobilisation - -	3	1
Specially for affairs of territorial army - -	1	0
Total per office	4	1

(b.) At the head-quarter station of an army corps, specially for affairs of the territorial army, two sergeants; the effective therefore of this category in each section amounts to 34 sergeants and eight corporals. Some exceptional arrangements are made in the 14th, 15th, 19th, and 20th sections, to suit the requirements of the service.

Men for these sections, are admitted to them on the authority of the general commanding the army corps. They have certain examinations to pass, and for the 1st category must have six months', and for the 2nd two years' service. For this latter section they are selected from sub-officers and corporals.

The rates of pay in these sections are the same as in the infantry of the line, but extra working pay is given according to rank and the work on which employed.

The strength of these 20 sections as provided in the Budget for 1878 is as follows :—

—		Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men of Cadres.	Soldiers.	Total.
France	- -	1,430	409	1,839
Algeria	- -	128	103	231
Total	-	1,558	512	2,070

SECTIONS OF CLERKS AND MILITARY WORKMEN OF THE ADMINISTRATION. (*Sections de commis et ouvriers militaires d'administration.*)

The sub-officers and men of these sections are employed in the offices of the intendance, and in the magazines and establishments for food, clothing, and camp equipment. They are entirely under the control and at the disposal of the Intendance Department.

They are organised in 25 sections; the first 19 are attached to the army corps of the same numbers; the 20th and 21st sections in addition are attached to the 19th Army Corps, the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th to the military government of Paris, and the 25th to the military government of Lyons.

Each section comprises three categories :—

1. Clerks for the intendance officers.
2. Workmen employed in the food department.
3. „ for clothing and camp equipment.

Each section is commanded by the officer of the administration, entrusted with the accounts of the establishment, to which the principal portion of the section is attached.

The cadre of a section is as follows :—

Sub-officers	Sergeant-major	-	-	1	3
	Quartermaster-sergeant	-	-	1	
	Sergeant instructor	-	-	1	
Corporals	Quartermaster	-	-	1	5
	Instructors	-	-	2	
	Clerks	-	-	2	
Soldiers	Clerk	-	-	1	8
	Tailors	-	-	2	
	Shoemakers	-	-	2	
	Buglers	-	-	2	
	In charge of canteen	-	-	1	
Boys	-	-	-	-	2
Total				-	18

The Budget provides, in 1878, for the following numbers :—

	—	Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men of Cadres.	Soldiers.	Total.
France	- -	1,873	5,066	6,939
Algeria	- -	353	876	1,229
		2,226	5,942	8,168

SECTIONS OF HOSPITAL ORDERLIES. (*Sections d'infirmiers militaires.*)

These sections are for employment in hospitals, field ambulances, and medical dépôts. There are 25 of them; they are distributed in the same manner as the sections of clerks and military workmen, and their cadre is similarly constituted.

Each section comprises :—

1. Hospital orderlies for duty in the wards, &c.
2. Orderlies employed as clerks.
3. Orderlies for general duties, such as cooking, cleaning the wards, &c. &c.

These sections are commanded by officers of the administration. Half of the soldiers belonging to them may be of the first class. The Budget for 1878 provides for the following number of men in these 25 sections :—

	—	Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men of Cadres.	Soldiers.	Total.
France	- -	1,087	2,686	3,773
Algeria	- -	474	1,381	1,805
		1,561	4,017	5,578

CHAPLAINS. (*Aumôniers militaires.*)

The cadre of chaplains and the rules for the conduct of divine service are laid down in the Law of 20th May 1874.

Chaplains are divided into two classes, titular and auxiliary. The titular chaplains are attached exclusively to the army, whilst those termed auxiliary are priests who perform duty with troops, in addition to the functions of their own parishes.

The following shows the organisation of the chaplain's department :—

One titular chaplain for every assembly of troops of not less than 2,000 men.

A sufficient number of titular and auxiliary chaplains for every assembly of troops exceeding 2,000 men.

An auxiliary chaplain for every assembly of from 200 to 2,000 men.

A titular or auxiliary chaplain for every assembly of more than 200 Protestants or 200 Jews.

A titular or auxiliary chaplain for an entire regiment stationed in one town, for each military school, and for each hospital and penitentiary establishment.

The cadre comprises :—

134 titular chaplains	} 404
270 auxiliary „	

Owing, however, to the Chamber of Deputies having refused the money required for the pay of the full number of chaplains, the cadre is not nearly complete.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Veterinary surgeons are attached to mounted troops, certain military schools, and remount establishments.

Their cadre is as follows :—

Veterinary surgeons	Principal	1st class	-	5
		2nd „	-	5
	First	-	-	143
	Second	-	-	151
Assistant veterinary surgeons	-	-	-	115
Total				<u>419</u>

Besides the care of horses, officers of the veterinary department have to inspect slaughter-cattle and ration meat.

The committee of veterinary hygiene, which sits permanently at the War Office, is composed as follows :—

A general of Division, president.
 „ brigade, vice-president.

A colonel of cavalry.

 " artillery.

A military apothecary.

Four principal veterinary surgeons, 1st class.

The inspector of the veterinary schools.

The director of the veterinary school at Alfort.

A professor do.

A principal veterinary surgeon, 2nd class, secretary.

} Members.

This committee centralizes all the veterinary work of the army. Under its supervision is published the *Recueil de mémoires et observations sur l'hygiène et la médecine vétérinaires militaires*.

The officers of this department have a special hierarchy; they cannot in any way exercise military command. Their corresponding rank is as follows :—

Principal veterinary surgeon, 1st class, after a lieut.-colonel.

 " " 2nd class, after a *chef d'escadron*.

First veterinary surgeon, after a captain.

Second " " lieutenant.

Assistant " " sub-lieutenant.

One of the principal veterinary surgeons of the 1st class is attached to the head-quarter staff in Algeria; the remaining four are members of the War Ministry Committee. They are all sent on tours of inspection.

Three principal veterinary surgeons of 2nd class are attached to the staff of those army corps which have the greatest number of horses, and are detached to other corps to make inspections when necessary; one is a secretary of the committee, and the fifth is at the cavalry school at Saumur.

The 1st and 2nd veterinary surgeons are attached to regiments, schools, &c.

In cavalry regiments, the *capitaine instructeur* superintends the veterinary service.

INTERPRETERS.

In ordinary times the corps of interpreters is employed only in Algeria.

The cadre is as follows :—

			Men.	Horses.
Principal interpreters	-	-	5	10
Interpreters of 1st class	-	-	8	8
" 2nd class	-	-	12	12
" 3rd class	-	-	15	15
			<hr/> 40	<hr/> 45
Auxiliary interpreters, 1st class	-		15	15
" " 2nd class	-		20	20
			<hr/> 35	<hr/> 35

RECRUITING AND MOBILISATION DEPARTMENT.

The recruiting offices established at the head-quarter stations of regional subdivisions embrace all duties connected with recruiting, mobilisation, requisitions, and the territorial army.

The commandants of the recruiting offices superintend these different duties, under the authority of the generals of brigade, and of Division, holding commands in the army corps to which the regional subdivisions belong.

These general officers are invested with the territorial command of these regional subdivisions, under the superior authority of the commandants of army corps.

The *personnel* of these recruiting offices is as follows:—

1st, superior officer, in command	-	-	-	1
2nd, <i>personnel</i> , specially entrusted with recruiting mobilisation, and requisitions,—				
Captain	-	-	-	1
Lieutenant or sub-lieutenant	-	-	-	1
Sub-officers	-	-	-	3
Corporal	-	-	-	1
3rd, <i>personnel</i> , specially entrusted with the administration of the territorial army,—				
Captain-major of the infantry regiment of the territorial army, furnished by the regional subdivision				1
Lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, assistant, who would march with the active battalions in case of mobilisation, and fill the appointment of pay-master	-	-	-	1
Sub-officer	-	-	-	1

An officer of the rank of captain or lieutenant may be detached from one of the mounted corps of the region, to each subdivisional recruiting office. This officer still remains on the strength of his own corps.

The administrative *personnel*, special to the general body of troops of the territorial army of each region, exclusive of the infantry, comprises in each region:—

- 1 captain-major.
- 1 lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, assistant.
- 2 sub-officers.

The following special arrangement of offices is made for Paris and Lyons, &c. At Paris there are four offices for the men of the department of the Seine told off to the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Army Corps; two central offices at Paris and Versailles for the Departments of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise; a special office at Lyons for that town and certain neighbouring cantons; and, lastly, a special office at Digne, an annexe of the subdivision of Aix, for the Department of the Basses-Alpes.

Officers of all grades, sub-officers, and corporals, appointed to recruiting offices, cease to belong to the corps in which they were serving. The sub-officers and corporals join the sections of staff and recruiting clerks.

Pensioned officers of all grades are admitted into the recruiting service, and can be retained there until the age of 63 years; whilst so employed their pension is supplemented to the pay of the appointment they hold.

Only sub-officers and corporals with at least two years' service are admitted into the recruiting service.

At the age of 35 the sub-officers may be appointed commissioned sub-officers in the recruiting service, and may qualify for pensions.

The duties which devolve on these recruiting offices are as follows:—

To keep a register of all men belonging to the active army and to the reserve of the active army.

To keep registers, showing the distribution made amongst the different corps of the region, of men in *disponibilité*, and belonging to the reserve.

To keep rolls of the men of the territorial army living in the subdivision, and to register them as belonging to the different corps of the territorial army of the region.

To make a general list of the horses, mules, and carriages available for army purposes, and to distribute them beforehand in special registers.

In each army corps region there are eight subdivisional regions; there are consequently 144 recruiting offices, each superintending a territory with a population of about 250,000 inhabitants. There are besides eight supplementary offices, which bring the total number up to 152.

Each office is divided into four sections, as follows:—
1, recruiting; 2, mobilisation; 3, requisitions; 4, territorial army.

TREASURY AND POSTAL DEPARTMENT. (*Service de la trésorerie et des postes aux armées.*)

The duties of this combined department with an army in the field, are confided to agents of the financial department. It is entrusted with:—

1. The receipt of all funds from the public treasury, and of payments made on account of the State.
2. The discharge of all payments which are ordered in accordance with the regulations, either on account of the State or of special departments.
3. The undertaking of all receipts and payments on account of the *Caisse des dépôts et consignations*, and of the Legion of Honour.
4. The conduct of the postal service in the field, in advance of the point where the regular service ceases.

This department is at all times organised, but is only called into activity when mobilisation is ordered.

It is dependent on the Minister of Finance for its *personnel*, funds, accounts, and the professional or technical part of its duties.

In all other matters, such as the general carrying out of its work, orders of route, positions for encampment, and despatch of couriers, it is under military command.

The *personnel* comprises :—

The *personnel*

1. Superior agents (*agents supérieurs*) :—

Paymasters general (*payeurs généraux*).

Principal paymasters.

Special paymasters.

2. Agents :—

Assistant paymasters (*payeurs adjoints*). •

Treasury clerks.

3. Sub-agents :—

Men in charge of the money chest and office (*gardiens de caisse ou de bureau*).

This *personnel* is recruited from the different services dependent on the Minister of Finance.

They can be taken from men, belonging to the *disponibilité* or reserve of the active army, to the territorial army or its reserve.

Those agents who are not subject to any military obligations, make an engagement to hold themselves for three years at the disposition of the Minister of Finance, for duty with the army.

When employed with armies, these agents receive their pay and allowances from the financial department. They are to wear uniform (not yet decided on), and either receive articles in kind or an allowance.

They have a special hierarchy which in no way corresponds with military grades. On active service they are entitled to be lodged by the military authorities, and to treatment in hospital, and to receive all allowances in kind, according to the following arrangement :—

Paymasters general, the same as generals of brigade.

Principal paymasters „ colonels.

Special paymasters „ *chefs de bataillon*.

Assistant paymasters „ captains.

Treasury clerks „ sub-lieutenants.

On mobilisation, a horse is provided gratuitously by the War Department, to the three highest grades of paymasters, and also to the assistants and treasury clerks, when attached to cavalry Divisions or brigades. One soldier orderly is allowed with each horse, and the same is allowed between two agents who are not mounted.

Sub-agents receive the same allowances in kind as sub-officers of the army.

The *matériel*, other than rolling, is furnished by the Minister of Finances. All rolling *matériel*, the necessary horses and detachments of the military train, are provided by the Minister of War.

ganisation.

The department is thus organised :—

1. A paymaster general at the head quarters of each army.
2. A principal paymaster at the head quarters of each army corps.
3. A special paymaster at the head quarters of each Division of infantry or cavalry.
4. Agents and sub-agents, according to the numbers that may be determined, by the Ministers of War and Finance.

Each paymaster general has under his immediate orders a principal paymaster, head of the accountant branch of his service, and directs the *personnel* of all the officers attached to the army.

Each principal paymaster has under his orders an assistant paymaster, who, when it is necessary, is specially placed in charge of the cavalry brigade attached to the army corps. He directs the *personnel* of all the officers of the pay department with the army corps.

stal service.

As regards the *postal service*, the general direction of post offices forwards all correspondence to the head of the regular line of communications, and at this place changes its bags with those of the Treasury and Postal Department. This latter carries out all arrangements for the postal service, and arranges the hours of departure of mails and other details as may be approved, by the general in command.

MILITARY TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. (*Service de la télégraphie militaire.*)

The military telegraph department is entrusted to the *administration des lignes télégraphiques*, which is a civil department under the Minister of the Interior. Means of transport are provided by drivers and horses taken from the regular army. Whilst great liberty of action is left to the civil chiefs in all technical matters, they are nevertheless at all times subordinate to military command.

The military telegraph department, is called upon to establish and work all telegraphic communications, which the army may require in peace and in war.

All questions relating to the department are studied by a special committee at the War Office, of which a general officer is president, and functionaries of the administration of telegraphs, officers of the artillery, engineers, and staff are members.

In peace time the administration of telegraphs carries on with its own resources, the duties of military telegraphy under orders given by the Ministers of War and of the Interior.

space organi-
tion.

In each army corps region a functionary of the administration of the telegraphs, is accredited to the chief of the staff, as director of the military telegraph department of the region.

Besides other duties, this functionary keeps registers of the *personnel* told off for telegraph duty with mobilised armies and in fortresses, and of all the employes who, by reason of their age, are subject to service in the active or in the territorial army.

In case of mobilisation, a military telegraph department is organised for each army corps acting independently, or for each army regularly constituted. War organi-
sation.

The department thus formed comprises:—

1. A direction.
2. Sections of the 1st line or of march.
3. Sections of the 2nd line or of communications.
4. The 3rd or territorial line.
5. Telegraphic parks.

When several armies operate under the command of one general in chief, a general direction of military telegraphy would be established at the principal head quarters.

The sections of the 1st line to the number of 18, being at the rate of one per army corps in France, and six sections of the second line, are permanently organised. They are only mobilised in case of war or during annual manœuvres.

The director of the telegraph department of an army is attached to head quarters, and receives his instructions from the chief of the staff. He is allowed a one-horse staff cart and three riding horses.

The sections of the 1st line have to ensure telegraphic communication, between the head quarters of the several army corps and of the general in chief, and to provide for all other telegraphic requirements, within the zone of operations occupied by the troops. Sections of
1st line.

There is a telegraph chief (*chef de service*) for the 1st line, who superintends all the sections belonging to it, as also the reserve park, which latter furnishes supplies as required, and is generally attached to a section entrusted with the work at head quarters. The telegraph chief for the 1st line is allowed two horses.

The *personnel* of each section of the 1st line and of the 2nd line is as follows:—

	Men.	Horses.
Section chief - - -	1	1
Station chiefs (<i>chefs de poste</i>) - -	3	3
Telegraphists - - -	9	—
Workmen - - -	26	—
	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		E 2

A section park comprises (there are 18 of these parks) :—

Wagons for office work (<i>voitures postes</i>)	-	-	2
Telegraph wagons	-	-	2
Reserve wagons	-	-	1
			<hr/> 5

(Each of these wagons is drawn by four horses.)

To each park is attached a detachment of the military train, consisting of:—

	Men.	Horses.
Corporal	1	1
Troopers, for carrying messages	3	3
Drivers	11	22 (draught).
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 26

Each section of the 1st line carries 28 miles of cable, 10 miles of small cable, and 10 miles of bare wire. It has 22 triple and 68 double iron posts. The Morse system is in use. The cable consists of five copper wires encased in gutta percha.

Sections of the
2nd line.

The sections of the 2nd line have to maintain, in the rear of an army, the grand lines of communication, and thus to connect the system of the 1st line with the 3rd or territorial line.

The *personnel* of the sections of the 2nd line have the same organisation as those of the 1st line. The sections of the 2nd line attached to an army receive a special *matériel* which united to that of the reserve of the army, constitutes the reserve park of the army, which is composed as follows, (there are four of these reserve parks) :—

Wagons for office work (<i>voitures postes</i>)	-	-	2
Telegraphic wagons	-	-	4
Reserve wagons	-	-	2
Forge wagon	-	-	1
Office wagon	-	-	1
			<hr/> 10

The military train detachment attached to the reserve park consists of:—

Sergeant	-	-	1
Corporals	-	-	2
Troopers for carrying messages	-	-	5
Drivers	-	-	22
			<hr/> 30

For each three army corps regions in France, one section of the 2nd line is always organised; their number is therefore six. Supplementary sections can always be organised as required, by the regional directors.

The sections of the 2nd line are under the superintendence of a *chef de service*, in the same manner as those of the 1st line.

The 3rd line has to work the military telegraph, and offices of fortified places and military establishments in France, and also to work those lines of the general system of the country, which connect the seat of Government with the 1st and 2nd lines of armies in the field. 3rd or territorial line.

The general army reserve, of which one park only exists, consists of:—

Wagons for office work (<i>voitures postes</i>)	-	6
Wagons	-	14
		<hr/> 20 <hr/>

Telegraphic *matériel* is stored in peace time as follows:—

Storage of *matériel*.

1. *Matériel* for the system of fortresses, in the engineer magazines of the fortresses.
2. Carriages of section parks, in the military train magazines of army corps.
3. Carriages of reserve parks, in magazines situated in the neighbourhood of the telegraphic schools of the administration of telegraphs.
4. Electrical *matériel*, properly so called, in the magazines of the administration of telegraphs, which is bound to maintain it in a perfect and complete state.

The detachments of military train attached to the parks in each army, are placed under the command of a lieutenant of the train who centralizes their administration. He is under the orders of the chief of the staff. Military train.

The telegraph sections when called out for service wear uniform, and the telegraphists and workmen are armed with swords and revolvers.

MILITARY RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

A permanent commission sitting at the War Office, and termed "The Superior Military Railway Commission," is charged with the consideration of all questions, relating to the employment of railways by the army. This commission is composed as follows:— Superior military railway commission.

- A general of Division, president.
- A general of brigade, vice-president.

Civil members :

- A superior functionary of the Ministry of Public Works.
- Two delegates from the syndicate of the railway companies.

Military members :

A superior officer of the staff.

A superior officer of the artillery and one of the engineers, entrusted with questions special to their arms.

A functionary of the intendance.

A *chef d'escadron* of the staff, secretary, and specially entrusted with everything concerning the movements of *personnel* and *matériel*.

A superior officer of the navy.

This commission can delegate the whole or a portion of its powers to an executive commission formed from its own body, and composed in principle as follows :—

The president or vice-president of the superior commission.

A technical member, named by vote of the commission.

A third member can be added when considered necessary.

Committees of study.

To each of the large railway companies a committee of study is attached, consisting of a superior officer of the staff, and a superior agent of the company.

These committees are charged, under the direction of the superior commission, with all studies necessary for the proper use of the system, *matériel*, and *personnel* of the companies, in the execution of strategical movements.

In war time the railway department is separated into two divisions, one of them is entrusted with all movements within the base of operations, and the other with those that take place beyond it.

On mobilisation being ordered the superior commission assembles permanently at the War Office. The committees of study become committees of lines, and superintend the execution of the orders given by the superior commission ; they have authority over the halting-place committees.

Halting-place committees.

Halting-place committees are appointed on each line, at those stations the superior commission may decide on. They are composed as follows :—

A captain or superior officer, military commissary.

An agent of the company, technical commissary.

And at those stations where meals are taken an officer of the administrative service is also appointed. A subordinate staff, taken from the ranks of the territorial army, is attached to each committee.

The military commissary has the authority of a *commandant de place*, and consequently officers in command of troops passing through, whatever their rank, are bound to comply with his instructions.

Field railway direction.

All the movements beyond the base of operations are entrusted to a field railway direction, which receives its instructions directly from the chief of the staff of the army.

This direction consists of :—

A general officer or colonel, and a railway engineer.

The military member who exercises the chief authority has under his orders:—

A superior officer of engineers, commanding the special railway troops.

A superior officer of artillery.

A functionary of the intendance.

A principal paymaster is attached to the direction, which also comprises a sufficient number of officers of different arms and of the administration, and railway agents, for the proper accomplishment of the work entrusted to it.

The military working of railways beyond the base of operations is in charge of military field railway committees. These committees consist of:—

Military field railway committees.

A superior officer, president.

An officer of engineers, commandant of technical troops.

A functionary of the intendance.

A railway engineer.

These committees are entrusted with sections of lines, as decided by the direction.

Besides the working, maintenance, construction, and repair of lines, within the limits appointed, these committees are also responsible for their military protection, and for that of the trains. Sufficient troops for this purpose are placed at their disposal, and they are also given a detachment of gendarmerie for police duties.

The presidents of these committees have under their orders the military commands of field railway halting places, which consist of:—

Field railway halting place committees.

An officer, military commandant.

A station-master, either taken from the special engineer troops or from the *personnel* of the railway companies.

A functionary of the intendance, when necessary.

An accountant.

In each army corps region, the *personnel* of two military commands of halting places is named beforehand during peace time by the Minister of War, on the recommendation of generals commanding army corps.

A subordinate auxiliary staff for office work, and a detachment of troops and of gendarmerie is attached to each halting-place military command.

The *personnel* of execution consists of:—

Executive personnel.

1. The companies of engineer railway workmen (*see p. 39*).

2. The sections of railway workmen (*sections techniques d'ouvriers de chemin de fer de campagne*).

These sections are only called out for service when mobilisation takes place, but they are at all times organised. They are recruited from the engineers and men employed by the railway companies, either as volunteers or as subject to military service. The commandants of recruiting offices keep lists of these men.

The officers appointed to them belong to the auxiliary or reserve service.

Soldiers of the engineers after serving one year with their corps, are permanently detached on to railways, with the view of facilitating, when the necessity arises, the recruiting of the companies of engineer railway workmen and the sections of railway workmen. A convention has been concluded by the Minister of War with the six principal railway companies, according to which 400 men are to be distributed each year to these companies, to be employed as follows:—

- $\frac{4}{5}$ th in construction of the permanent way.
- $\frac{1}{5}$ th with locomotives.
- $\frac{1}{5}$ th in working the line.

Each section of railway workmen comprises 3 distinct divisions, employed as follows:—

1. Working the line.
2. On the permanent way.
3. With *matériel* and traction.

Each of these divisions has a special *personnel* which is organised as shown in Table 27.

Each section forms a distinct corps, having a special hierarchy which does not correspond with military grades.

The six principal railway companies constitute six sections, which are organised during peace time; they have been given the following numbers:—

1st section	}	Company from Paris to Lyons and the Medi-		
2nd "		terranean.		
3rd "		Company from Paris to Orleans.		
4th "		Company of the West.		
5th "		"	"	North.
6th "		"	"	East.
7th "	{	"	"	South (working the line and traction).
		"	from Paris to Orleans (permanent way).	
	{	"	of the East (working the line).	
8th "		"	West (permanent way).	
		"	North (traction).	

The *personnel* of these sections are subject to all military obligations and have the rights of belligerents. As regards discipline, they are liable not only to the regular punishments employed by the railway companies, but they can also be punished according to the military regulations. During war the wearing of uniform is compulsory.

The administration of each section is carried out by a council composed as below:—

- The engineer-in-chief, who works the line, president.
- The engineer of the permanent way.
- The engineer of *matériel* and traction.
- The chief of the accounts, secretary.

During war this council meets as often as necessary, and at least once a week.

Under the authority and superintendence of the military field railway commission, the council is entrusted with,—

The general direction of expenditure and working;

The approval of contracts, the importance of which is beyond the powers given to chiefs of service;

The distribution and employment of the *personnel*.

The council has the most extended powers, for the administration of the sections of railway workmen; it supervises their discipline, fills vacancies, keeps up constant communication with the companies by whom the agents and men are supplied, and makes such regulations from time to time as may be necessary.

Regular tariffs of pay for these sections have been laid down, and the workmen belonging to them receive working pay besides.

XIV.—MILITARY SCHOOLS.

The military schools are as follows :—

Prytanée militaire.

Polytechnic school.

Special military school of Saint Cyr.

School of application for the artillery and engineers.
staff.

Superior military school.

School of application for the cavalry.

School of military surgery and pharmacy.

School of administration at Vincennes.

Normal school of gymnastics.

Four regional musketry schools.

Sub-officers' school.

Artillery schools.

Engineer regimental schools.

Regimental schools.

School for boys.

PRYTANÉE MILITAIRE.

The *Prytanée militaire* is at La Flèche near Le Mans.

The object of this school is to educate sons of officers, and sub-officers of the army and navy, for the military service and exceptionally for other careers. The pupils are specially trained for the entrance examinations of the Polytechnic school, and for the special military school of St. Cyr.

The state maintains entirely, the 300 pupils who are termed *boursiers*, and pays half the cost of 100 more, termed *demiboursiers*. Boys are also received as *pensionnaires*, when they pay 34*l.* per

annum. The cost of the outfit, 16*l.*, is in all cases paid by the boy's family.

Only the sons of officers serving or having served, and of sub-officers killed in action, are admitted gratuitously, or at a half charge. Preference is given to orphans having lost father and mother, and afterwards to those who have lost fathers only, or whose fathers have been badly wounded, in the following order :—

1. Orphans whose fathers have been killed in action or died of wounds.
2. Orphans whose fathers have died in the service or after being pensioned.
3. Orphans whose fathers have undergone amputation or who have been disabled from wounds.

Pupils can remain from the age of 10 to 19. They form three battalions. The elder boys are placed in the first battalion which is under military discipline; the younger ones in the other two battalions are under regulations similar to those of the universities.

The commandant, who is also director of studies, is a general of brigade; the second in command and sub-director of studies, is a colonel.

Under their orders are a major, two captains, and four or five lieutenants or sub-lieutenants, an *adjoin*t du génie, and such number of sub-officers as may be required (shown in Budget for 1878 as 33).

The professors are all civilians, and are under the superintendence of a member of the university, termed inspector of studies. The civil staff comprises 52 professors, 11 functionaries of the administration, and 44 secondary agents.

The school is administered by a council composed as follows :—

- The commandant, president.
- The second in command.
- The inspector of studies.
- The *sous-préfet* of La Flèche acting as sub-intendant.
- The captain, treasurer.

THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL (*École polytechnique*).

This school is at Paris. It is especially intended as a training school for the following departments of the public service :—

- Artillery of army and navy.
- Engineers
- The navy and corps of engineer hydrographers.
- The commissariat of the navy.
- The department of bridges, roads, and mines.
- The staff.
- The department of powder and saltpetre.
- Telegraphs.
- The tobacco administration.

Admission is by competition. The entrance examinations take place yearly at Paris and at certain provincial centres. No candidate can present himself for examination, unless he has obtained the diplomas or certificates of certain examinations, as laid down in the system of public instruction in France. For certain diplomas a credit of 50 marks is given.

The entrance examination consists of three successive tests; compositions, tests of the 1st degree, tests of the 2nd degree. A candidate who fails at the 1st or 2nd test is not examined for the test following. The result of the examinations of the 2nd degree only are taken into account. The subjects of the 2nd degree and their relative values are as follows:—

1. Oral examination :

Algebra, analytical geometry	-	-	52
Arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry	-	-	50
Physics and chemistry	-	-	40
German	-	-	8

2. Written examination :

Mathematics	-	-	-	15
Descriptive geometry	-	-	-	13
Trigonometry	-	-	-	5
Drawing	-	-	-	12
Brush shading	-	-	-	4
French	-	-	-	14

Pupils are taken between the ages of 16 and 20, except in the case of sub-officers, corporals, and soldiers, who, when they have completed two years' service, are allowed to compete until the age of 25. Military men who are admitted, can only pass out into the military service.

A certain number of foreigners are allowed to follow the course of studies as out-boarders.

The yearly charge for pupils is 40*l.*; the outfit is about 24*l.*, independently of 4*l.* yearly to certain funds. On the recommendation of the administrative and instructional councils of the school, the Minister of War allows pupils to be received either gratuitously or at half charge (*boursiers* and *demiboursiers*), when their friends are not in a position to pay for them, and in these cases an allowance or half allowance for the outfit is given, and on becoming an officer the military equipment is paid for.

Personnel of Command.—A general of brigade is in command, and a colonel is second in command. There are six captains belonging to different arms who are in charge of companies.

The *personnel* of professors consist of 39 individuals, who may be either officers or civilians.

Besides the above there are the officials (17) belonging to the administrative service, including a librarian, treasurer, &c., and the medical officers.

The course of studies lasts two years. The pupils are told off into four companies, which form two divisions; the 1st division contains the pupils who have completed their first year's studies,

and the 2nd those lately admitted. The school is under military regulations, and the pupils are considered as present with the colours. Those who pass successfully through the school and do not enter the public service receive the *brevet* of auxiliary sub-lieutenant, or an equivalent commission, and remain in *disponibilité* in the reserve of the active army, and in the territorial army for the same terms as the men of the class to which they belong.

SPECIAL MILITARY SCHOOL (*École spéciale militaire*) OF SAINT-CYR.

At this school officers are trained for the infantry, cavalry, and marine infantry.

It is under military discipline, and the course of study lasts two years. Admission is obtained by competition. Pupils are admitted between the ages of 18 and 20. Sub-officers, corporals, and soldiers who have completed two years' service are allowed to compete to the age of 25. The annual payment for pupils is 60*l.*; the outfit costs between 24*l.* and 28*l.* Pupils are received gratuitously and at half-charge, and free outfits are given, in the same manner as at the *École polytechnique*.

Pupils who are not soldiers, have to contract a five years' voluntary engagement, and are considered as belonging to the active army.

The pupils, who number about 750, are organised in companies, and form a battalion. Those who at the end of the first year, are destined for the cavalry, are formed into a section by themselves.

The staff of the school consists of:—

A general of brigade, commandant.

A colonel of infantry, 2nd in command.

Infantry officers:—

1 *chef de bataillon*.

9 captains, of whom one is musketry instructor.

7 lieutenants, instructors.

Cavalry officers:—

1 *chef d'escadrons*, director of riding school, &c.

1 captain
4 lieutenants } assistants to do.

1 captain
2 lieutenants } instructors.

Nearly all the professors are military officers; seven only are civilians. Altogether eight superior officers, and 55 captains and subalterns are employed, and there are 109 sub-officers, corporals, and soldiers of infantry and 55 of cavalry on the strength of the school.

The studies are under the superintendence of a director, a superior officer, who is assisted by two sub-directors of studies.

The administration is in charge of a major, who has under him a captain treasurer, with assistant, and various other officers of the administrative services.

All interior matters of discipline are settled by a council of discipline formed from the staff of the school.

After the final examination, lists are prepared, according to merit of all those qualified for commissions in the infantry and cavalry. A certain number of those highest on the list are allowed to compete for the staff school. Those named sub-lieutenants of cavalry are sent to the cavalry school at Saumur.

Pupils who fail to pass out, may be placed in regiments as corporals or sergeants, if they have served the time which is necessary for promotion to these grades. The time passed at the school counts as service.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION FOR THE ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS. (*École d'application de l'artillerie et du génie.*)

The artillery and engineer school is at Fontainebleau. As its name implies, it is destined to complete the special instruction of those successful pupils of the *École polytechnique*, who are to serve in the artillery of the army or navy, or in the engineers.

The pupils on joining are given the rank of sub-lieutenant. They remain two years at the school, which time under exceptional circumstances, may be extended to three years. They are divided into two divisions; the 1st division consists of those in their 2nd year, and the 2nd division of those in their 1st year. Towards pension and military decorations they are allowed to count four years' service as officers, from date of admission to the school.

The military staff (exclusive of professors) consists of a general of brigade, taken alternately from the artillery and engineers, as commandant; of a colonel, taken from the service to which the commandant does not belong, as 2nd in command; of a *chef d'escadron* of artillery, a *chef de bataillon* of engineers, five captains of artillery and three of engineers. This staff, which is that laid down in the imperial decree of 24th June 1854, re-organising the school, appears lately to have been slightly increased. The officers hold their appointments for five years only.

With one exception all the professors are military officers. The number and rank of these latter vary. The Budget for 1878, shews the total of officers to be employed, to consist of: 1 general officer, 11 superior officers, and 19 of inferior grades. The pupils number 340.

The interior economy is supervised by a superior council, which directs both in instructional and in administrative matters.

Pupils who commit offences which although not cognizable by courts-martial, are too serious for disposal by ordinary disciplinary punishments, can be temporarily excluded from the school and placed in non-activity. For very grave offences against

discipline or honour, they can be definitely removed from the school and from the army and placed *en réforme*.

The yearly examination is carried out by a jury composed of seven members, taken from officers not belonging to the school. It comprises:—

A general of Division, alternately of artillery and engineers, president.

A general of brigade, artillery.

Two " " engineers.

Two superior officers, artillery } examiners.
" " engineers }

This jury regulates the order of admission of the pupils of the 1st division into the artillery and engineers and passes those of the 2nd division into the 1st division.

The pay of the *sous-lieutenants élèves* is 5·90 francs (4s. 9d.) per diem. The pupils live in barracks, but are not fed by Government. They arrange for their meals in the town.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION FOR THE STAFF (*École d'application d'état-major*).

This school is at Paris, and is intended to prepare officers for the staff.

It generally contains 50 pupils, of whom 25 are admitted each year. The course of study lasts two years. Three pupils are admitted yearly from the *École polytechnique*; the remainder enter by competition from amongst,—

(a.) Pupils of the *École spéciale militaire*, taken according to order of merit, and in number equal to twice the vacancies.

(b.) Sub-lieutenants of all arms *en activité*, excepting sub-lieutenants, who are former pupils of the *École polytechnique*, and who on the 1st October of the year of the examination, have at least one year's service.

There are, therefore, always six pupils at the school from the *École polytechnique*, and as the number that enters from the line is still fewer, it follows that the bulk of the pupils comes from St. Cyr.

Pupils are not admitted after the age of 25. Whilst at the school they draw the pay of sub-lieutenants, and continue to belong to the corps from which detached, or to those to which appointed, after passing out of the military schools to which they belonged.

The staff consists of a general of brigade of the staff, in command; of a colonel of the staff, as second in command and director of studies; of a lieutenant-colonel or *chef d'escadron* of the staff, as sub-director of studies; and of three captains of the staff. The professors are military officers and civilians, the number of the latter being five. The school employs altogether 9 superior officers and 11 of inferior grades.

The studies and examinations are directed by a special committee composed as follows :—

A general of Division, president.

The *chef* of the *dépôt de la guerre*.

The commandant of the school.

Four colonels or lieutenant-colonels of the staff.

A superior officer, employed at the *dépôt de la guerre*, as secretary.

For the entrance and final examinations, the committee is assisted by the professors of the school. For three months of each year the pupils are employed in practical out-of-door work, such as surveys, reconnaissances, &c.

At the final examination, those who are successful, are appointed lieutenants in the staff corps, and those who fail, are sent to join the regiments on the strength of which they are borne.

Lieutenants of the staff corps, after serving two years with an infantry regiment and two years with a cavalry regiment, are qualified for the rank of captain.

In the new law on the staff, it is proposed to abolish this school from the 1st January 1878.

THE SUPERIOR MILITARY SCHOOL (*École militaire supérieure*).

This school, founded by decree of February 1876, is at present only provisional; its definite organisation awaits the new law on the staff. It is intended, to train officers for the staff, as the number provided by the *École d'application d'état-major* is insufficient, and to prepare officers for holding high commands in the future.

The course of study lasts two years. Entrance is by competitive examination under the following conditions :—

1. For lieutenants: they must be less than 28 years of age, must have held the rank of officer four years, of which two must have been passed with a regiment.
2. For captains: they must be less than 32 years of age. Captains and lieutenants of the navy are also allowed to compete.

Officers who join the school remain on the strength of their regiments.

Officers are only allowed to compete, after their application to do so, has been considered by the Minister of War and his permission has been given.

The tests consist of two written papers, *viva voce* examinations, and riding.

The written papers are prepared at head quarters of army corps, in the presence of the chief of the staff. They consist of a composition on a military subject and a topographical drawing. To do this the candidates are given eight hours, during which time, they are not permitted to hold communication with anyone, nor to have any assistance from books.

These compositions are forwarded to a board of examiners at Paris, consisting of two general officers from each arm, and two

from the engineers, the staff, and the navy, and an intendant. Those officers whose written papers are satisfactory, appear before the board to undergo a *viva voce* examination in: 1, geography; 2, military art; 3, military administration; 4, fortification and topography; 5, artillery; 6, German.

In this examination the board is assisted by professors. The examination in riding takes place in the staff riding school at Paris.

The staff of the school consists of—

1 general of Division, commandant.

Staff corps officers: 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 *chefs d'escadron*, 3 captains.

Artillery staff: 1 *chef d'escadron*, 1 captain.

Engineer do.: 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 *chef de bataillon*, 1 captain.

Infantry: 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 *chefs de bataillon*, 2 captains.

Cavalry: 1 *chef d'escadrons*, 3 captains.

Medical officers, 2.

Veterinary do., 1.

2nd *adjudant* of administration, 1.

The pupils number 114 captains and 30 lieutenants.

Proposed arrangements.

In the new bill on the staff, now under consideration of the French Government, the following proposals regarding this school are made:—

The following officers are to be allowed to compete at the entrance examination: lieutenants and sub-lieutenants of all arms and of the troops of the marine (those of the latter service being recommended by the Minister of Marine) having not less than four years service on the 31st December of the year of competition, of which two must have been passed in doing effective duty with their respective corps.

Sub-lieutenants who are successful at the examination are promoted and kept in their corps as supernumeraries until vacancies occur.

The number of pupils to be admitted, is to be fixed annually by the Minister of War; it cannot be less than 75. This number is to be divided amongst the officers of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers, in proportion to the number of superior officers in each of these arms.

At the end of the first year of study the officers undergo an examination; those who fail are sent back to their corps.

At the end of the second year, they pass an examination before the permanent staff committee, which classifies them on one list according to merit, and delivers to them their *brevet* of staff officer.

Superior officers and captains of all arms can compete at the final examination for a *brevet*, without going through the two years' course.

Officers who receive *brevets* continue in their corps, and lieutenants are promoted to the first vacancies by selection.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION FOR THE CAVALRY (*École d'application de cavalerie*) AT SAUMUR.

This school has been instituted with the object:—

Its object.

- 1st. Of completing and perfecting the instruction of lieutenants of cavalry, who are sent to it.
- 2nd. Of continuing the instruction of the cavalry section of the special military school of Saint Cyr.
- 3rd. Of imparting to a certain number of sub-officers, who are candidates for commissions, the knowledge which a cavalry officer should possess.
- 4th. Of training regimental instructors.
- 5th. Of training a certain number of sub-officers as instructors.
- 6th. Of instructing probationary veterinary surgeons in regimental work.

The school receives:—

Students it receives.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1st. Officer instructors of cavalry* | { | To undergo a one year's course, commencing 15th Oct. |
| 2nd. " " of artillery and train. | | |
| 3rd. Officer pupils (sub-lieutenants from St. Cyr), who join for one year, from 1st November. | | |
| 4th. Sub-officers of cavalry, candidates for officer's rank, for 18 months, from 1st April. | | |
| 5th. Sub-officers training as instructors for artillery and train, for one year, from the 15th October. | | |
| 6th. Soldiers to be trained as sub-officers, for 18 months, admitted on 1st April and 1st October. | | |

Civilians who pass a certain examination, are admitted to the school to be trained as sub-officers. The examinations take place in March and September, when the 40 highest on the list are taken as pupils. They have to pay 300 francs (12*l.*) for their keep, and for purchase of books, and must contract a voluntary engagement for five years. The limit of age is from 18 to 24 years. The course of instruction lasts for 18 months.

- 7th. Probationary assistant veterinary surgeons, for one year, from the 15th October.

This school also receives, for fixed periods of instruction, officers of gendarmerie appointed from the infantry, and pupil farriers furnished by the yearly contingents or from mounted corps.

The course of instruction varies for the different classes, which are formed at the school.

Course of instruction.

* These officers are generally sent as subalterns, but with such seniority and qualifications as would allow of their promotion to captain on completion of their year of study. The *Capitaine Instructeur* of a cavalry regiment combines the duties of our riding-master and the out-door work of our adjutant.

For officer instructors it comprises :—

Cavalry drill and regulations, veterinary science, equitation, military art, topography, field fortification, military law and justice, administration and regimental accounts, fencing, carbine and revolver practice, and artillery.

For officer pupils :—

So much of the course for officer instructors as has not been studied at St. Cyr ; the practical application, as far as the resources of the school will allow, of all theoretical instruction ; and, lastly, everything necessary to enable the officer pupil to join his regiment as an efficient officer.

For sub-officers :—

Cavalry regulations, grammar, history, geography, arithmetic, geometry, natural philosophy and chemistry, military hygiene, military legislation, administration, artillery, fortification, topography, military art, German, fencing, and carbine and revolver practice.

For soldiers :—

Cavalry regulations, veterinary science, rough riding, military legislation, administration, artillery, fortification, military art, topography, and German.

Farriery and
horse-breaking
schools.

Attached to the school, as *anneaux*, are special schools of farriery and of horse-breaking.

The course of instruction at the school of farriery lasts for one year. Its object is to train farrier sergeants (*maîtres maréchaux ferrants*) for mounted corps.

The men for instruction are selected every year by inspecting generals, at the rate of one per brigade of cavalry or artillery, and of one per four squadrons of military train, and per two companies of remount troopers. They are chosen from amongst the farriers, having three years' service, who undertake to re-engage.

The school for horse-breaking, offers great advantages for the instruction of officers and sub-officers in this particular work. A certain number of horses that are found difficult to break, are sent there direct from the remount depôts. These horses, after being properly broken, are issued to staff officers and to officers not attached to troops. Regiments can also send to this school for training, horses that are difficult to break in properly.

The personnel.

The staff of the school consists of :—

- 1 general of brigade, commandant.
- 1 colonel or lieutenant-colonel, second in command.
- 1 major.
- 1 clothing captain.
- 1 paymaster captain.
- 1 lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, standard bearer, assistant to the clothing captain.
- 1 lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, assistant to the paymaster.
- 7 clerks of the administration (civilians).

The director of studies is a *chef d'escadrons*, and all the professors, nine in number, are military officers.

The military instructors consist of two chief instructors, who are *chefs d'escadrons*, and of nine captain instructors.

The principal riding-master is a *chef d'escadrons*, and there are five captains and seven lieutenants employed under his orders.

The school employs altogether 10 superior officers and 41 of junior ranks, including those belonging to the medical and veterinary departments. There are 200 officer-students, and 385 sub-officers, corporals, and soldiers under instruction at one time. The number of sub-officers, corporals, and soldiers belonging to the riding establishment, to the farriery, to the shops, &c., and borne on the strength of the school is 267. Besides these there is a company of remount troopers. The total number of horses maintained for all purposes, for both officers and men is 808.

Those officer pupils, who pass a satisfactory examination at the end of their course of study, are allowed, according to the position they take in the examination, to choose their regiments. Those who fail in the examination are placed in non-activity for a year, and are then allowed to follow a second course; should they again fail they are placed *en réforme*. Disposal of students.

Those sub-officers who pass the final examination in a satisfactory manner, are either promoted to be sub-lieutenants at once, or are given the first vacancies.

The soldiers who go through the school are examined at the end of six months, and those who pass are at once made corporals. After a second six months another examination is held, when the first third on the list are promoted sergeants; the remaining two thirds are promoted sergeants on leaving the school.

Those pupils of the school of farriery who pass the best examinations, have the choice of vacant appointments at the schools and at the remount establishments.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY SURGERY AND PHARMACY (*École de médecine et de pharmacie militaire*) AT PARIS.

Young men who wish to belong to the army medical department, are accepted in the first instance as students, "*élèves du service de santé militaire*."

To be accepted, it is necessary they should succeed in a competitive examination held yearly in September. The following are admitted to compete:—

For appointment as students in medicine;—

1. Students who have obtained the two diplomas of *bachelier ès-lettres* and *bachelier ès-sciences*, complete or partial.
2. Students having four, eight, or twelve valid inscriptions (terms) for the degree of doctor, and who have passed with success the examinations of the end of the year corresponding to their inscriptions.

For appointment as students in pharmacy;—

1. Students who have obtained the diploma of *bachelier ès-sciences* complete.

2. Students who have four or eight inscriptions for the degree of 1st class apothecary, and have successfully passed the quarterly examinations.

The age at which candidates are taken, depends on the examinations they have passed. They have to enter into an engagement to serve at least 10 years in the army medical department, counting from the date of becoming 2nd class *aide-major*.

Those accepted, are commissioned by the Minister of War as *élèves du service de sante militaire*, and are divided into two categories.

The students of the first category, that is to say, those who have less than 12 inscriptions in medicine and eight inscriptions in pharmacy, are distributed, as may suit their convenience, amongst 12 of the principal towns, including Paris, which possess at the same time a faculty of medicine and a superior school of pharmacy, or a preparatory school of medicine and pharmacy, and a military hospital, or military wards in a civil hospital. They there follow the regular course of instruction and hospital attendance, under the superintendence of the principal medical officer, and undergo the examinations required by the regulations in force. These students do not wear uniform, and do not receive pay.

The students of the second category, that is to say, those who have 12 inscriptions for the degree of doctor, and eight inscriptions for the degree of 1st class apothecary, are placed under the orders of the director of the school, at the military hospital of Val-de-Grâce at Paris. The course of study lasts two years. They follow the special courses of the faculty of medicine, and of the superior school of pharmacy at Paris, and they receive practical instruction at Val-de-Grâce.

During the first year at Val-de-Grâce, the students of medicine must pass the two first examinations for the degree of doctor, and this must be done between the 12th and 16th inscriptions. After the 16th inscription in medicine and the 12th inscription in pharmacy, dating from the 1st July to the 1st May following, the students in medicine must pass the three last examinations for the degree of doctor, and the students in pharmacy must pass the three probationary examinations. For all of them the term of final probation will commence on the 1st May, and finish with the month of August.

The students of this category wear uniform and receive pay.

All students who obtain the degree of doctor or of 1st class apothecary, have to go through the term of final probation (*stage*), from 1st May to end of August above referred to, and during this time they draw the special rate of pay laid down for those keeping their final term (*stagiaire*).

From the date of becoming an *élève du service de santé*, the expenses of inscriptions, practical instruction, examinations, and diplomas are paid by the Minister of War. In case a student fails in his studies, a refund has to be made to the Minister of War of the sums paid.

The *personnels* of the school comprise those of direction, instruction, and administration. These consist of:—

- 1 director, a *médecin inspecteur*.
- 1 sub-director, a 1st class *médecin principal*.
- 6 superintendents, of whom one is a surgeon-major, and the others assistant surgeons major.
- 7 professors, each of whom has an assistant.
- 1 medical officer, librarian.
- 1 apothecary.
- 1 officer of the administrative services.

The pupils are under military discipline, and either live in barracks or in the neighbourhood of the school.

The school has under instruction 100 probationers (*stagiaires*) and 117 pupil probationers (*élèves stagiaires*).

An examination has to be passed at the conclusion of the stage, and according to the result of this they receive their appointments in the medical service.

Medical officers count for pension and for decorations five years' service from the date of their nomination as 2nd class *aide-major*.

SCHOOL OF ADMINISTRATION (*École d'administration*) AT VINCENNES.

The object of this school, is to train the necessary *personnel* for recruiting the administrative functionaries, employed in the offices of the intendance, hospital, food, clothing, and camp equipment departments.

No sub-officer can be promoted second adjutant of administration, unless he has passed successfully through this school.

The school receives sub-officers and one year volunteers, who re-engage for a second year.

Sub-officers of the active army, under 27 years of age, are admitted by competition. They are examined in the following subjects:—

French grammar, arithmetic, geometry, history of France up to 1453, history of France and principal facts of modern history 1453 to 1789, history of France and general history from 1789, physical and political geography of the world.

The staff comprises:—

- 1 director, a sub-intendant.
- 1 sub-director, an administrative officer of the intendance office.
- 1 accountant, an adjutant of the administration.
- 5 professors, officers of administration.
- 25 sub-officers, corporals, and soldiers, as superintendents, instructors, &c.

The number of pupils is limited to 100

The instruction is general, administrative, and military. It comprises the subjects of the entrance examination, and administration, accounts, botany, and German.

Students, whose conduct is unsatisfactory, can be excluded from the school on the recommendation of a council of discipline, composed of the director, the sub-director, and of the three senior professors. Decision rests with the Minister of War, and students who are sent away, always join another corps than the one in which they previously served.

The course of study lasts 11 months.

Those who pass out successfully, are posted to the different departments as *élèves d'administration*.

Those who fail, either rejoin their corps or are exceptionally allowed another year.

The one year volunteers pass the same examination as the other pupils. If successful they receive a warrant as auxiliary second adjutant of administration, in the region where they live, in the administrative department they may choose, their right of choice depending on the place they take in the examination. Those who wish to continue in the service are appointed *élèves d'administration* in the same manner as the other pupils.

NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYMNASTICS (*École normale de gymnastique*) AT JOINVILLE-LE-PONT, NEAR PARIS.

This school is divided into two sections, the first for gymnastics and the second for fencing. It is intended as a training school for both officers and men as regimental instructors.

The *personnel* of the cadre of the school, comprises a fixed or permanent cadre and a moveable cadre, of which a half is renewed every year at the end of the course.

The *personnel* of these two cadres is organised as shown in Table 28.

The sub-officers, corporals, and men forming part of the moveable cadre, are made supernumerary in the cadres of the corps to which they belong. After serving a year at the school they return to their former corps in the rank they held, or, if necessary, remain supernumerary until vacancies occur.

Pupils for the gymnastic section are chosen from sub-officers and corporals; those for the fencing section from sub-officers, corporals, and privates (the last being able to read and write). They must have at least two years longer to serve, and must be in every way physically fit. Every corps sends one pupil to the gymnastic section, of which the course lasts about six months. The course of fencing lasts one year. Regiments of infantry and artillery send two pupils every year, and regiments of cavalry, squadrons of military train, and battalions of chasseurs, one pupil every year.

Pupils are trained only for the position of fencing master (*maître d'escrime*); their assistants, designated, in the infantry,

moniteur d'escrime, and in the cavalry, *brigadier prévôt d'armes*, are trained in the regimental schools.

Meetings are held once a year at the normal school, when assistant instructors are allowed to compete for the *brevet* of a *maître d'escrime*, and fencing masters wishing for employment in a military school, or for transfer to an arm where the pay is higher, are selected. On these occasions 10 candidates from each army corps are carefully chosen for the competition.

The pupils at the normal school of gymnastics number 30 officers and 934 sub-officers, corporals, and men.

REGIONAL MUSKETRY SCHOOLS (*Écoles régionales de tir*) AT THE CAMPS OF CHÂLONS, RUCHARD AND VALBONNE, AND AT BLIDAH.

These schools are for the training of regimental musketry instructors. There are three courses of instruction at each school during the year; the officers' course lasts 2 months and 25 days, that of the sub-officers 2 months and 10 days.

Each infantry regiment detaches to each course of the school on which it is dependent, two officers, and four sub-officers or corporals and each battalion of *chasseurs à pied* sends one officer, and two sub-officers or corporals.

Officers sent to the school must not be over 35 years of age; they must have sufficient instruction to allow of their following the theoretical course, and must be thoroughly efficient regimental officers. Sub-officers and corporals must have at least two years longer to serve.

The staff of each school comprises:—

1 commandant	-	-	a <i>chef de bataillon</i> .
1 professor	-	-	a captain.
3 or 4 instructors	-	-	captains.
1 lieutenant, charged with administrative details.			

There are eight sub-officers, corporals, and soldiers on the permanent staff.

At each of the three schools in France, there are generally 100 subalterns and 260 sub-officers and soldiers under instruction. At the school at Blidah in Africa these numbers are 50 and 100 respectively.

SCHOOL OF INFANTRY SUB-OFFICERS (*École de sous-officiers d'infanterie*) AT THE CAMP D'AVORD NEAR BOURGES.

At this school is completed the military instruction of sub-officers, proposed for promotion to the rank of sub-lieutenant.

No sub-officer can be promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant, unless he passes successfully through this school. Exception to this rule is only allowed, in cases of very meritorious or special service.

The course of study, which is exclusively military, lasts for one year, commencing on 1st January.

Personnel.

The military staff is composed as follows :—

- 1 commandant, a lieutenant-colonel or *chef de bataillon*.
- 1 second in command, a *chef de bataillon* or *capitaine-adjutant-major*, entrusted with the theoretical and practical military instruction of the students.
- 2 instructors, captains commanding divisions.
- 4 instructors and company commanders, either lieutenants or sub-lieutenants.
- 59 sub-officers, corporals, and soldiers.

The instructional staff consists of :—

- 1 professor of fortification and topography, a captain or lieutenant.
- 1 professor of elementary mathematics and artillery, a captain or lieutenant.
- 1 professor of geography and modern history, a captain or lieutenant.
- 1 professor of military administration and legislation, a captain or lieutenant.

The second in command gives instruction regarding active service and military art.

A lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, with two clerks, is entrusted with the administrative details.

The number of students is generally about 400; it is not allowed to exceed 450.

Instruction.

Examinations are held every six months. These are conducted by the *conseil d'instruction*, which also determines all questions connected with the course of study to be followed, &c. This council consists of the commandant, as president, and the second in command and four professors, as members.

Lessons in fencing and gymnastics are given by the corps of infantry in the same station, and the students are also instructed in artillery exercises, and in riding, according to opportunities that may offer of mounted troops being in the neighbourhood.

The battalion of sub-officers takes part in all extended manœuvres that are carried out within convenient distance.

Discipline.

The pupils form one battalion of 3 or 4 companies, according to the number present. The section chiefs are selected from the senior adjutants and sergeants major who are sent as students.

A *conseil de discipline* decides in the case of sub-officers who commit serious faults. This council is composed of the commandant, as president, and of the second in command, the two captains commanding divisions, and the lieutenant commanding the company to which the accused belongs, as members.

The Minister's sanction is required in cases of dismissal.

A sub-officer who is dismissed cannot afterwards be promoted. He may be reduced to the ranks.

The sub-officers mess together as with their regiments.

At the inspection of the school at the end of the course, an **examination jury** reports on the fitness of the pupils for **Final examinations**. **motion** to sub-lieutenant. The examination jury consists of:—

The general of Division making the inspection, president.
 4 field officers of the army corps, } members.
 The commandant of the school, }
 The second in command, secretary.

The jury employ the professors of the school to assist them as they may think fit.

The ten highest students on the list can be named sub-lieutenants immediately after the examination, provided they have been sub-officers for two years. The remainder are appointed to vacancies according to their order of merit.

ARTILLERY SCHOOLS.

These schools are intended for the theoretical and practical instruction of officers, sub-officers, and men. There are 19 of them, one for each army corps, established at the places shown in Table 24.

Each school is commanded by a field officer, who is termed director; he is assisted by a professor of sciences, of the rank of captain. The subordinate staff comprises: 1 principal storekeeper (*garde principal*) in charge of the buildings, furniture, &c.; a 1st or 2nd class storekeeper, in charge of the park and the polygon or practice ground; and a chief artificer storekeeper (*garde chef artificier*).

A lieutenant or sub-lieutenant belonging to one of the regiments attached to the school, is appointed yearly as assistant to the professor of sciences.

A certain number of captains are also employed as instructors to the lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, and a captain and two lieutenants are entrusted with the direction of the park belonging to the school.

The annual course of instruction is divided into winter and summer half-years. The summer half commences on 1st April or 1st May according to locality. During both half-years regimental instruction and school instruction are imparted.

Regimental instruction. (*Instruction de régiment.*)

This comprises:—

Drills of all descriptions.

All practical instructions.

Courses of 1st and 2nd degree (*see* page 91).

Courses of study for sub-officers on drill, administration, and artillery.

Courses of study for officers on drill and administration.

This instruction is carried out entirely under regimental arrangements. The necessary material for practical work and artillery drill is provided in the polygon attached to the school.

School instruction. (*Instruction d'école.*)

This comprises :—

1. All courses of study having a scientific, or technical character, which are destined to complete the instruction of lieutenants or sub-lieutenants, and of those sub-officers who appear fit for promotion to sub-lieutenant or storekeeper.
2. Lectures for captains of artillery, which are attended by all the field officers of that arm, and by all the captains stationed in the garrison.

This instruction is under the direction of the general of brigade commanding the artillery of the army corps. He presides at the lectures and selects the subjects for discussion.

The director of the school directs the course of studies, under the authority of the general of brigade.

In every school there is a special building called the *hôtel de l'école*, in which the course of study of officers and men is carried on. It contains lecture halls, a library, a laboratory, and a collection of models, &c.

ENGINEER REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

There are four of these schools, established at the places where the head quarters of the four regiments are stationed. Their object is to give theoretical and practical instruction to officers, sub-officers, and men, so as to complete their education in the grade they hold, or to qualify them for promotion. The colonels of the engineer regiments have the superior direction of the schools; under them is a *chef de bataillon* of the engineer staff entrusted with the functions of commandant, who directs and superintends the details of special instruction and of administration. The commandant has two assistants, captains of the engineer staff. Three civil professors are attached to the school; one for mathematics, one for drawing, and one for grammar and writing. Two engineer storekeepers (*gardes du génie*) have charge of the *matériel* in each school.

The colonel of the regiment names the officers, sub-officers, and men who are to undergo special instruction, as also those to assist the professors and those to assist the commandant as instructors.

Each school is provided with halls of study, library, dépôt of maps and plans, collection of instruments and models, &c., and of a certain extent of ground called the polygon.

The engineer schools are conducted in a similar manner to those of the artillery. The course of study comprises general or regimental instruction and special or school instruction.

Of the latter there are special courses of study for sub-officers and men, and others, for subaltern officers. These are obligatory in all cases, except for those who have passed through the school of application. All captains and lieutenants, however, have to

go through a course of mines and a course of military art and history.

Practical instruction is also given in fortification, sapping, mines, &c., and the officers have to draw up schemes and projects which are examined at the end of the year.

There was established at the engineer school at Versailles in 1876 an experimental school for instruction in field works for officers of all arms.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

Each regiment of infantry, battalion of chasseurs à pied, Organisation. regiment of cavalry and of artillery, company of workmen and of artificers has three schools; the first is on the principle of mutual instruction, and is called the school of the 1st degree; the two others are conducted on the simultaneous system, and are termed schools of the 2nd and 3rd degree.

In each company, squadron, or battery, the captain commanding is entrusted with the direction of the school of the 1st degree. He causes the officers of his company to superintend the instruction, and he appoints sub-officers, corporals, and educated soldiers as teachers. These teachers receive no extra pay. The school is held in the men's rooms.

For the schools of the 2nd and 3rd degrees, the colonel appoints at least three professors, of the rank of lieutenant or sub-lieutenant. The same subject can be taught by one professor in both schools.

In each regiment the colonel appoints a captain director. The latter has under his orders, to take charge of material and to do clerk's work, a secretary who also looks after the sub-officers' library.

The captain director and the officer professors form a committee of examination, which is presided over by the lieutenant-colonel. The lieutenant-colonel has the direction of all the schools.

The instruction in the school of the 1st degree comprises Instruction. reading, writing and the first four rules of arithmetic. It is obligatory for all soldiers, who are not well acquainted with these subjects.

A special syllabus, prepared for the use of soldiers, is alone employed in regimental schools.

One hour at least, is given daily to the school of this degree, which in winter is generally increased to two hours.

The instruction in the school of the 2nd degree comprises:—

Grammar; arithmetic; general notions of geography; practical notions on the minor operations of war.

The school is intended for corporals proposed for promotion, farriers, sergeants, and one year volunteers.

There are two classes a week, each of which is for an hour and a half. At the end of the year those pupils who have

attained sufficient knowledge are excused from further attendance.

The instruction in the school of the 3rd degree comprises:—

Exercises in French (dictation and composition); arithmetic; history of France; geography; the elements of plane geometry; reading maps and instruction in topography; field fortification.

There are three classes a week, each of an hour and a half; there are, besides, two attendances for study of an hour and a half.

This school is voluntary, and is reserved exclusively for sub-officers and one year volunteers. Once a sub-officer or one year volunteer has obtained leave to go through the course he cannot discontinue it without leave from the colonel.

No sub-officer can be recommended for promotion to the rank of sub-lieutenant, unless he passes successfully through the school of the 3rd degree, or gives proof of possessing the knowledge required by the programme laid down.

The colonel fixes the hours at which school is held. A quarterly report is made to him by the lieutenant-colonel of the general progress of the school.

The captain director does not interfere with the school of the 1st degree. The officer professors are under his orders, and he superintends the instruction given by them. He reports to the lieutenant-colonel all matters concerning the schools of the 2nd and 3rd degrees.

The captain director and officer professors can be dispensed by the colonel from regimental orderly duties.

Fencing School.

Instruction in fencing is obligatory for both officers and men of all arms of the service. The general superintendence of the instruction is entrusted to a field officer, of the regiment or corps and he has under his orders a second captain or lieutenant, who has special charge of the school of fencing.

The instruction is given by a sub-officer, specially trained, to whom are attached a certain number of assistants.

Gymnastic and Vaulting Schools.

All recruits of infantry and engineers are put through a course of gymnastics. In mounted corps the men are taught vaulting.

EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS (*École d'essai des enfants de troupe*) AT RAMBOUILLET.

The object of this school is to educate boys for the military profession, and to train them for the position of sub-officers. They receive a general education, and religious and military instruction.

Pupils are admitted by authority of the Minister of War, on the recommendation of generals commanding army corps. They are selected from the boys (*enfants de troupe*) borne on the strength of corps.

The number of pupils is limited to 600 ; of this number 30 are admitted on payment, but they must belong to military families. The remainder receive a daily rate of pay, which covers the cost of their maintenance, &c.

A field officer or captain commands the establishment, and he is assisted by a lieutenant as second in command. Two lieutenants or sub-lieutenants are entrusted with the special military instruction, and at the same time have a general supervision over the school. There are 35 sub-officers, corporals, and soldiers employed in the school in different capacities.

The pupils are formed in three divisions, each of two companies; those of the first division only, in which all the boys exceed 15 years, are armed.

XV.--MILITARY JUSTICE.

To this department belong:—

1. The government commissioners and clerks of the court of military courts, and of revising courts.
2. Public works (*ateliers de condamnés aux travaux publics*), penitentiary establishments, and military prisons.

PERSONNEL.

The permanent *personnel* of the department is as follows:—

Officials of each Permanent Tribunal.	With a Military Court.	With a Revising Court.
Government commissioner (<i>commissaire du Gouvernement</i>)	1	1
Reporter (<i>rapporteur</i>)	1	1
Administrative officer, clerk of the court (<i>officier d'administration, greffier</i>).	1	1
Adjutant, assistant clerk of the court (<i>adjudant, commissaire-greffier</i>).	1	1
Sergeant, usher (<i>sergent, huissier, appariteur</i>)	1	1
	5	3

Penitentiary establishment :—

Chef de bataillon, or captain commandant	-	1
Captain, lieutenant, or sub-lieutenant, assistant	-	1
Administrative officer, accountant	-	1
" " assistant-accountant	-	1
Adjutant, in charge of legal documents, &c.		
(adjutant greffier)	-	1
Sub-officers, accountants	-	- variable.
" superintendents	-	- "

The establishment of a public works *atelier* is the same as that of a penitentiary.

Military prison :—

<i>Adjudant</i> in charge (<i>adjudant, agent principal, chef de service</i>)	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Adjudant</i> in charge of legal documents, &c. (<i>adjudant greffier</i>)	-	-	-	-	1
Sub-officers, accountants	-	-	-	-	variable.
„ superintendents	-	-	-	-	„

Exceptionally, prisons may be commanded by a *chef de bataillon* or a captain.

Officers employed in penitentiaries and prisons are seconded in their corps. Six officers are so employed in France and 20 in Algeria.

The clerks of the court, *greffiers*, are administrative officers of military tribunals. Their cadre is as follows :—

Administrative officers, clerks of the court (<i>officiers d'administration greffiers</i>).	{ principal	-	3	}	42
	{ 1st class	-	9		
	{ 2nd class	-	10		
	{ 3rd class	-	9		
	{ 4th class	-	11		

The *adjudants*, assistants to the clerks of the court, *adjudants commis-greffiers titulaires*, are divided into two classes :—

25 of the 1st class.

45 of the 2nd class.

The number of soldiers condemned to public works, as estimated in Budget for 1878, is 2,126, and of men to be imprisoned in penitentiaries 2,723, of which latter number 899 are reckoned for France, and 1,824 for Algeria.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

1. There are six establishments for the reception of men condemned to hard labour on the public works; these are all in Algeria.

2. The military penitentiaries are for soldiers sentenced to imprisonment exceeding one year. Of these one is at Fort Bicêtre, near Paris, one at Avignon, and the remaining four in Algeria. In these penitentiaries hard labour is enforced.

3. Of military prisons there are forty-two, ten of them being in Algeria. As a rule, men sentenced to less than one year's imprisonment are confined in them, and they are also used for prisoners in transit, and for condemned men awaiting the opportunity of being forwarded to their destination. In these also hard labour is enforced. The number of men reckoned for 1878 as having to undergo one year's imprisonment or awaiting trial is 1,551.

4. There are three correctional prisons with cells, in which men are detained for a period of three months. One of them is at Fort Barraux (*Isère*) and the other two are in Algeria.

5. Five civil prisons also receive soldiers sentenced to imprisonment.

The cost of military justice entered in the Budget for 1878 is as follows :—

		Francs.	£
France	-	671,656	26,865
Algeria	-	110,560	4,421
		<hr/> 782,216	<hr/> 31,286

MILITARY TRIBUNALS.

The military law is contained in the *Code de Justice Militaire* of 1857.

Military tribunals consist of :—

Military courts (*conseils de guerre*) ;

Courts of revision (*conseils de révision*) which revise, confirm, or annul the sentences of military courts.

When an army is in foreign territory there is, in addition, the jurisdiction of provost-marshals, against whose decision there is no appeal.

The penal part of the Code is read to the troops the first Saturday in every month.

In peace time :—

There is a permanent military court, at the head quarters of each army corps, of the military commands of Paris and Lyons, and of the three Divisions in Algeria. A second or third court can be added in any of these regions or commands, when necessary, by decree of the Chief of the State. There are at present 30 permanent courts in France and 6 in Algeria.

A military court consists of a president and six members. Their rank varies with that of the prisoner to be tried. For sub-officers, corporals, and soldiers, the court would consist of :—

A colonel or lieutenant colonel, president ;

A *chef de bataillon*, *chef d'escadron*, or major ;

Two captains ;

One lieutenant ;

One sub-lieutenant ;

One sub-officer.

The above is the composition of the permanent court.

For a *Maréchal de France* the court would be as follows :—

A marshal, president,

Three marshals or admirals, } members.

Three generals of Division, }

Members of the permanent courts serve on them for six months, or for a less time if removed from the command.

Attached to each court are :—

- A government commissioner ;
- A reporter ;
- A clerk of the court.

The government commissioners and reporters are selected from field officers, captains, and sub-intendants or their assistants, either *en activité* or *en retraite*.

The clerks of the court are selected from the assistant clerks (*commis-greffiers*). The latter are appointed from old soldiers of the active army or reserve, who pass a certain examination. The *commis-greffiers titulaires* are sub-officers having the rank of *adjudant*.

No one can be employed on a military court in any capacity who is not French, or naturalised French, and who has not completed 25 years of age.

urts of
ision.

There are three permanent courts of revision ; one at Paris, one at Lyons, and one at Constantine in Algeria.

Courts of revision consist of :—

- A general of brigade, president.
- Two colonels or lieutenant-colonels.
- Two *chefs de bataillon, d'escadron*, or majors.

If, however, the military court of which the judgment is questioned had a marshal or general as president, then an officer of similar rank must preside at the court of revision.

With each court of revision are :—

- A government commissioner ;
- A clerk of the court.

No one can be employed on one of these courts who is not French, or naturalised French, and he must have completed 30 years of age.

On active service :—

lilitary courts.

When an army is in the field one or two military courts are established in each Division, and also, if necessary, at the head quarters of each army corps.

If a Division, or a detachment of not less strength than a battalion is to operate separately, one or two military courts can be formed in such Division, or detachment.

A court of revision is established at the head quarters of the army, and others can be formed if necessary.

In the field, a military court consists of five members only. There are appointed to it—a government commissioner reporter, who fulfils double functions, and a clerk of the court. Both these are taken from the portion of the army in which the court is established.

No alteration is made in the courts of revision, except that the president may be a colonel or lieutenant-colonel, if a general of brigade is not available. Courts of revision.

In the field the chief commander of the *gendarmerie* is given the title of *grand prévôt* (provost-marshal) and the commandant of the *gendarmerie* of each army corps is named *prevôt* (assistant provost-marshal). Provosts.

The jurisdiction of these officers embraces all matters, relative to offences and irregularities committed on the territory occupied by the army, and on its flanks and rear.

Offences committed by military men, against the laws of shooting, fishing, customs, indirect taxes, forests, octrois, and highways are not submitted to the jurisdiction of military courts. On the competence of military tribunals.

All officers and soldiers, and those assimilated, in actual service, whether belonging to the active army or to the reserve, and prisoners of war, are subject to the jurisdiction of military courts.

A petition against the decision of a military court can be carried to the court of revision.

In time of war the jurisdiction of military courts and of provost-marshals extends to all followers of an army.

Applications for a trial by a military court, must be sent by the commanding officer through the general of brigade, who transmits it to the general commanding the army corps. On procedure.

The order for the case to be inquired into, and for the charge to be prepared, is forwarded by the general to the Government commissioner, who sends it to the reporter.

The reporter interrogates the accused, cites and examines witnesses, and then transmits a report, with his opinion, to the Government commissioner, who forwards the same, with his own conclusions, to the general commanding the army corps. The latter then orders whether the accused is to be tried or not.

Three days before the assembly of the court, the accused is informed of the charge on which he is to be tried, on the law applicable to the case, and of the names of the witnesses.

The prisoner either names some one to conduct his defence, or, if he neglect to do so, some one is named for him.

The sittings of military courts are public.

The president has supreme control in court, and is invested with discretionary power for the conduct of the proceedings and discovery of the truth. He interrogates the accused, and receives the evidence of witnesses. The Government commissioner then addresses the court; the accused and the person undertaking his defence are next heard. The Government commissioner can make a reply if he think fit, but the accused and his defender must always be the last heard.

When the court deliberates on its finding and sentence, neither the Government commissioner nor the clerk of the court are allowed to be present. A finding of guilty must be declared by five votes against two; if three votes out of seven declare the accused not guilty he is acquitted.

The sentence is pronounced by a majority of five votes against two, or of three votes against two, according as the court consists of seven or five members. If no punishment unites this majority then the most lenient sentence proposed is awarded.

If the prisoner be found not guilty, the president pronounces his acquittal, and he is liberated. If the court be of opinion that the acts committed by the accused do not call for the infliction of any punishment, it pronounces his *absolution*, and the president orders him to be set at liberty, after the delay fixed for appealing.

The sentence is read to the prisoner by the clerk of the court, in the presence of the Government commissioner, who warns the accused that he has 24 hours in which he can petition the court of revision. If no petition be made, then the execution of the sentence takes place at the expiration of 24 hours.

When petition for revision is made, the Government commissioner of the military court, forwards to the Government commissioner of the court of revision, the whole of the proceedings, together with the petition.

The president of the court of revision, sends all the documents to a member of his court, to draw up the necessary report. The reporter explains the grounds of the petition, and presents his observations, without, however, giving his opinion. The accused is then heard, but he cannot plead to the main point of issue. The Government commissioner then makes any remarks he may wish, and the accused replies.

If the petition be rejected, the proceedings are again transmitted to the Government commissioner with the military court.

If the judgment be annulled on account of incompetence, the council of revision directs the case to be sent before competent jurisdiction. If it be annulled for any other cause, the case is then sent before the other court of the army corps or before that of a neighbouring corps.

ishments.

The punishments which can be awarded by military tribunals for crimes are :—

Death.

Labour on public works, in perpetuity.

Déportation in a fortress; simple *déportation*.

Labour on public works for a specified time.

Detention.

Reclusion.

Banishment.

Military degradation.

The punishments for offences (*délits*) are :—

Destitution.
Public works.
Imprisonment.
Fine.

Any officer or soldier condemned to death by a military or civil court is shot.

DISCIPLINE AND DISCIPLINE TROOPS, &c. .

Every officer, sub-officer, or soldier can be punished by an officer or sub-officer of a superior grade, no matter to what arm or corps the latter may belong.

The punishments inflicted on officers for faults of discipline are :— Punishment of officers.

Simple arrest.
Reprimand by the colonel.
Close arrest.
Prison.

Simple arrest and close arrest cannot exceed 30 days. Prison cannot be ordered for more than 15 days. The colonel only, can award close arrest and prison.

The following punishments can be awarded to sub-officers :— Punishments of sub-officers.

Prohibition to leave their quarters after evening roll call.
Confinement to quarters or to their room.
Confinement in the prisoners' room (*salle de police*).
Prison.

The punishments inflicted on corporals and soldiers are as follows :— Punishments of corporals and soldiers.

Confinement to quarters (*consigne*).
Confinement in the prisoners' room (*salle de police*).
Prison.
Cells.
Prohibition to wear a sword.

For slight faults, corporals and soldiers are punished by confinement to quarters, and soldiers are also awarded fatigue duties.

For not keeping their arms or clothing in proper order, soldiers are punished by having to attend for inspection, on one or several days at guard mounting.

For failing to answer their names in the evening, bad language, disobedience, quarrelling, and drunkenness, corporals and soldiers are punished by being placed in the prisoners' room.

For graver faults, more especially when committed on duty under arms, or in a state of drunkenness, they are punished with prison and with cells.

For drawing a sword in a private brawl or quarrel, they are deprived for a specified time, and independently of any other punishment, of the right of wearing a sword.

Confinement to quarters or in the prisoners' room, cannot be awarded for more than 30 days.

Imprisonment cannot be awarded for more than 15 days and cells for more than eight.

By whom
ordered.

By whom ordered for soldiers :—

Fatigues, and attendance for inspection at guard mounting, can be ordered by authorities of all grades. Other punishments are awarded in the following manner :—

By corporals ; four days' confinement to quarters or two days' confinement in the prisoners' room.

By the sergeant-major in his own company, by adjutants, sub-lieutenants, or lieutenants ; 15 days' confinement to quarters or eight days in the prisoners' room, and prohibition to wear a sword for 15 days.

By adjutant-majors or captains ; 30 days' confinement to quarters, or 15 days in the prisoners' room, or four days' imprisonment, and prohibition to wear a sword for 30 days.

By a captain in his company or by superior officers ; 30 days' confinement to quarters or in the prisoners' room, or eight days' imprisonment, and prohibition to wear a sword for 60 days.

The colonel can award 15 days' imprisonment, and can also order cells. He can prohibit a sword being worn for 90 days.

How carried
out.

Soldiers sentenced to confinement to barracks or in the prisoners' room, are not dispensed from any part of their duties. They get extra drill twice a day for two hours at a time ; the day the regiment is drilled they only get extra drill once.

Soldiers undergoing imprisonment do not perform any duty, but they are drilled for three hours in the morning and three hours in the afternoon. When in prison they receive neither wine, brandy, sugar, nor coffee.

When confined in the cells, soldiers receive bread and soup, without meat, once a day.

Suspension
and reduction
of sub-officers
and corporals.

Sub-officers and corporals can be suspended from their functions for a period of two months ; during this time they perform the duties of the next lower grade. Suspensions are ordered by the commandant of the regiment.

Sub-officers can be reduced to the next lower grade ; this is done on the order of the general of brigade.

Reduction to the ranks is carried out in the case of a corporal, on the order of the general of brigade ; in the case of a sergeant or sergeant-major, on the order of the general of Division.

A sub-officer or corporal decorated with the Legion of Honour, or the military medal, cannot be reduced to the ranks until the authority of the War Minister has been obtained.

Sub-officers and corporals who are reduced to the ranks are transferred to another battalion.

When the ordinary means of punishment and reprimand have been exhausted, an officer can be temporarily removed from active service by decision of the Head of the State on the recommendation of the War Minister. Temporary removal of officers from active service

Officers are so removed either by *suspension d'emploi* or by *retrait d'emploi*. In the former case an officer's place in his corps is not filled up, and he may be allowed to return to it within a year; in the latter case he is entirely removed from his appointment, and he so remains until the necessities of the service require or permit his re-employment, or until he be placed *en réforme*, or pensioned.

The most severe disciplinary punishment that can be inflicted on an officer is his removal from the service, *réforme par mesure de discipline*. Courts of Inquiry.
(Conseils d'enquête.)

This punishment is awarded by decision of the Chief of the State on the report of the War Minister, which must be based on the recommendation of a court of inquiry.

These courts are of three descriptions :—

1. Regimental, for regimental officers below the rank of superior officer.
2. Divisional, for superior officers and unattached officers below that rank.
3. Special, for generals and intendants.

A court of inquiry consists of five officers, of whom two at least must be of the arm or the special corps to which the officer to appear before the court belongs.

No officer can be brought before a court of inquiry except on an order of the Minister of War.

The votes of the members are given secretly, and the decision rests with the majority.

Soldiers who, without having committed crimes cognisable by courts-martial, persist, nevertheless, in giving trouble, and are a bad example in the regiment, are reported to the general of Division with the view of being sent to a discipline company. Conseil de discipline.

When a captain thinks that a soldier of his company ought to be sent to a discipline company, he submits a report to his *chef*

de bataillon, in which the faults of the soldier, and the punishments he has been awarded are detailed.

The *chef de bataillon* forwards this report, together with his own opinion, to the lieutenant-colonel, who transmits it to the colonel. The colonel then assembles a *conseil de discipline*, composed of a *chef de bataillon*, of the three senior captains, and of the three senior lieutenants, none of whom must belong to the same battalion as the soldier concerned.

The *chef* and the *adjutant-major* of the battalion, together with the captain of the company to which the soldier belongs, are consulted, and after they have retired the soldier makes his defence. The council then draws up its proceedings, which are transmitted to the colonel. If the council condemns the soldier, the proceedings are forwarded, with the colonel's remarks, to the general of brigade.

The general of Division gives his decision, and, if necessary, directs the soldier to be forwarded to that discipline company which has been previously notified to him by the War Department.

If the general of Division thinks a further chance should be given to a soldier, before he is sent to a discipline company, he can sentence him to detention in a fort or military prison, for a period not exceeding two months.

Compagnies de
discipline.

The *Compagnies de Discipline* were originally formed in 1818. They now consist of four companies of fusiliers, and one of pioneers. They are all in Algeria; no two companies are stationed in the same place.

The fusilier companies receive men sent to them on the recommendation of *conseils de discipline*, as already described. They also receive men, who by good conduct have qualified for admission from the company of pioneers. The pioneer company receives men who continue to behave badly, after they have joined the fusilier companies. It also receives, at the expiration of the punishment to which they may have been sentenced by the tribunals, men who have mutilated themselves, or who feign infirmities in order to get their discharge.

The men of these companies are not allowed to hold communication with the soldiers of the garrison, or with the inhabitants. In hospital they are placed in separate wards. They are kept employed on fatigue duties, and at public works, and are occasionally drilled. Officers and sub-officers can inflict double the punishment, that those of the same grade can give in regiments, and commandants of these companies have the same powers as a colonel. Generals of Division can sentence to 15 days' cells.

The discipline in the company of pioneers is more severe than in the fusilier companies.

Men in the fusilier companies who have given proof of continued good conduct can be passed into regiments of the line to finish their service.

The *Bataillons d'Infanterie Légère d'Afrique* are also discipline troops. They are destined to receive:—

Battalions
African Light
Infantry.

- (a.) Men sentenced after incorporation, to imprisonment exceeding six months for an offence *purely military*, and who have at least one year to serve at the expiration of their punishment, the duration of which is not reckoned as part of their time of service.
- (b.) Men who by reason of the sentence passed on them should properly be sent to the *Corps des Disciplinaires des Colonies*, but who have less than 18 months to serve to complete their time.

It may be accepted as a general rule, that men who have undergone an imprisonment exceeding six months, and who have still one year to serve, are not, when they come out of prison sent back to their regiments. They either go to the battalions of African light infantry, or, as will be shown hereafter, are sent to the Colonial discipline corps.

After serving one year in a battalion of African light infantry, and having given satisfactory proof of good conduct, a soldier can be recommended at the time of the annual inspection, for re-transfer to a regular line regiment.

More severe in discipline than either of the corps above described, is the *Corps des Disciplinaires des Colonies*. This corps is recruited as follows:—

Corps des
disciplinaires
des colonies

- (a.) Men sentenced after incorporation to a correctional punishment,* exceeding six months, for offences against common law, that is to say, foreseen and punishable by the ordinary penal code.
- (b.) Soldiers who after joining the colours, have suffered correctional condemnation *more than once*, no matter of what duration, or for what act.
- (c.) Soldiers condemned to a correctional punishment *exceeding six months*, without distinction of offence, who have given proof of perverse instincts, and shown themselves incorrigible during their detention, or since joining the battalions of African light infantry.
- (d.) Soldiers of the pioneer company of discipline, with regard to whom the ordinary means of punishment have proved insufficient.

* The French penal code groups all infractions of the law and all punishments in three principal categories, according to their gravity; they are,—1st. *Contraventions*, punished by *peines de police*; 2nd. *Offences*, punished by *peines correctionnelles*; and 3rd. *Crimes*, punished by *peines afflictives ou infamantes*.

Men coming under the conditions above noted, must have at least 18 months to serve, at the time they are despatched to join the dépôt of the corps.

Men who have committed crimes previous to incorporation, and whose presence with their regiments is considered dangerous or unadvisable, may also under special authority be sent to the dépôt of the *Corps des Disciplinaires des Colonies*.

Date of formation.

The colonial discipline troops were originally organised in 1860, with the object of improving the condition of the battalions of African light infantry, by removing from them all incorrigible characters. Four companies were then formed, and were stationed in New Caledonia, Guadeloupe, Senegal, and Réunion; their dépôt was established at the Île d'Oléron. The officers and sub-officers were taken from the infantry of the line.

Since that date they have undergone several modifications. The officers, sub-officers, and men of cadres are now taken from the marine infantry. There are now two companies only. These are stationed, the first at Senegal, and the second at Martinique and the isles of St. Pierre and Miquelon (Newfoundland).

The dépôt is at the Île d'Oléron.

Their cadre is as follows:—

		<i>Officers.</i>				
<i>Depôt cadre.</i>	{	<i>Chef de bataillon</i>	-	-	-	1
		Captain	-	-	-	1
		Lieutenant	-	-	-	1
		Sub-lieutenant	-	-	-	1
	<i>Sub-officers and Men.</i>					
	{	Sergeant-major	-	-	-	1
		Sergeants	-	-	-	6
		Quartermaster-sergeant	-	-	-	1
		Corporals	-	-	-	12
		Soldiers (orderlies of officers)	-	-	-	4
Buglers		-	-	-	2	
Boys		-	-	-	2	
		<i>Officers.</i>				
<i>Company cadre.</i>	{	Captain	-	-	-	1
		Lieutenants	-	-	-	3
		Sub-lieutenants	-	-	-	2
	<i>Sub-officers and Men.</i>					
	{	Sergeant-major	-	-	-	1
		Sergeants	-	-	-	8
		Quartermaster-sergeant	-	-	-	1
		Corporals	-	-	-	16
		Soldiers (orderlies of officers)	-	-	-	6
		Buglers	-	-	-	2
Boys		-	-	-	2	

The maximum number of soldiers in each company is fixed at 250. The Colonial Budget for 1878 provides for a total strength, including the *depôt*, of 16 officers and 796 men.

The officers and sub-officers serving with the corps receive extra pay.

The same rules and regulations as regards discipline and the occupation of the men, &c. are in force in the companies stationed in the colonies, as at the *depôt*.

The soldiers are employed on public works, both civil and military, and more especially on fortifications, also on colonial roads, which have to be constructed far away from inhabited parts.

All soldiers incorporated in these companies, are considered as in a permanent state of punishment, and the discipline is very severe.

The officers, sub-officers, and corporals can inflict double the Punishments. punishments, which can be awarded by those of the same rank serving in regiments, and the officer commanding a company has the same powers as the officer commanding a regiment.

No description of corporal punishment is allowed. In case of violence on the part of the men they are placed in irons.

The punishment of the cells with bread and water can be inflicted for two days in the colonies and four days at the *depôt*.

XVI.—REMOUNTS AND HORSE CONSCRIPTION.

REMOUNT DEPÔTS.*

France is divided into four circumscriptions for general remount purposes, these are:—

Normandy; the west; the south; and the east; these are subdivided into 17 *depôts* as shown in Table 29.

Algeria is divided into three circumscriptions, one for each province; the *depôts* are at Blidah, Mostaganem, and Constantine.

Each circumscription is commanded by a colonel or lieutenant-colonel, unattached. In Algeria there is a colonel at the head of the remount establishments, and the *depôts* are commanded by *chefs d'escadrons*.

The colonels of circumscriptions pass horses into the service, fix a uniform price as far as possible, encourage the production of horses of a proper stamp, &c.

It is the business of the *depôts* to purchase horses and colts, and to keep charge of them, until fit to be handed over to the different branches of the service.

* For remount companies, see "Cavalry."

The permanent *personnel* is as follows :—

	Officers.	Horses.
Colonels or lieut.-colonels, commanding circumscriptions - - -	4	8
Colonel or lieut.-colonel, director of remount establishments in Algeria -	1	2
For each remount dépôt in France :—		
<i>Chefs d'escadrons</i> , commanding the dépôt	1	2
Veterinary surgeon, 1st class - -	1	1
For each remount dépôt in Algeria :—		
<i>Chefs d'escadrons</i> , commanding the dépôt	1	2
Veterinary surgeon, 1st class - -	1	1
" " 2nd " - -	1	1

To each dépôt there are generally attached two second captains of cavalry, to assist in the purchase of horses.

The manner in which the companies of remount troopers are attached to the different circumscriptions, is shown under the head of "Cavalry." Each company so attached, is distributed amongst the several dépôts of the circumscription.

Purchase of horses.

The sum of 12,276,400 francs (491,056*l.*) is entered in the Budget for 1878 for the purchase of horses. Of this amount 11,255,050 francs (450,200*l.*) is to be spent in France, and the remainder in Algeria. The prices to be paid for horses for the different branches of the service are,—

Officers' horses :—	£
Cuirassiers - - -	56
Dragoons - - -	50
Light cavalry - - -	46
" " " - -	32 bought in Algeria.
Artillery, engineers, train -	50
" " " - -	32 bought in Algeria.
Troop horses :—	
Cuirassiers - - -	46
Dragoons and schools - -	40
Light cavalry - - -	36
" " 10 regiments and	
<i>Chasseurs d'Afrique</i> - -	28 bought in Algeria.
Riding horses :—	
Artillery, engineers, train -	40
" " " " - -	28 bought in Algeria.
Draught horses and mules :—	
Artillery, engineers, train -	36 and 30.

Purchases are made in public by a committee, of which the commandant of the remount dépôt is president. The seller receives a certificate of purchase from the committee, which he presents to the sub-intendant in charge of the administration, of the dépôt establishment. The sub-intendant gives a bill, which is paid after a short delay and after the horse has been handed over.

Horses are bought at four years of age, but are not regularly worked until completion of their fifth or commencement of their sixth year.

Horses and mules in excess of requirements, are given into the charge of farmers, who agree to feed them and to deliver them up, when called upon to do so, in good condition or to pay for any damage the horses may have suffered. Horses given in charge of farmers.

The number of horses to be yearly replaced by fresh purchases are calculated at one-eighth of the effective for France, one-fifth for Algeria, and one-twelfth for those in charge of farmers. Yearly purchases.

The number of new purchases provided for in 1878 is 11,211 in France and 1,395 in Algeria, making a total of 12,606.

The height at which the horses are taken is as follows:—

			H.	in.		H.	in.	
Cavalry	{	Cuirassiers	-	15	0½	to	15	3
		Dragoons	-	14	3	„	15	0½
		Light	-	14	1½	„	14	3
Artillery and train, riding and draught			14	2½	„	15	0½	

HORSE AND MULE POPULATION.

According to the census of 1872, there were then in France:—

Horses, 4 years old and upwards	-	-	{ 351,654 stallions 872,911 geldings }	1,224,565
Mares, 4 years old and upwards	-	-	-	1,257,832
Colts and fillies	-	-	-	400,454
Mules	-	-	-	299,129

MOUNTING OF OFFICERS.

Officers are furnished with horses by the State, either gratuitously, on payment, or temporarily.

As a rule captains, lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants, whose duties necessitate their being mounted, are provided with one horse by the State. Captains of cavalry receive two horses. The horses required for this purpose are furnished by the cavalry regiments, and brigade of artillery of the army corps.

General and field officers, and functionaries of corresponding grade, 1st class surgeon-majors, and private soldiers of the gendarmerie, are allowed to purchase horses at the original price paid by Government. The horses are obtained from mounted corps in the same manner as those provided without payment; however, general and staff officers are allowed to select horses from remount depôts.

The following are temporarily provided with horses without payment:—Captains and lieutenants employed on special service, which requires their being mounted; certain officers of the medical and administrative departments when on active service, &c.

Generals commanding army corps decide all questions having reference to the mounting of officers, and to the casting or return to the ranks of the horses furnished to them. They send a quarterly report of all authorizations made, to the Minister of

War. In cases, however, when it is wished to obtain horses from, or to return them to the remount dépôts, the authority of the Minister must be obtained.

LAW ON THE CONSCRIPTION OF HORSES.

This law directs a census to be taken by the mayor of each commune annually, between the 1st and 15th January, of all horses of six years old and upwards, and of all mules of four years and upwards.

All horses and mules borne on the census tables, are classified once a year, by a mixed committee appointed by the general commanding the army corps.

The animals are classified according to the different categories fixed in the Budget, for the annual purchases of remounts.

The exemptions from requisition for military service accorded to certain owners of horses, and to certain public departments, are very few.

The mixed committee send a list of the animals duly classified, to the recruiting office of the regional sub-division.

The contingent of animals, to be furnished in case of mobilisation in each region, is fixed by the Minister of War. This contingent is sub-divided amongst the different communes, but the number of horses of each class a commune has to furnish, is only notified when mobilisation has been ordered.

When mobilisation is ordered, the proprietors of animals which are entered on the census are bound to bring them, properly shod, and with bridle and halter, to the place appointed. Lots by categories are then drawn for each commune, in the presence of the mayor. The numbers drawn determine the order in which the animals are taken.

The proprietors of the animals required for Government use, receive payment for them at once, by cheque from the military intendants.

The price is always definitely fixed beforehand according to the sums entered in the yearly Budget, but this amount is increased 25 per cent. for riding horses and draught artillery horses.

Any proprietor who fails to bring his animals which have been classified, or those which have become capable of being classified, to the place appointed for mobilisation, lays himself open to a fine, equal to half the amount which would be paid for the animal.

Owners of horses or mules, who fail to comply with any of the provisions of the law, can be fined from 50 to 2,000 francs.

LAW ON STUDS AND REMOUNTS.

This law was passed on 1st June 1874, and is worked under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. It establishes a superior administration of studs as follows :—

One director, inspector general.

Six inspectors general.

Twenty-two directors of dépôts.

Twenty-two sub-directors of dépôts.

A superior council of studs, of 24 members, is named by the Head of the State for nine years; the members are renewable by one third every three years. It holds two sessions a year, when it considers the budget of the studs and all general questions for the encouragement of horse-breeding, races, &c.

A stud school is established at Pin, at which a diploma must be obtained in order to be qualified for appointment as officer of the studs.

The number of stallions to be eventually kept up by the studs is fixed at 2,500.

The amount of money to be annually placed at the disposal of the administration of studs for the encouragement of horse-breeding has been fixed at 1,500,000 francs (60,000*l.*).

XVII.—NATIVE AFFAIRS IN ALGERIA.

Native affairs in Algeria comprise the Arab offices (*bureaux Arabes*) and the commands of circles.

The *personnel* of the Arab offices consists of unattached officers, and of officers detached from their corps.

The number of unattached officers is limited to a maximum of five *chefs de bataillon*, or *d'escadron*, and 70 captains.

The officers detached from corps are either lieutenants or sub-lieutenants; their number varies according to the requirements of the service.

The command of circles is given to officers, selected from corps employed in Algeria.

The limits of civil territory in Algeria are extended gradually, as the country becomes more settled. Beyond the civil territory, military administration is in force, hence the necessity for the employment of so many military officers in connexion with the native affairs of the colony.

XVIII.—GENDARMERIE.

The duties of this corps consist in watching over the public security, in maintaining order, and in securing the execution of the laws.

Its action extends over the whole of the continental and colonial territory of France, and also over camps and armies.

It is particularly entrusted, with maintaining the security of country districts and of highways.

It has to find escorts, as a rule, for gunpowder and ammunition when transferred from one place to another, and if it cannot

provide the men for this purpose, it has to send a gendarme to accompany and command the escort furnished by the line.

In war time, and during mobilisation, detachments of the gendarmerie are attached to all large bodies of troops, to carry out police duties as regards followers; to arrest men who take to pillage, or to marauding, and to make stragglers rejoin their corps, &c.

The formation of convoys on the march, and the duties of baggage master are entrusted to officers of this corps. The superior commandant of the gendarmerie with an army has the rank of *grand prévôt*; the commandant of the gendarmerie with an army corps has the rank of *prévôt*.

The corps of gendarmerie forms an integral part of the army, and is subject to the same general regulations, with such modifications and exceptions, as are necessitated by the double nature of the services required.

The gendarmerie takes the right of all troops of the line.

According to the nature of the duty concerned, the corps receives orders from several ministries.

The Minister of War decides all questions of command, personnel, pay, interior economy, discipline, apprehension of deserters, and generally all matters in which the military authority is called upon to intervene.

The Minister of the Interior regulates everything connected with public order, and the expenditure on barracks.

The Minister of Justice issues instructions in all matters of judicial police, and for the execution of decrees of justice.

The Minister of Marine and the Colonies settles all questions concerning Algeria and Colonial gendarmerie.

The gendarmerie comprises:—

30 legions for employment in the different departments of France.

1 moveable legion (*legion mobile*), especially entrusted with the guard of the Assembly.

1 legion for service in Algeria.

The Republican Guard of Paris.

The colonial gendarmerie.

A legion is commanded by a colonel or lieutenant-colonel. It contains 2, 3, or 4 companies, as the case may be.

The company is commanded by a *chef d'escadron*; there is one for each department with the exception of Corsica, which has two companies. The African legion has four companies.

The gendarmerie stationed in each *arrondissement*, is commanded by a captain, a lieutenant, or a sub-lieutenant.

The men are distributed throughout the country by brigades. A brigade generally consists of 6 mounted men or of 5 on foot; in the former case a sub-officer commands, and in the latter a corporal. There are 2,266 horse brigades and 1,666 foot brigades in France.

In the African legion there are 114 horse and 45 foot brigades.

The number of sergeants in the corps is equal to one third the number of brigades.

The gendarmerie is recruited from men either in active service, or in the reserve. Candidates must be above 25 years of age and under 40; must have 3 years active service, be of good conduct, and able to read and write; for the mounted service they must have a height of 1^m 70 (5 ft. 7 in.), and for the foot gendarmerie the height must be 1^m 68 (5 ft. 6 in.).

Officers are provided in the following manner:—Half the vacancies for lieutenants are given to the sub-officers of the corps, who are first made sub-lieutenants, in which rank they must serve two years. The other half of the vacancies are given to lieutenants and sub-lieutenants of the regular army, between the ages of 25 and 34, and having at least one year's service in their rank; those joining as sub-lieutenants, however, having to serve for two years in that rank before being promoted.

Three fourths of the vacancies to captain are given in the corps, and the remaining fourth to captains of the regular army between the ages of 25 and 36.

Above the rank of captain all promotion goes in the corps.

The *legion mobile* was created in 1871; it consists of a squadron of cavalry and a battalion of infantry, the organisation of which is given in Table 30. It is stationed at Versailles, and although its special duty is to protect the National Assembly, it can be employed elsewhere, if necessary.

The strength of gendarmerie as provided for 1878 is as follows:—

Strength of
gendarmerie.

—	France.		African Gen- darmarie.	Total.
	Departmental Gendarmerie.	Legion Mobile.		
Officers of all ranks - -	624	37	30	691
Sub-officers, corporals, and gen- darmes, including 546 boys -	20,273	1,166	870	22,309
Total -	20,897	1,203	900	23,000

The distribution of the gendarmerie by brigades throughout France is given in Table 31.

The *garde republicaine* is a municipal force, entrusted with maintaining the security of Paris. It is organised in one legion which comprises 3 battalions, each of 8 companies and 6 squadrons. Its strength has been fixed at 4,014 officers and men, 60 boys, and 757 horses. The organisation of the Republican Guard is given in Table 32.

The Repub-
lican Guard.

Out of the pay and allowances which they receive, all sub-officers, corporals, and men have to provide for all their wants as well as to buy their own horses. It is the same for the officers,

General regu-
lations for the
gendarmerie.

with the exception of the captains, lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants, who are mounted by the State.

Rations for the horses are provided by the intendance.

The Republican Guard, which forms an integral part of the gendarmerie, is under the same regulations as the other fractions of this arm. It is entirely under the Minister of War as regards recruiting, discipline, promotion, administration, and expenditure. All expenditure incurred on account of the corps is met by the Minister of War, and half the amount so expended is refunded to the public treasury by the city of Paris.

Colonial gendarmerie.

The colonial gendarmerie consists of companies at Martinique, Guadeloupe, Réunion, and New Caledonia, and of detachments at French Guyana, Cochinchina, and Taïti.

XIX.—FIREMEN OF PARIS. (*Sapeurs-pompiers de Paris*.)

The corps of *sapeurs-pompiers* is especially entrusted with the extinction of fires. Its entire expenditure is met by the city of Paris, but the Minister of War has complete authority regarding its organisation, recruiting, discipline, promotion, and administration.

Its duties at fires are carried out under the direction and orders of the Prefect of Police.

The corps is formed into one regiment of two battalions, each of six companies. Its organisation is given in Table 33. It forms an integral portion of the infantry of the line. It is recruited to the extent of one third by voluntary engagements, and of two thirds by soldiers in active service.

XX.—INTERIOR ADMINISTRATION OF CORPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.

The interior administration of bodies of troops, and of establishments considered as such, is directed by the chief of the corps, assisted by an administrative council.

The chief of the corps and the council are responsible to the State.

The execution is entrusted to officers, who form part of the council, but who have only a consulting voice in questions concerning the duties in their charge.

These officers are responsible to the administrative council.

The expenditure in money and material, from the money chest and magazines of the corps, effected by order of the chief of the corps and of the council, are verified and regulated according to the forms required, by the intendance department.

Companies or sections forming corps are administered by their chief, who is responsible to the State. Expenditure in such cases must be previously authorised by the intendance.

The council of that part of the corps where the major, the accountant officers, the money chest, the magazines, and the archives are directed to remain, is called the *central* council of administration; that of the other portion of the corps is called the *conseil d'administration éventuel*. The former, besides the administration of the central portion, is entrusted with all operations concerning the whole corps, with centralising the accounts, and with the archives.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL.

In a regiment the council consists of seven members, as follows :—

The colonel, president.
 The lieutenant-colonel.
 A *chef de bataillon* or *d'escadron*.
 The major, reporter.
 A captain of a company, or of a squadron.
 The treasurer, secretary.
 The clothing officer.

In a corps organised as a battalion or squadron, the council is composed of five members, viz. :—

The commandant of the corps, president.
 The captain-major, reporter.
 A captain of a company, or of a squadron.
 The treasurer, secretary.
 The clothing officer.

Detachments of troops of less strength than the above, are administered by the officer or non-commissioned officer in command.

In the case of a regiment being divided, the central council of administration remains as above noted, if the colonel and lieutenant-colonel are both present. Should these two latter officers not be with the central portion, then the council can, according to the number of officers available, consist of five, four, or three members.

The *chef de bataillon* and the captain who serve on the council are taken by seniority. They serve for one year, counting from the 1st January.

The council directs the administration in all its details, and superintends commandants of companies in the exercise of their administrative functions. Powers of the council.

It takes all necessary measures for the due execution of regulations, orders, or instructions concerning the administration.

It passes, with the approval of the sub-intendant, all contracts for the supply and repair of articles, the cost of which has to be borne by the different regimental funds (*masses*), or by the Minister of War, and regulates the price of articles which cannot conveniently be obtained by contract.

It receipts, when due, all promissory notes and orders to the credit of the corps, and remits them to the treasurer so that he may obtain the amount from the paymaster.

It verifies the receipts of the treasurer, on its orders, since the last meeting of the council.

It places at the disposal of the treasurer the necessary funds :—

1. For payment of claims passed.
2. And, besides, for the amount of two issues of pay if the corps is united, and for three issues if there are detachments.

In the field, the council gives to the officer who makes all payments the necessary funds :—

1. To meet all expenditure (other than pay) for five days, in advance.
2. For payment of latest issue of pay due.
3. For payment of pay of detachments.

It superintends, or delegates members to do so, the receipt of all articles, effects, and arms ; it authorises the issue of clothing and materials from the clothing magazine.

It checks the accounts and see that all payments have been legally authorised, and that the requisite vouchers are produced. It certifies the correctness of the states, balance sheets, and other documents at the times prescribed, and under the conditions laid down in the regulations.

All communications are addressed to the president, and opened by him ; he transfers to the major those relative to the administration.

Meetings of the council.

The council can only deliberate when regularly assembled, and when all the members are present. It assembles when convoked by the president.

The functionaries of the intendance can take part in the council, and can demand its assembly whenever they think it necessary.

All the members have a deliberative vote, except when the verification of the accounts is considered ; on this occasion accountant officers have only a consulting voice in the proceedings. This latter arrangement applies to any member, who may have a direct interest in a decision to be taken.

The council decides by a majority of votes. The junior members give their opinion first of all.

The president brings forward the questions for deliberation.

He communicates, or causes to be communicated by the major, all letters, despatches, orders for payment, and other documents concerning the administration or the accounts of the corps, which he has received since the last meeting of the council.

He gives the necessary orders for carrying out the decisions of the council. He can suspend the effect of a decision arrived at in spite of his opposition, but if he do so, he is bound to send immediately a copy of the proceedings, accompanied by his

observations, to the sub-intendant, who either decides the question himself or refers it to higher authority.

The principal agents of the council are the major, the treasurer, and the clothing officer. Administrative action is also exercised by captains of companies, the principal medical and veterinary officers, and others. The agents of the council.

THE MAJOR.

The major is member and reporter of the council of administration.

He superintends the execution of all decisions of the council, and to this effect, gives the necessary orders to the accountant officers, and others.

He maintains a constant supervision over all details of administration and accounts, which are entrusted to the accountant officers, captains of companies, and medical and veterinary officers, and brings to the notice of the council all abuses and irregularities.

He keeps nominal rolls of the corps, and receives every morning, company states from the quartermaster-sergeant of the week. These states he transmits daily to the treasurer, and he also daily informs the sub-intendant of all variations that take place in the state of the corps.

He signs all orders for admission to hospital, and for leave of absence.

All indents by captains of companies for arms, clothing, and equipment must be signed by him before issues can be made.

He verifies the state of the cash in the treasure chest, when necessary to do so.

He is entrusted with all correspondence relative to recruiting, deserters, and men absent over six months. The officer of the regiment told off to look after the barracks is under his orders.

The major competes with the *chefs de bataillon* for command of the regiment, according to seniority. At drill, he takes the place of a *chef de bataillon* who may be absent.

On a war footing he takes command of the *depôt*. If a *chef de bataillon* with his battalion be at the *depôt*, the command then devolves on the senior of the two.

TREASURER OR PAYMASTER.

The treasurer is member and secretary of the council.

He has charge of the money chest and of all accounts connected therewith. He carries out the correspondence of the council, except when it has reference to clothing.

He is the archivist of the corps, and as such has charge of all registers and papers, which have to be preserved.

He receives all money due to the corps, and deposits it at once in the money chest; he pays all charges provided for by the regulations, or authorised by the council.

He checks and countersigns all indents from captains of companies for provisions, fuel, and forage.

He keeps rolls and statements of services, of all officers and men. Every fifth day he issues to each sergeant-major the pay of the company, according to a statement, which he checks, furnishes by the captain.

He is assisted by an *adjoint*, who in case of war fulfils in the field the functions of treasurer; the *adjoint* is then termed the *officier payeur*.

The *adjoint* has to go through a yearly course of drill and theoretical lectures.

THE CLOTHING OFFICER.

The "*officier d'habillement*" is a captain. He is entrusted with the storing, preservation, making up, repair, distribution and expedition of all articles and effects of clothing, equipment, harness, arms, ammunition, and transport, and also of any other materials the property of the corps.

He conducts all the correspondence of the council relative to clothing affairs. He makes issues of clothing, &c. on indentments signed by captains of companies, countersigned by the major. He is responsible that all articles are marked according to regulation before issue, the man's number alone excepted, which is marked in the company. Repairs are carried out on captains' requisitions, which specify the funds against which they are to be charged.

He is assisted by one or more officers (according to the arm), who are placed under his immediate authority. One of them, of a lower rank than his own, acts as assistant (*adjoint*), and helps him in official correspondence, in the details of clothing, and takes his place when sick or absent. He is appointed by the president of the council of administration. The other, of the rank of lieutenant, is appointed each year by the inspecting general, on the colonel's recommendation, but he can be retained in his functions for several years. He has special charge of the arms and ammunition, and of all accounts and returns relating thereto, under the immediate superintendence of the clothing officer.

In the cavalry, in peace time, the duties of the armament officer and of the assistant to the clothing officer, can be confided to one officer.

In the artillery the second assistant is an *adjutant*, who has charge of the harness as well as of the arms.

The assistants to the clothing officer have to go through a yearly course of drill and theoretical instruction, but are exempt from all guard and orderly duties.

In war, the lieutenant in charge of the armament unites with his functions, those of clothing officer with the battalions in the field. The other assistant then performs the duties of the *lieutenant d'armement* at the dépôt.

XXI.—TRANSPORT.

(a.) ARMY TRANSPORT.

The transport of an army in the field is divided as follows :—

1. The transport of artillery *matériel*, bridge equipment, and ammunition.
2. The transport of engineer equipment.
3. The transport in charge of the administration, which has the following duties to fulfil, viz. :—
Removal of wounded from the field during an action.
Movement of sick and wounded from the ambulances to temporary hospitals.
The transport in the rear of columns, of wounded and foot-sore men, incapable of marching, as also of the *matériel* and supplies of the following departments, viz. :—
Hospital, subsistence, clothing, encampment and military train.
The formation and movement of the reserves of these departments, on the lines of operation of the army.
The transport of troops and of their *matériel* by rapid means.
4. The transport of the baggage of corps, and of the archives of the staff and intendance.
5. The transport of the *matériel* of the treasury, of the post office, of the telegraph department, and of the printing establishment.

The means of transport are of two descriptions :—

That employed with the army and which follows its movements.

That employed in the rear of an army and on the lines of operation.

The transport employed with the army, consists of the regulation means of conveyance, for the different departments, viz. :—

For the artillery, companies of the artillery train.

For the engineers, companies of the engineer train.

For the administration, the military train.

For the transport of the archives of the staff and for baggage, staff carriage and field carriage of corps.

For the treasury, postal departments, &c., military train or carriage specially provided.

These means of transport have a distinct organisation, and are worked independently of one another. When, however, they march together or in a convoy, they are placed under the orders of one commander.

When there is a deficiency of regulation carriage, each department organises the auxiliary means which may be necessary.

In case of emergency the carriage employed with an army,

belonging to the artillery, engineers, and administration, can be temporarily employed on other than its ordinary duty.

The general in command, after consulting with the heads of departments concerned, directs, in a special order, the duties of these several departments of transport are to perform in excess of their ordinary work. This order should, when possible, indicate how long this exceptional duty is to be performed, and at the end of that time the order is to be renewed if necessary. The same rule applies to regimental carriage.

The intendance makes contracts for the provision of auxiliary means of transport, and is entrusted with the organization, the direction and the superintendence of all transport provided for general purposes.

The functionaries of the intendance issue orders for the provision of transport for the *personnel* generally, for *matériel* of the administrative departments, and for all *matériel* without distinction of department, when it has to be conveyed by means of conveyance belonging specially to the administration.

The auxiliary means of transport, either with an army or in rear of it, are procured either by contract or by requisition.

A law for regulating the supply by requisition of horses, wagons, and carts in France, on any portion of the army being mobilised, or during manœuvres, was passed by the French Chambers on the 16th March 1877.

This law directs a census to be taken every third year, in every commune, of all carts and wagons drawn by horses or mules, excepting only those used as passenger vehicles. These carts and wagons are classified by a mixed committee of officers and civilians, and after this has been done, lots are drawn to determine the order in which they are to be supplied in case of mobilisation. A mixed committee decides on the compensation on or payment to be made for their use.

(b.) STAFF AND REGIMENTAL TRANSPORT.

Regimental carts for the transport of officers' baggage, pioneer tools, archives, provisions of the first line, and a reserve of clothing are at all times in charge of corps, which are responsible for their maintenance and preservation. When a corps changes its garrison, it takes its carts with it. These carts and the necessary harness are provided from the manufacturing establishments of the artillery, and they are inspected yearly by an officer of that arm. Carts not exceeding in number one per battalion, are allowed to be kept in daily use; the rest are placed in store. Horses for the carts so allowed to be used, are provided by the State, and these are also given in charge of the corps concerned. When mobilisation takes place, the full complement of horses is provided by requisition.

The carts to which general officers and the staff are entitled, are generally in charge of regiments stationed in the same garrison.

The transport provided for the staff, &c. of an army corps, for baggage and provisions is as follows :—

	Carriages for Baggage.		Carriages for Provisions.	
	1-Horse.	2-Horse.	1-Horse.	2-Horse.
Head quarters of the army corps (including general, artillery, and engineer staffs) -	5	8	7	—
Head quarters of a Division of infantry -	2	3	3	—
Staff of an infantry brigade -	1	—	—	—
Staff of the cavalry brigade -	—	1	—	—
Artillery park -	—	2	—	19
Reserve and park of engineers -	1	—	3	—
Ambulance of the army corps -	2	—	5	—
Do. of a Division of infantry -	2	—	3	—
Do. of the cavalry brigade -	1	—	3	—
Convoy of provisions of a Division of infantry	—	1	—	110*
Convoy of provisions of head quarters of army corps -	—	—	—	146†

* And 24 four-horse wagons in addition.

† And 30 four-horse wagons in addition.

The corps having a right to separate carriages for their own use are :—

Regiments of infantry.
 Battalions of *chasseurs-à-pied*.
 Regiments of cavalry.
 Batteries of artillery.
 Companies of engineers.

A regiment of 3 active battalions has the following two-wheeled carts, each with 1 horse :—

Regiment of infantry.

4 for officers' baggage (1 per battalion and 1 for the staff).
 3 ammunition carts (1 per battalion).
 2 for pioneers' tools.
 1 for reserve of clothing and necessaries.
 17 to carry 2 days' provisions (*vivres de 1re ligne*).
 3 canteen keepers' (*cantinières vivandières*) carts (each with 1 horse).
 and 3 bât animals with medical panniers.

The total carriage of a regiment therefore comprises :—

27 one-horse regimental carts, 3 one-horse canteen keepers' carts, and 3 bât animals.

The 4th battalion of a regiment has only 1 cart for officers' baggage, and 1 bât mule with medical panniers.

A battalion of *chasseurs* has the following two-wheeled one-horse carts :—

Battalion of *chasseurs*.

2 for officers' baggage.
 1 ammunition cart.

- 1 for pioneers' tools.
- 6 to carry 2 days' provisions.
- 1 bât animal with medical panniers.

The total carriage of a battalion of chasseurs consists of:—

- 10 one-horse regimental carts and 1 bât animal.

Regiment of
cavalry.

A regiment of cavalry has:—

- 3 two-horse wagons for officers' baggage.
- 12 " " for 2 days' provisions.
- 1 forge with 4 horses.
- 2 bât animals with medical panniers.
- 1 bât animal with veterinary panniers.

Total 15 two-horse wagons, 1 four-horse forge, and 3 bât animals.

Artillery.

For the artillery of a Division, which consists of 4 field batteries, the following transport is allowed:—

- 2 two-horse wagons for officers' baggage
- 18 " " 2 days' provisions.

And for the corps artillery, which consist of 8 batteries:—

- 4 two-horse wagons for officers' baggage.
- 33 " " two days' provisions.

1 bât animal carrying 2 panniers (medical and veterinary) allowed to each battery.

Engineers.

A company of engineers has—

- 1 one-horse cart for officers' baggage.
- 1 " " two days' provisions.

Regimental
carts.

The regimental carts are of 1874 pattern. They are covered with a hood of waterproof canvass. In front there is a small seat for the man in charge, and in rear a place for forage. Each cart carries a shovel, a pickaxe, a screw wrench, and a box of grease. The net weight of a cart is 790 lbs.; its extreme width is 5 ft. 9 in. and length with one horse 15 ft. 9 in.

Breast harness is employed, and the horse is driven from the seat in front, or led by the driver on foot. When a second horse is used it is put as leader in front of the other.

In case of mobilisation, the canteen keepers are provided with one horse per cart on requisition, and this horse is rationed by the State. The carts are private property, but must be according to a standard pattern.

Drivers.

The men in charge of horses and carts belong to the regiment or corps; they receive no extra pay. In war an infantry regiment tells off for this purpose a corporal and 30 men, being at the rate of one man per cart and one per bât mule. In peace an infantry regiment has only 1 corporal and 4 men told off.

The whole of the regimental transport establishment, is in charge of the *vaguemestre*.

Baggage.

Baggage.

The cart, for the baggage of the staff of an infantry regiment, is loaded as follows :—

—	Baggage Boxes.	Canteens.	Blankets.	Account Chests and Arm Chest.	Tables.	Camp Stools.
Colonel - - -	4	} 1 {	1	—	1	1
Lieutenant-colonel - - -	3		1	—	1	1
Surgeon-major, 1st class -	2		1	—	1	1
Lieutenant, assistant paymaster	1	} 1 {	1	2	1	1
Sub-lieutenant, standard bearer	1		1	—	—	—
Bandmaster - - -	1		1	—	—	—
Chief armourer - - -	1	—	1	1	—	—
Total -	13	2	7	3	4	4

A battalion cart contains the following :—

—	Baggage Boxes.	Canteens.	Blankets.	Tables.	Camp Stools.
<i>Chef de bataillon</i> - - -	2	} 1 {	1	1	1
<i>Adjutant-major</i> - - -	1		1	—	—
Surgeon - - -	1		1	1	1
Battalion sergeant-major (<i>adjutant</i>)	1	—	1	—	—
4 captains - - -	4	} 4 {	4	—	—
12 lieutenants or sub-lieutenants -	12		12	—	—
Total -	21	5	20	2	2

The maximum weight to be carried by these one-horse carts on field service is 1,100 lbs. The maximum weight of a baggage box filled is 30·8 lbs; of a canteen filled 44 lbs.

The interior dimensions of a baggage box are :—Length, 2 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Its weight is about 10 lbs. They are issued at the following rate :—

4 to a colonel.	} Making a total of 81 for a regiment of infantry.
3 „ lieutenant-colonel.	
2 „ <i>chef de bataillon</i> , or of corresponding rank.	
1 to all other officers.	

They cost at contract price about 12s. 6d. In the first instance they are issued gratuitously by Government, and officers are only allowed to use them when changing garrison, at manoeuvres, or when mobilised.

The canteens contain sufficient cooking pots, plates, &c. for four officers. A list of the articles a canteen should contain, showing their weight and dimensions, is published in army

orders, and officers are supposed to provide for themselves accordingly. The canteen itself is of the following interior dimensions:—Length, 2 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, 1 foot; depth, 1 foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Its weight is about 26 lbs. They are issued to corps as follows:—

Regiment of infantry	{ 2 for the staff. 5 per battalion.
Battalion of chasseurs	{ 1 for the staff. 4 for the 4 companies.
Regiment of cavalry.	{ 2 for the staff. 5 for 2 squadrons.
Artillery - - -	- 1 per battery.

Their price is about 12s. They are provided by Government in the same way as the baggage boxes.

Ammunition.

An ammunition cart carries 9,360 rounds, or about 10 rounds per man on a war footing. It has four bags, each capable of holding about 60 packets (a packet consists of six cartridges) of cartridges, for carrying the ammunition from the cart to the companies.

Pioneers' Tools.

The cart told off for pioneers' tools carries the following:—80 axes, 70 shovels, 40 pickaxes, 10 billhooks, 12 spare handles (6 for axe or pickaxe, 6 for shovel), 2 pair pincers, 1 saw, 1 box of tools.

The cart, with a battalion of chasseurs, carries half the above.

Reserve of Clothing and Necessaries.

The regimental cart carries 150 pairs of shoes, 150 pairs canvas gaiters, 150 shirts, 150 flannel belts, and 50 pairs trousers. These are contained in five boxes, and there is a sixth box, in which are materials for the repair of equipment and clothing.

Provisions of the 1st Line.

The provisions of the 1st line of an army corps comprise:—

- 8 days' dry rations (biscuits, rice, salt, sugar, and coffee).
- 5 „ preserved meat in tins.
- 2 „ brandy.
- 6 „ oats.

The cavalry carries only seven days' dry rations, but it has half a ration more of oats; the artillery and trains have seven days' oats.

The provisions of the 1st line are distributed as follows :—

Carried by the soldier	{ 2 days' dry rations.
	{ 2 „ preserved meat in tins.
Carried on the regi- mental carts.	{ 2 „ dry rations.
	{ 1 day's preserved meat in tins.
	{ 2 days' oats.
Carried by the Divisional and army corps head- quarters' convoys.	{ 4 „ dry rations.
	{ 2 „ preserved meat in tins.
	{ 2 „ brandy.
	{ 4 „ oats.

XXII.—SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS AND FORAGE.

The service of provisions (*vivres*) comprises the supply of bread, biscuit, fresh meat, field provisions (*vivres de campagne*), consisting of rice or dried vegetables, salt, sugar, and coffee, and liquids (wine and brandy). These articles are obtained either by direct agency, or by contract.

Direct agency is generally employed in the principal fortified towns, and also in other places where it is necessary to maintain magazines of provisions. At all other garrison towns, and at halting places, supplies are furnished by contract.

When direct agency is employed, it is, however, only partially resorted to. All articles required are furnished on purchase. Their transport and other work connected with them being carried out by contract, the direct agency is only concerned in the reception, preservation, transformation, and distribution of these articles.

Where there is a direct agency, supplies of wheat and flour are generally stored for a ten months' consumption in France, and for nine months' in Algeria. The amount in store can be modified according to local circumstances.

When bread is supplied by contract in France, the contractors are bound to maintain at those places, on which they are dependent for their supplies, sufficient flour for four months' local consumption. In Algeria this period is reduced to one month.

The price of the ration of bread of 1 lbs. 10 ozs. 7 drms. (750 grammes) is fixed by the Budget for 1878 at 2*d.* 0·51*f.* (22·15 centimes) in France, and 2*d.* 0·12*f.* (21·14 centimes) in Algeria. Of this 1·34*f.* (3·5 centimes) is allowed for baking and distribution, &c., and the price of the flour contained in the ration is consequently 1*d.* 3·17*f.* (18·65 centimes) in France, and 1*d.* 2·78*f.* (17·9 centimes) in Algeria.

The price of the ration of meat is 3*d.* 0·71*f.* (331 centimes) in France, and 2*d.* 1·61*f.* (251 centimes) in Algeria.

All work in the magazines, baking of bread and biscuit, and distributions are carried out by the military workmen of the sections of the administration, or if there are not enough of these men available, a certain number of civilians paid by the day are employed.

Fresh meat, both in France and Algeria, is furnished entirely by contract.

ordi-

The "*Ordinaire*" or company mess fund :—

The soldiers' pay is divided into two parts. The first goes to the mess fund, and the second is his pay proper (*centimes de poche*), which should never be less than five centimes a day.

The contributions to the mess fund are fixed for the infantry as follows :—

In quarters, in France with bread and meat	} 20 centimes.
On service, with bread, meat, rice, or dried vegetables, salt, sugar, and coffee -	
When assembled in large bodies, where an allowance, &c. is made for dearness of provisions, with bread and meat -	} 25 centimes.

The mess fund receives contributions also as follows :—Deductions from the pay of men employed on civil works, or in getting in the harvest, one fifth of the daily pay of officers placed in close arrest, the "*centimes de poche*" of men punished with imprisonment or irregularly absent, the produce of the sale of fat bones, &c.

In peace time all soldiers are entitled daily to a ration of table bread and meat, and to quarter rations of sugar and coffee. All other supplies are purchased locally by the mess fund, which consequently provides the soldier with bread for soup, vegetables, groceries, &c.

The mess fund has, however, certain other expenses to meet. These are :—Supply of blacking, washing sheets, pay of barbers, lighting of rooms, purchase of brooms, cooking utensils, &c.

In war, the Government supplies, in addition to bread and meat, full rations of groceries and dried vegetables.

The rations are as follows :—

	lbs.	ozs.	drs.	lbs.	ozs.	drs.
Bread, table (<i>pain de munition</i>) -	1	10	7	} 2	3	4
Bread, for soup -	0	8	13			
or						
Biscuit, table -	1	3	6	} 1	9	14
Biscuit, for soup -	0	6	8			
Fresh meat* or salt beef -	-	-	-	0	10	9
Preserved meats†	{ Australian (including jelly)			0	7	0
	{ French (without jelly)			0	6	6
Salt pork‡ -	-	-	-	0	8	7
Dried vegetables -	-	-	-	0	2	2
Rice‡ -	-	-	-	0	1	1
Salt -	-	-	-	0	0	9
Sugar -	-	-	-	0	0	12
Coffee -	-	-	-	0	0	9

* The allowance of fresh meat is inclusive of bone. When neither fresh meat nor salt beef are issued, preserved meat and salt pork are supplied instead.

† Preserved meats and salt pork are issued in lieu of fresh meat.

‡ In lieu of dried vegetables.

	Gills.
Wine - - - - -	1 $\frac{4}{5}$
Beer - - - - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brandy - - - - -	2 $\frac{2}{5}$
" - - - - -	$\frac{1}{5}$

A ration of wine is only given exceptionally, and can be sanctioned by generals commanding army corps, on the day of the annual inspection and on the national fête day. During the hot season of the year, troops are allowed a ration of brandy, as a sanitary measure, to mix with the water they drink. For the army corps stationed in the north of France this ration is issued for six weeks in the year; for those in the south for two months and a half.

The scale of forage issued in peace, war, and on board ship Forage. will be found in Table 34.

XXIII.—CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

Clothing and equipment are provided by the department of clothing and camp equipment (*habillement et campement*), which also supplies the saddlery and harness of cavalry regiments. This department is under the control of the intendance.

The articles furnished are grouped under the following heads :—

- Clothing { Clothing, properly so called.
- { Head dresses.
- { Equipment, large (*accoutrements*).
- Harness.
- Equipment, minor (necessaries).
- Camp equipment.

For each of these four heads separate accounts are kept.

All material, and certain articles made up, are purchased by contract. These are delivered at the Government magazines, into the charge of administrative officers of the clothing department.

MAGAZINES.

The magazines are of two descriptions. Those of the first sort, or general magazines, are under the direct control of the Minister of War and of the functionaries of the intendance, and are situated in the neighbourhood of the large manufactories which supply them. There are 13 of them in France, and one in Algeria, as follows :—Paris, Lyons, Lille, the Camp of Chalons, Besançon, Bourges, Rennes, Nantes, Marseilles, Toulon, Montpellier, Toulouse, Bordeaux, and at Algiers.

The general magazines receive supplies furnished by the manufacturers, issue material, &c. to be made up, to contracting tailors, supply army corps magazines and those of regiments, with made-up clothing and with materials for repairs.

The magazines of the second description, are those destined to supply the special wants of army corps, and one of these is situated in each region.

Besides the above, there are the regimental magazines, which contain, in addition to clothing and equipment, a supply of small arms and of ammunition.

For executive duties in the general, and army corps magazines, the officers of the administration have under their orders, the military workmen of the administration. With bodies of troops, all work connected with clothing and equipment is carried out by the workmen on the non-combatant establishment of the corps, under the orders of the clothing officer. The clothing officer and the workmen are under the general supervision of the *conseil d'administration* of the corps.

The supplies to be maintained during peace in regimental magazines are fixed as shown in Table 35.

When a corps changes its station, it takes with it only any pieces of cloth which have been cut, and any articles marked in anticipation of issue to the men, and also all articles in excess of the normal scale laid down.

no categories
clothing.

Clothing is divided into two categories, that of sub-officers and that of soldiers.

All sub-officers and musicians receive sub-officer's clothing. They each have two tunics; one for full dress and the other for every day wear.

Corporals and soldiers have a tunic for full dress and a jacket (*veste*) for ordinary wear.

Articles of *petit équipement*, which may be described generally as "necessaries," are partly furnished to corps from the general magazines and partly by local purchases.

INDIVIDUAL NECESSARY FUND (*Masse individuelle*).

This fund is intended to provide sub-officers (except the *adjudant*) and men with all linen, boots, shoes, cleaning and other articles, which are included under the heading of minor equipment.

Every man on entering the service, receives from the State a certain sum, termed *première mise de petit équipement*; the amount varies according to the arm from 32s. (40 frs.) to 3l. (75 frs.); with this he pays for all articles of minor equipment which are immediately necessary on joining his corps. To meet his future wants in this respect, he is credited daily in the infantry with 1½d. (12 centimes), and in the cavalry with 1¾d. (14 centimes). The payments thus made, constitute the soldier's necessary fund, which he can add to by voluntary payments. In Algeria and on active service, the daily amount credited to a soldier is increased by 5 centimes. When the fund exceeds a certain amount (from 35 frs. to 55 frs., according to the arm) the excess is paid to the soldier, and when it is less, he is bound to contribute towards it half of any money he may receive as working pay, &c.

DRESS ORDERS.

Four distinct orders of dress are recognized, these are:—Morning; duty; full dress; and manœuvre or campaign order. At *morning order* (*tenue du matin*) which is worn by officers

and men up to mid-day, the officers and sub-officers wear the tunic without epaulets, forage cap, and no sword; corporals and men, shell jacket or great coat without epaulets, and forage cap. The *duty dress* (*tenue du jour*) is taken into wear after mid-day by both officers and men; the former, however, must wear it as soon as they come on duty; for infantry and light cavalry officers, it consists of the tunic with epaulets, or dolman, chaco, and sword, with silk or leather sword knot, and for the men the same, except that in the infantry the great coat may be worn, but in this case it must have the epaulets; officers of cuirassiers and dragoons wear the tunic without epaulets, forage cap, and sword, and their men wear full dress. In *full dress* order (*grande tenue*) epaulets are always worn; the infantry and light cavalry officers have a gold sword knot, and the heavy cavalry wear helmets and epaulets. Full dress is worn after mid-day on Sundays and fête days, and when specially ordered. *Manœuvre* or *campaign* order consists of forage cap and great coat without epaulets for the men, and forage cap and tunic without epaulets for the officers. The cavalry and artillery, however, wear the helmet and chaco, and the cuirassiers and dragoons epaulets.

On all mounted duties, officers of cavalry and artillery wear pantaloons and long boots.

DISTINCTIVE MARKS OF RANK, &c.

A 1st class soldier has one straight stripe of scarlet woollen braid, placed diagonally on the lower part of each sleeve. 1st class soldiers.

A corporal has two straight scarlet stripes placed in the same manner as those of the 1st class soldier. Corporals.

A sergeant has one straight stripe in gold, placed as the above. Sergeants.

Besides the stripes of his rank, a quartermaster-sergeant or corporal (*fourrier*) has, whether sergeant or corporal, a gold stripe on the upper part of the arm, placed diagonally and parallel to those on the lower part of the sleeve. Quartermaster-sergeant.

A sergeant-major has two gold stripes, placed in the same manner as those of a corporal. Sergeant-major.

Long service chevrons for sub-officers and musicians of the first two classes, are in gold. They are in red woollen braid for corporals, soldiers, and musicians of 3rd and 4th classes. They are placed high up on the left arm, and form a right angle, of which the point is upwards. They are worn on the tunic and great coat; not on the jacket. Long service chevrons.

The distinctive marks of the artillery vary slightly from those above given; the difference is explained under the description of the uniform of that arm.

Adjutant.—This sub-officer wears a fringed epaulet on the right shoulder, of the opposite metal to the button (gold or silver), and a *contre* epaulet (without fringe) on the left shoulder, both of the same form as those of lieutenants and sub-lieutenants. The centre of the upper part of each epaulet is traversed by a narrow line of madder silk. A stripe of opposite Adjutant.

metal to the button, is placed on the sleeves of the tunic immediately above the cuffs. The numbers on the tunic collar are embroidered in gold or silver.

Great coats.

Dismounted Troops.—Sergeant-Major.—On the collar of the great coat the number of the corps is marked in upright figures, in yellow for all infantry, scarlet for engineers, and white for administrative corps. The stripes on the sleeves are the same as on the tunic. With *mounted troops* a *sergeant-major* has on each side of the cape, so as to meet in the front when closed, two straight stripes of lace of the same metal as the button, placed horizontally. A *sergeant* has similarly one stripe of lace of the same metal as the button. The *quartermaster-corporal* has an upper stripe, the same as a sergeant, and a lower one of scarlet woollen braid. A *corporal* has two similar stripes of scarlet woollen braid. The *adjutant sous-officer* has the same pattern great coat as the officers; on each cuff there is one stripe of gold or silver (opposite metal to the button), and the number of the regiment in gold or silver braid (same metal as the button) is marked on each angle of the collar.

Pioneers
(*sapeurs*).

The pioneers wear cloth grenades on the collar and crossed hatchets on the sleeves; tricolour pompon on chaco, same as minor staff.

Musicians.

The collar of the tunic of musicians is edged with gold braid, which varies according to the class the musicians belong to. They have also a gold stripe on the collar of the great coat.

Trumpeters
and buglers.

Trumpeters and buglers have on the collar and on the cuff of the tunic, woollen braid in tricolour lozenges.

Good shooting
badges.

The men who win the annual prizes for good shooting are distinguished by an embroidered bugle on the left sleeve, in wool for corporals and soldiers, and in silver or gold for sub-officers. In the Zouaves this bugle is replaced by a crescent.

The best shot in a battery of artillery has a scarlet cloth grenade, on the left sleeve of the tunic or jacket. Artillerymen who have won prizes at a school, have this grenade bordered with gold thread, whatever the rank of the wearer.

Tricolour
ornaments.

Tricolour ornaments in the head dress generally denote that the wearer belongs to the *staff*, either regimental or general.

Epaulet.

There is one general pattern epaulet for the whole army; for sub-officers (except the *adjutant*), corporals, and men, it is made of wool or thread, according to the arm or service.

Cravate.

All troops (except cuirassiers) wear on all occasions a necktie or *cravate* of dark sky-blue calico; this is fastened in front in a flat knot, and the ends are hidden under the coat. The cuirassiers wear a *col*, which is a sort of stock.

Socks.

The French soldier is not supplied with *socks*, and is supposed to wear his shoes or boots on naked feet.*

* Special facilities for the men to wash their feet are afforded in barrack wash-houses, and warm water is supplied for this purpose during the winter, at stations in the north of France.

There is a general pattern forage cap for the whole army. This is of the shape of the well-known *képi*, only that the peak, instead of being flat, as formerly, is inclined at an angle of 30° with the horizon, when the cap is on a man's head. The colour of the band round the cap varies, as noted in the table given overleaf; on the front of it, the number of the corps is shown in coloured cloth, the numbers being sewn on to a patch of cloth, of the same colour as the band. The foreign regiment, the regiment of pontoneers, and the cavalry school at Saumur have, however, a cloth grenade instead of a number, and the section of clerks of the intendance have a madder star. The "turban," or part of the cap above the band, is in four pieces, which are joined together, to the band, and to the crown by coloured piping. Chin-strap, of leather, fastened on by two buttons. Two ventilators, one on each side. The forage cap is worn slightly on the right side.

The cap of *sub-officers* has a gold or silver lace chin-strap, which is for ornament only.

The *adjudants sous-officiers* have a line of gold or silver (of the opposite metal to the button) braid, at the top of the band, and the pipings are one third silk and two thirds gold or silver (the same as the button). Hungarian knot on the crown, of the same material as the pipings. False chin-strap, the same as sub-officers. The number is embroidered in gold or silver (opposite metal to the button).

Chef de Musique.—Same as sub-lieutenant, with embroidered lyre in front.

Sous-Chef de Musique.—Same as *adjudant sous-officier*, with embroidered lyre.

Officers.—Their forage cap is of the same pattern and colour as those of the men. The pipings are replaced by gold or silver braid, of the same metal as the button. On the crown an Hungarian knot of the same braid. The numbers are worked in gold or silver embroidery in front of the band.

The number of rows of braid above the band, indicate the rank of the officer, as follows:—

<i>Sous-lieutenant</i>	-	-	-	1 row.
Lieutenant	-	-	-	2 rows.
Captain	-	-	-	3 "
<i>Chef de bataillon, d'escadron, or major</i>	-	-	-	4 "
Lieutenant-colonel or colonel	-	-	-	5 "

For the lieutenant-colonel, the second and the fourth row; for the major, the first, counting from the band; for the adjutant-major, the middle row; and for the captain instructor, the top row and the lowest row, are of the opposite metal to the button.

The four vertical stripes of braid, which replace the piping on the men's caps, are of single braid for sub-lieutenant and lieutenant, double for captains, and treble for superior officers. These

are always of the same metal as the button, as is also the Hungarian knot on the crown, of which the braid is double for superior officers and single for all others.

Arm, &c.		General Pattern Forage Cap.			
		Colours of			
		Band.	Turban, or part above the Band.	Piping.	Number or Ornament.
Infantry	Regiments of the line -	Dark blue	Madder -	Dark blue	Madder.
	Foreign regiment -	do.	do. -	do.	do.
	Battalions of African light infantry -	do.	do. -	Yellow -	Yellow.
	Fusiliers of discipline -	do.	do. -	do. -	do.
	Chasseurs à pied -	do.	Dark blue	do. -	do.
Administration -	-	do.	Madder -	White -	Madder.
Artillery -	-	do.	Dark blue	Scarlet -	Scarlet.
Engineers -	-	do.	do.	do. -	do.
Military train -	-	Iron grey	Madder -	Dark blue	Madder.
Cavalry	Cuirassiers -	Dark blue	do. -	do.	do.
	Dragoons -	do.	do. -	do.	do.
	Remount troopers -	do.	do. -	do.	do.
	Hussars -	Sky blue	do. -	Sky blue	do.
	Chasseurs -	do.	do. -	do.	do.
Telegraphists	School of Saumur -	Dark blue	do. -	Dark blue	do.
	-	Sky blue	Dark blue	Sky blue	—

INFANTRY.

Infantry of the line.

The clothing and equipment of the infantry of the line consists of the following articles:—

	Time to last.	Price of each Article.	Yearly Cost.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tunic - - - - -	3 years -	0 19 7	0 6 6
Jacket - - - - -	2½ „ -	0 11 8½	0 4 8½
Great coat - - - - -	4 „ -	1 1 0½	0 5 3½
Trowsers - - - - -	1 „ -	0 10 0½	0 10 0½
Forage cap (<i>képi</i>) - - - - -	3 „ -	0 2 8½	0 0 9½
Chaco - - - - -	4 „ -	0 6 10½	0 1 8½
Pouch - - - - -	20 „ -	0 4 4	0 0 2½
Waist belt - - - - -	15 „ -	0 1 4½	0 0 1
Plate and buckle of waist belt - - - - -	20 „ -	0 0 6½	0 0 0½
Sling of rifle - - - - -	12 „ -	0 0 10½	0 0 0½
Bayonet frog - - - - -	15 „ -	0 1 6½	0 0 1½
Cartridge bag - - - - -	15 „ -	0 2 7½	0 0 2
Epaulets - - - - -	2 „ -	0 2 4	0 1 2
Knapsack - - - - -	4 „ -	0 9 7	0 2 4½
Total -			1 13 2½
To this must be added the value of certain articles men are allowed to take with them on completing their service -			0 9 7½
Total yearly expense -			2 2 9½

Tunic.—The tunic is a double-breasted coat, seven buttons in each row, of dark blue cloth. The skirt so long, that when a man is on both knees, the bottom of it should be at $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. (240 mm.) from the ground. There are two pockets behind. The collar is yellow with dark blue edging; at each corner is a *patte* of dark blue cloth, on which are sewn the numbers of the regiment, stamped out in yellow cloth. The cuffs have neither buttons nor facing. The buttons have a grenade and no number.

Jacket.—This is a sort of shell jacket and comes well over the hips. It is of dark blue cloth and buttons down the front with nine small buttons. Its only ornament consists of madder *pattes* at each angle of the collar, on which the number of the regiment is sewn in dark blue cloth.

Great coat (capote).—This is of bluish grey cloth, and crosses over the chest by means of six large buttons on either side. At each corner of the collar there are *pattes* of madder cloth, on which are the numbers of the regiment in cloth, of the same colour as the coat. At the back two pocket flaps, with buttons at top and bottom, cover two linen pockets. At the top of these flaps are two cloth straps, for buttoning the coat tight into the waist. At the lower corners of the front skirts are two oblique button holes, which can be fastened to the buttons behind, and thus allow of the skirt in front, being raised out of a man's way when he is marching. The skirt of the great coat should fall to within 13 ins. (330 mm.) of the ground. It can be worn either alone or over the jacket or tunic, and is therefore made of ample dimensions.

The tunic, jacket, and great coat have all cloth straps on the left side, for keeping the waist belt in position.

Trousers.—These are of the madder colour so well known with French troops. They have no stripe, are very full, and have side pockets.

Chaco (shako).—The shell of the chaco is of cardboard, coated with gum-lac, and covered with dark blue cloth. The top is of varnished black leather. Round the upper edge of the chaco is a band of yellow braid, and there are two narrower bands of the same colour in an oblique line on either side. In front under the pompon, is a circular cockade in metal, painted the national colours, and below it is a metal plate in the shape of a grenade. The chin-strap is leather.

The pompon consists of two spheres one above the other. The lower sphere is coloured as follows: for the 1st battalion, dark blue; 2nd, madder; 3rd, yellow; 4th, green; it has in front the number of the company in copper figures.

The upper sphere is scarlet for all four battalions. For non-combatants the lower sphere is green, upper sphere scarlet. The minor staff have tricolour pompons. The dépôt companies have

the lower sphere green, and the upper half of the upper sphere scarlet, and the lower half green.

The chaco of the sub-officers is the same as that of the men, with exception of that of the *adjutant*, who has gold lace round the top, instead of yellow braid.

The weight of the chaco is 15 ozs. 2 drs.

Epaulets.—These are scarlet with worsted fringe of the same colour, and are worn both on the tunic and on the great coat.

Pouch.—This is of black leather, carried on the back of the waist belt, but it can be slipped round to the front.

Cartridge bag.—Of black canvas, worn on the waist belt in front, on the right side.

Waist belt, bayonet frog, and rifle sling are all of black leather.

New pouches are to be introduced for the ammunition of the *fusil gras*, as those of the old pattern are worn out. There are to be two pouches, worn on the waist belt, one in front on the right side, and the other behind towards the same side. Each pouch is to contain 18 cartridges. The cartridge bag will then no longer be used.

Knapsack.—A new pattern of black canvas is being introduced. The straps are all of black leather. The great coat when carried on the knapsack, is rolled up of such a length, as to fit exactly on the top and two flank sides. When the *tente-abri* is also carried, this is rolled up with the great coat and in such a way that the canvas of the tent only shows. A *sergeant-major* carries a knapsack on the line of march and at manœuvres, and not at other times.

Shoes and gaiters with straps, are worn, the latter of leather for wet weather, and white canvas for fine weather.

*Chasseurs à
pied.*

The *tunic* is the same as for the infantry of the line, except that the collar is dark blue instead of yellow. At each corner of the collar, the number of the battalion is marked in yellow cloth numbers. Buttons are of brass, with a bugle on them.

The jacket the same as for the line; the number shown on the collar in yellow figures as on the tunic.

Trowsers.—Of iron grey cloth, with yellow piping on the sides.

Great Coat.—The same as for the line, except that the numbers on the collar are in yellow figures.

Chaco.—Differs only from that of the line, in the plate in front which represents a bugle. The pompon is green, except for the minor staff, which is tricolour in horizontal bands and for the section of non-combatants it is green with a yellow band round the centre.

Epaulettes.—Green fringe.

The clothing and equipment of an infantry soldier on service are as follows :—

	Kilogram.	Lbs. ozs. drms.
<i>a. A soldier has in wear :—</i>		
A great coat or jacket - - - -	2 (or 1 kil.)	4 6 8½
A pair of trousers - - - -	·700	1 8 11
A forage cap - - - -	·132	0 4 10½
A shirt - - - -	·485	1 1 0½
A flannel belt - - - -	·125	0 4 6½
A pair of drawers - - - -	·400	0 14 2
A pair of braces - - - -	·070	0 2 7½
A necktie - - - -	·065	0 2 4
A pair of shoes - - - -	·800	1 12 3½
A pair of leather gaiters - - - -	·330	0 11 10
A handkerchief - - - -	·060	0 2 2
	5·167	11 6 2
<i>b. Each man has in his knapsack or carries on him the following articles :—</i>		
On the shoulders :—		
Two days' rations - - - -	1·690	3 11 9½
Marmite and gamelle* - - - -	·750	1 10 7½
Mess tin - - - -	·430	0 15 2½
Tenteabri - - - -	1·600	3 8 7
Jacket or great coat - - - -	1 (or 2 kil.)	2 3 4½
A pair of drawers - - - -	·400	0 14 1¾
A shirt - - - -	·500	1 1 10
A pair of canvas gaiters - - - -	·110	0 3 14½
A cotton cap - - - -	·110	0 3 14½
A handkerchief - - - -	·060	0 2 1½
A small book - - - -	·030	0 1 0½
<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> { Boot brush - ·200 kil. Cloth brush - ·105 " } ½ { Rifle brush - ·050 " } Grease box - ·215 " } Hold-all full - ·200 " } </div> } 815†	·407	0 14 5½
A pair of shoes - - - -	·800	1 12 3½
A pair of straps - - - -	·020	0 0 11½
A piece of soap - - - -	·125	0 4 6½
Knapsack - - - -	1·800	3 15 8
60 cartridges in knapsack (10 packets of 6) - - - -	2·700	5 15 3
Rifle - - - -	4·195	9 3 15½
Sling - - - -	·108	0 3 12½
Water bottle, half full - - - -	·750	1 10 7½
Havresack, with one meal - - - -	·500	1 1 10
	18·085	39 13 14
		(over)

* The *marmite* is a cooking vessel in which the soup is boiled; the *gamelle* is its cover, and is used for frying, &c. The soldiers are grouped together by fours for cooking. Of each four, one man carries the *marmite* with *gamelle*, one a canvas bucket, and the two other men carry each a tin of preserved meat, which weighs 1 kilogram or 2·20 lbs., and is in addition to the two days' rations above noted. In each squad (a squad is the sixteenth of a company) one man carries a hatchet, and one man carries a small coffee mill, which fits into his mess tin.

† For two men.

	Kilogram.	Lbs. oz. drs.
On the haunches :—		
Waist belt complete - - -	·460	1 0 3½
Pouch and cartridge bag - - -	·613	1 5 9½
14 cartridges in the pouch (2 packets of 6, and 2 loose cartridges) - - -	·540	1 3 1
Sword bayonet and case - - -	·798	1 12 2½
	2·411	5 5 0½
Add weight of articles in wear -	5·167	11 6 2
„ weight on shoulders -	18·085	39 13 14
Total -	25·663	56 9 0½

CAVALRY.

The clothing and equipment of the cavalry soldier are as follows :—

—	Dragoons.			Chasseurs.		
	Time to last.	Price of each Article.	Yearly Cost.	Time to last.	Price of each Article.	Yearly Cost.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tunic -	3 years	1 0 4½	0 6 9½	3 years	0 19 1½	0 6 4½
Jacket -	2 „	0 12 4½	0 6 2½	2 „	0 11 3½	0 5 7½
Cloak -	9 „	2 1 7½	0 4 6½	9 „	1 17 7	0 4 2½
Trowsers -	1 yr. 3 m.	1 1 3½	1 1 3½	1 yr. 3 m.	1 1 11	1 1 11
Forage cap -	3 years	0 2 8	0 0 10½	3 years	0 2 7½	0 0 10½
Valise -	8 „	0 9 3½	0 1 1½	8 „	0 8 9½	0 1 1½
Epaulets -	3 „	0 2 1½	0 0 8½	—	—	—
Blouse -	1 yr. 6 m.	0 3 0½	0 2 1	1 yr. 6 m.	0 3 0½	0 2 0½
Helmet or Chaco -	12 years	0 13 2½	0 1 1½	6 years	0 11 2½	0 1 10½
Pouch -	20 „	0 5 8½	0 0 3½	20 „	0 5 8½	0 0 3½
Pouch belt -	20 „	0 1 9	0 0 1	20 „	0 1 9	0 0 1
Sword belt -	20 „	0 4 1½	0 0 2½	20 „	0 3 8½	0 0 2½
Carbine sling -	12 „	0 0 10½	0 0 1	12 „	0 0 10½	0 0 1
Total -			2 5 4½	—	—	2 4 7½
To this must be added, the value of certain articles men are allowed to take with them on completing their service - - -			0 5 0½	—	—	0 4 9½
Total yearly service -			2 10 5½	—	—	2 9 5½

The average yearly expense, of the clothing and equipment of a cavalry soldier is 2*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.*

With the exception, that the cuirassier has a cuirass and no pouch, his dress is the same as that of the dragoon ; the articles of clothing and equipment of the hussar are identical with those of the chasseur.

The clothing and equipment of a medium cavalry soldier (dragoon) on service are as follows :—

		lbs.ozs.drs.			lbs.ozs.drs.
<i>a. A dragoon carries on him :—</i>			<i>Brought forward</i>		
A helmet -	-	2 6 0	A handkerchief -	-	16 5 15
A tunic -	-	3 7 12	A pair gloves -	-	0 1 12
Leathered overalls -	-	4 5 0	A sword -	-	0 2 13
A pair braces -	-	0 2 13	Sword belt -	-	5 1 1
Epaulets -	-	0 3 2	A carbine -	-	1 1 10
Boots and spurs -	-	3 11 15	Carbine sling -	-	7 11 6
A cravat -	-	0 2 2	Pouch -	-	0 3 5
A shirt -	-	1 2 8	Pouch belt -	-	1 1 13
A pair drawers -	-	0 12 11	Packets of cartridges (3) and 2 loose cartridges -	-	0 6 5
					1 15 15
<i>Carried forward</i>		16 5 15			34 3 15
<i>b. Carried on the horse :—</i>			<i>Brought forward</i>		
Saddle complete and bridle -	-	30 8 8	Picket pads -	-	51 11 5½
Blanket -	-	4 6 9	4 shoes and 32 nails -	-	2 1 0
Surcingle* -	-	0 10 9	Saddle bags† -	-	4 6 9
Stable rubbert -	-	0 5 4	Shackle -	-	3 4 15
Water brush‡ -	-	0 8 2	A forage cap -	-	0 14 0
Piece of sponge§ -	-	0 1 6	Forage cord -	-	0 5 10
Comb¶ -	-	0 1 12	Valise, containing :—	-	0 9 5
Cleaning bag, containing :—	-	0 2 13	A shirt -	-	1 13 1
Cloth brush -	-	0 3 2½	A pair drawers -	-	1 2 8
Boot do. -	-	0 3 2½	A cravat -	-	0 12 8
Polishing do. -	-	0 4 3½	A cotton cap -	-	0 2 2
Button do. -	-	0 1 12	A handkerchief -	-	0 1 12
Box of blacking -	-	0 2 8	A pair gloves -	-	0 2 13
Do. pipeclay -	-	0 0 10	A small book -	-	0 1 6
Button stick -	-	0 1 1	Packets of cartridges (3) -	-	0 1 12
Pair of straps -	-	0 0 12	Picket rope (for 4 horses) -	-	3 8 10
Piece of soap -	-	0 4 6	Small wallet, containing :—	-	0 1 12
Hold-all, full -	-	0 6 3	Blouse -	-	2 2 0
Ankle boots* -	-	3 1 0	Pair of canvas trowsers -	-	1 12 9
Cloak -	-	7 10 0	Stable cap -	-	0 2 13
Sack -	-	1 2 2	Hay net -	-	2 3 4
Cooking vessel† -	-	1 10 8			79 6 6½
<i>Carried forward</i>		51 11 5½			
			<i>TOTAL weight carried by horse</i>		113 10 5½

* The left wallet contains the ankle boots and surcingle.

† The right-front wallet contains all the cleaning things.

‡ A collection of cooking utensils for four men comprises a *marmite* (see note, page 133), a *gamelle*, and canvass water bucket. These articles are carried by three of the men, and the fourth man carries a tin of preserved meat.

§ The saddle bags are placed behind the saddle; the man's rations are carried in the right one, and half a feed of corn in the left.

The average weight of the cavalry soldier in complete marching order, including one day's rations, and water for himself and one day's corn, is as follows :—

Cuirassier, 19 stone 2 lbs., dragoon, 18 stone; chasseur and hussar, 17 stone.

General pattern. When a man is standing, it should reach to Cloak. 13 ins. from the ground; six buttons down the front. Diagonal button holes at each front lower corner, to allow of skirts being buttoned up. Two oblique pockets in front skirt, shutting with a button. Deep collar, which being raised covers the ears; number of the regiment is marked on the collar in madder figures. Cape sewn on to the lower edge of the collar; this has four buttons in front, and means of buttoning at the back to keep it down in case of wind. Cuirassiers and dragoons have a cloak of dark blue, and light cavalry of sky blue.

Entirely of scarlet, including the fringe, and worn by Epaulets. cuirassiers and dragoons only. Musicians and trumpeters wear an epaulet of white thread.

Belts. Pouch and sword belts are of black varnished leather for all cavalry. The sword belt of cuirassiers and dragoons is worn over the tunic, of other cavalry underneath.

Saddle. The old pattern saddle of the year 1861, which is still generally in use, raises the rider very high off the horse's back, and does not afford a good seat. The new pattern saddle, which is being gradually introduced, is manufactured at Saumur to the extent of about 20,000 annually, but these new saddles are only issued as the old ones are worn out. In the new pattern, the cantle and pommel are of iron, and the panels of wood. The stuffing in the panels, which is covered with strong linen, can easily be removed and altered. The saddle is provided with well-fitted wallets and valise, the latter being covered with the same coloured cloth as the tunic. The girths are of cord of the "Cossack" pattern. A folded blanket is carried between the saddle and the horse. The shoes are carried in two shoe pockets, on either side of the saddle, to the rear. A spare curb chain is carried on the top of the bridle.

Cuirassiers. *Tunic.*—Dark blue, single breasted, with nine buttons down the front. The length is such that when a man kneels, the bottom of the skirt is at 10 ins. from the ground. Two pockets behind. The back skirts can be buttoned up when a man is riding. Collar, madder, with dark blue *patte* at each corner, on which the number is marked in madder. On each cuff a rectangular *patte* of madder cloth, on which are three small uniform buttons. On left side a brass hook to support sword belt. Buttons brass, with a grenade.

Jacket.—This comes well over the hips; it is single-breasted, and fastens in front with nine small buttons. It is of dark blue cloth; collar of same colour, and with madder *pattes* at each corner, on which the number is marked in blue.

Helmet.—Steel, with black (scarlet for trumpeters) horse-hair mane, and in front small straight scarlet plume. On the left side a round plume of cock's feathers; scarlet for sub-officers, corporals, and men, and tricolour for the minor staff. The "olive" at the base of the plume is dark blue for the 1st squadron, crimson for the 2nd, dark green for the 3rd, sky blue for the 4th, yellow for the 5th, orange for the 6th. Chin-strap of copper scales. The weight of the helmet is 2 lbs. 6 ozs.

Cuirass.—This is of steel, and has breast plate and back piece. Its weight varies with the size of the man, from 15·234 lbs. to 13·422 lbs.

Trousers.—Of madder; leather bootings, and double cloth between the legs.

Dragoon. *Tunic.*—The same as for cuirassiers, except that the collar is white, with blue *pattes* at each corner, on which the numbers are marked in madder; the rectangular *pattes* on the cuffs are also white. Buttons of copper zinc, with a grenade.

Jacket and trousers.—Exactly the same as for cuirassiers.

Helmet.—The same as for cuirassier, except that there is no small straight plume in front.

Tunic (dolman).—This is made very loose, so as to allow of Chasseurs its being worn over the jacket. It is of sky-blue cloth, with madder collar, on which the numbers are sewn at each corner in blue. Length is such as to be well clear of the saddle. It is fastened in front by nine *brandebourgs*, formed of black cord, which join on to one another at the outer extremities; three white metal demi-spherical buttons on each *brandebourg*. Cords on each shoulder. Two pockets under the skirt in front.

The stripes denoting ranks are put on in the form of a chevron, with the angle pointing upwards; those of sub-officers are in silver.

Jacket.—Of sky-blue cloth, with collar of the same colour; *pattes* on the collar of madder, with the numbers in sky blue.

Chaco.—Of sky-blue cloth, with black leather band round the lower edge, and black braid round the top. On the inside and round the upper part is a circle of steel plate. The peak has a brass edging. In undress a pompon is worn, the colour of which varies for each squadron, in the same way as the "olive" at the base of the cuirassiers round plume; in full dress a drooping plume of dark green cock's feathers. The front of the chaco is ornamented with a bugle.

Trousers.—Madder, with a sky-blue piping down the sides.

Tunic.—The same as for chasseurs, with the following ex- Hussars. ceptions:—Collar, sky blue; numbers in madder; the braid of the *brandebourgs* is white.

Jacket and trousers are exactly the same as for the chasseurs.

Chaco.—Same as for the chasseurs, except that the braid round the top of the chaco is white, and the ornament in front is an Austrian knot.

Have a dark blue single-breasted *tunic* with sky-blue collar, on Cavalry &c each corner of which is a grenade. The *chaco* is of sky-blue cloth with scarlet plume. *Trousers*, madder, with sky-blue stripes.

ARTILLERY.

Tunic (dolman).—Of dark blue cloth. Fastened in front by seven *brandebourgs* of black woollen square cord, three buttons on each, one being at each end and one in the centre. The edge is bound with flat black braid. Openings on each side of the skirt. Collar, scarlet, number of regiment at corners in dark blue, and cuff scarlet. Shoulder-cords of black braid. Buttons of copper-zinc, demi-spherical, with two crossed guns. Two breast pockets.

Jacket.—Dark blue, coming down well over the hips. Scarlet *pattes* on the corners of the collar, with numbers in dark blue.

Trousers.—Dark blue, with scarlet piping down the sides.

Chaco.—The chaco is of dark blue cloth. A band of scarlet braid round the top, and two stripes of the same colour on each

side, meeting at an angle at the leather band, round the lower edge of the chaco. In front, copper plate of crossed guns, surmounted by a grenade. Scarlet pompon for undress, except for the staff and band, for whom the pompon is tricolour, and scarlet with a white band in the centre, for non-combatants. In full dress, a drooping scarlet horsehair plume is worn.

1st Class Gunner (premier cannonier, servant, ou conducteur).—A scarlet chevron just above each cuff, the angle of the chevron pointing upwards.

An artificer has two scarlet chevrons on the right arm only.

Brigadier.—Two scarlet chevrons on each cuff.

Sergeant.—One gold chevron on each sleeve.

Sergeant-major has two gold chevrons.

The yearly cost of the clothing and equipment of a horse artillery soldier is 2*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, and of a foot artilleryman 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Artillery Train.—The cuff of the dolman is of the same colour as the coat, and the buttons are of pewter.

Pontoniers have a grenade on the collar of the tunic, jacket, and great coat. They have a similar ornament on the forage cap.

ENGINEERS.

Tunic.—Dark blue, with scarlet piping, of the same general pattern as the line; black velvet *pattes* on the collar, with the number of the regiment worked in scarlet figures. Buttons copper. Epaulets scarlet.

The companies of railway workmen have a small locomotive-engine embroidered on the right sleeve.

Jacket.—Of dark blue, same shape as for the line. Collar ornaments as on the tunic.

Trousers.—Dark blue, with scarlet piping down the side seams, and scarlet stripes on each side of the piping.

Chaco.—Of dark blue cloth, and same as for artillery, but with a special engineer plate. In full dress a straight scarlet plume is worn, and in undress a double scarlet pompon.

MILITARY TRAIN.

Tunic.—Single-breasted, of iron-grey cloth, and so long as to be clear of the saddle when riding; fastened in front by seven *brandebourgs* of black braid, on each of which are three buttons, one being in the centre and one at each extremity. There are vertical slits or openings on each side of the skirt. Collar madder, and the number of the squadron marked at the corners in grey cloth. On each shoulder, cords of madder braid. Buttons, demispherical, of brass, and without number or ornament. Pockets in each breast inside the coat.

Stable Jacket.—Is of the same coloured cloth as the tunic. The collar is of the same colour; on the corners are madder *pattes*, on which are marked the number of the squadron in grey. This has also breast pockets.

Chaco.—Is of madder cloth, with a band of black braid round the top. The chin-strap has a metal chain on the leather, and is worn either hooked up across the front or under the chin. In full dress a drooping madder horse-hair plume is worn, and in undress a pompon of the same colour. A cockade in front of the chaco.

Trowsers.—Of madder cloth, with piping down the sides of iron-grey cloth; leathered as high as the knees, and a double thickness of cloth between the legs. The men have also canvas trowsers for stable duties.

Pouch and belts of black leather.

Dismounted men wear the sword in a frog, and mounted men have a sling.

GENDARMERIE.

Tunic of dark blue cloth, with *arguillette* on left shoulder. *Trowsers* of clear blue, with dark blue stripes. *Cocked hat* in full dress, *képi* at other times.

SECTIONS OF STAFF CLERKS, OF CLERKS AND MILITARY WORKMEN OF THE ADMINISTRATION, AND OF HOSPITAL ORDERLIES.

The uniform is the same as for the infantry of the line, with slight distinguishing marks. In the section of staff clerks the collar of the tunic is dark blue; the chaco has white braid round the top; epaulets entirely white.

The section of clerks and workmen of the administration have dark blue collar to the tunic; madder band round top of chaco, and epaulets white as regards top and fringe, and the *torsades* madder.

The section of hospital orderlies have madder collar to tunic; madder braid round top of chaco, and epaulets with top and *torsades* madder, and fringe white.

MILITARY TELEGRAPHISTS.

Tunic (dolman).—Of same pattern as artillery. Of dark blue cloth, with sky-blue collar, at the corner of which are lightning stars.

Trowsers.—Dark blue, with sky-blue stripes.

Forage cap.—A lightning star in front.

SECTIONS OF RAILWAY WORKMEN.

The uniform is the same as the engineers, with the difference that the numbers of the section are marked in Roman characters. The subordinate agents are armed with revolver and sword bayonet. The superior agents with a sword without sword knot.

OFFICERS.

Officers wear uniform of the same pattern and shape as that worn by their men. The chaco and helmet ornaments are gold or silver. Their great coats are of the same colour as those of their men. All sword and pouch belts are of black varnished

leather. With dismounted troops a copper, gilt crescent-shaped ornament is worn just below the collar of the coat in front, as a distinctive sign of being on duty. This ornament has on it two crossed antique swords behind a crown of oak and laurel.

Epaulets.

All officers, except those of light cavalry, artillery, and train, wear epaulets. For superior officers, the gold fringe is heavy and of dead gold; for officers below that rank the fringe is small, and of bright gold.

A *sub-lieutenant* wears an epaulet (with fringe) on the right shoulder, and a contre-epaulet (without fringe) on the left, of the same metal as the button.

A *lieutenant* wears an epaulet on the left shoulder and a contre-epaulet on the right, same metal as the button.

A *captain* two epaulets, same metal as the button.

Second captains of cavalry have a stripe of madder silk along the centre of the upper part of the epaulets.

The *capitaine adjudant* wears two epaulets, of opposite metal to the button.

The *capitaine instructeur* in the cavalry wears two epaulets, of which the upper part, and the lace straps on the coat under which they are passed, are of an opposite metal to the button.

Chef de bataillon and *chef d'escadron* wear a superior officer's epaulet on the left, and a contre-epaulet on the right shoulder.

A *major*, a superior officer's epaulet on the right and a contre-epaulet on the left shoulder.

A *lieutenant-colonel*, two superior officer's epaulets, of which the bullion is of the same metal as the button, but the upper part and lace straps on the coat are of opposite metal.

A *colonel* has two superior officer's epaulets, of the same metal the button.

Hat ornaments.

Officers of inferior rank, when a plume is worn in full dress, generally have it of the same colour as their men. Superior officers and staff of all troops with chacos, have tricoloured feathers, except Chasseurs à pied, of which the commandants of battalions have drooping, dark green, horse-hair plume.

Colonels in all corps have an *aigrette* of heron's plumes. The band round the top of the chaco is of gold or silver lace, and is the same for all ranks.

Sleeve ornaments.

The rank is shown on the tunic and great coat, by rows of narrow gold or silver lace, in the same manner as on the forage cap (see page 129). The lace is either parallel to the opening of the cuff, or arranged in a trefoil ornament.

General officers.

Tunic.—Double breasted, of dark blue cloth. When the wearer is kneeling, the skirt should be at $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. from the ground. Cloth strap on left side for supporting sword belt. Collar dark blue. This tunic forms the full dress, when embroidered on the collar and sleeves, and the undress (with epaulets) when not so embroidered.

Trowsers.—Of madder, with dark blue stripes, for ordinary wear. For full dress with troops, white pantaloons are worn and long boots.

Hat.—Within the top edges of the cocked hat a black feather is sewn; but for marshals, generals of Division commanding an army, an army corps, the artillery or engineers of an army, and the military governor of Paris, this feather is white. At manœuvres and on active service, generals commanding Divisions or brigades of cuirassiers wear a cuirass and a helmet. In the helmet, a Divisional general wears an *aigrette* of scarlet heron's plumes, and a general of brigade the same of sky blue. A general commanding a brigade of dragoons wears a helmet.

Forage cap.—Of the general army pattern. The band is of dark blue, and the upper part of madder. A marshal has round the band three rows of oak leaves embroidered in gold; a general of Division, two; and a general of brigade, one.

Patrol jacket (dolman-pelisse).—Of dark blue cloth, fastening in front with five *brandebourgs* of black square cord; each *brandebourg* of four cords, with olivets at each end and in the centre. Length of coat, so as to be well clear of the saddle; two breast pockets, and two pockets at an angle, at lower part of the coat in front. The rank is shown by silver stars on the cuffs: three for a marshal, two for a general of Division, and one for a general of brigade. In winter the coat can be lined with black astrackan, so as to show at the collar and cuffs. This is the authorised coat for field service and for manœuvres and also for all undress occasions.

Distinctive marks.—As regards the *epaulets*, the rank is shown by the number of stars, there being three for a marshal, two for a general of Division, and one for a general of brigade. The *collar* and *cuffs* have rows of gold embroidered oak leaves, the number of rows denoting the rank, in the same manner as on the forage cap.

The undress *sword belt* is of black leather. That of full dress is gold with rows of silk, the colour of the latter being white for a marshal, crimson for a general of Division, and sky-blue for a general of brigade.

Sash.—Is of gold thread and crimson silk for generals of Division, and of gold thread and sky-blue silk for generals of brigade. At its extremities are two gold acorns with fringe, and on these acorns are two or three stars, according to the rank. The length is such that after passing twice round the waist, the acorns should be about half-way down the thigh. General officers are supposed to wear this sash when on parade with troops, but in practice it is only worn in full dress.

Tunic.—Double-breasted dark blue coat, of same pattern as Staff. the infantry. Collar dark blue, with special staff ornament in gold braid at each corner.

Trowsers.—Madder, with dark blue stripe. The officers on the staff of the Minister of War, and the aides-de-camp of marshals have double gold stripes.

Patrol jacket (dolman pelisse).—Of the same pattern as that worn by general officers. The cuffs are magenta (*amaranthe*) colour, and the rank is shown by gold lace of different width on the sleeve.

Hat, cocked, with tricoloured cock's feathers. This plume is entirely of dark sky-blue for aides-de-camp of generals of brigade, entirely scarlet for aides-de-camp of generals of Divisions, and scarlet and white for those of the Minister of War, of marshals, and of generals of Division commanding an army corps or an army. The feather is only worn on mounted duty.

Forage cap.—This is of magenta (*amaranthe*), with a dark blue band.

Epauléts.—With trifling differences, the same as for infantry.

Aiguillettes.—Of gold, and worn on the right shoulder of the tunic.

Sash.—Of gold and magenta; worn round the waist with the tunic only.

On active service and at manœuvres, staff officers attached to Divisions and brigades of cuirassiers wear a helmet and a cuirass; those attached to brigades of dragoons wear a helmet.

Regimental officers employed as *aides-de-camp* and as *orderly officers (officiers d'ordonnance)* with the Minister, marshals, and generals continue to wear the uniform and head dress of their corps, but on the head dress they wear the plume proper to the aides de camp of these general officers, and they wear an *aiguillette* of gold or silver, according to the metal of the button. They also wear double gold or silver stripes on the trowsers, when the staff to which they belong have the same.

Infantry. The pompon on the officer's chaco is exactly the same as for the men, only that the numbers on it are gilt.

Cavalry. In the *cuirassiers* the officers wear a silver grenade on the collar; their buttons are silver. *Dragoons* have the number of the regiment in gold braid on the collar.

Chasseurs and *Hussars.*—The uniform of the officers is the same, the braid on the tunic being in both cases black; the buttons are silver. On the pouch belt the *chasseur* wears a bugle, and the *hussar* a star. On each side of the sky-blue piping on the trowsers, officers have a narrow stripe of cloth of the same colour. The pompon worn on the chaco in undress is silver.

The *Cavalry School* have a dark blue single-breasted tunic with sky-blue collar, on each corner of which is a madder grenade. The chaco is of sky-blue cloth with scarlet plume. Trowsers madder, with sky-blue stripes.

Artillery. The shoulder cords of the *dolman* are of black hair braid for undress, and gold for full dress. The pompon worn in the chaco

in undress is gold. Officers of the artillery staff have a grenade on the collar of the tunic, and on the forage cap instead of the number. Those of the artillery train have the number on the collar in silver.

Officers of the engineer staff wear cocked hats in full dress. Engineers.

The shoulder cords on the tunic (*dolman*) in undress, are of madder braid, and in full dress of silver. The pompon worn in the chaco in undress is silver. Military train.

Tunic.—Entirely of dark blue and double-breasted; seven large buttons in each row; of the same pattern as for general officers. Intendance.

Undress tunic of same pattern as full dress, but with embroidery on the sleeve only.

Trowsers.—Madder, with dark blue stripe.

Sword Belt.—Six rows of silver and six of sky-blue silk and silver mixed, for intendants; for other ranks, four of sky-blue silk and five of the same colour mixed with silver.

Tunic of same pattern as intendance. Collar and cuffs of crimson velvet for surgeons, of clear green velvet for apothecaries. Medical department.

Tunic of same pattern as intendance; collar of madder cloth. Officers of administration.

Same pattern tunic as medical officers; collar and cuffs of garnet coloured velvet; buttons silver, with a horse's head. Veterinary surgeons.

The uniform of the territorial army is the same for each arm, as that of the corresponding arm in the active army. Territorial army.

The distinctive sign, consists in the colour of the number of the corps, as shown on the collar of the different coats; these numbers are invariably white for all men of the territorial army, whilst those of the active army have the numbers marked in different colours, according to the arm to which they belong.

The distinctive sign of an officer of the territorial army, consists of an ornamental button-hole of gold or silver lace, with a small button. This is applied on the centre of each side of the collar.

PIONEERS' TOOLS.

The pioneers' tools carried by the men of a regiment, are for use in the rapid destruction of obstacles, which might interfere with the advance of troops, and to assist in piercing loopholes and making abatis, when acting on the defensive.

Each company (except the *depôt*) is provided with two axes, two shovels, and four poll-picks (*pics à tête*).

Each battalion has one jointed saw.

The sappers of each regiment have three axes, three shovels, six poll-picks, and one jointed saw.

The tools carried in addition to the above, in the regimental carts are detailed under "Transport."

Besides the regimental tools an army corps has available :—

1. The portable tools of the two Divisional companies and of the reserve company of engineers.
2. The tools in the two section carts of each of these companies.
3. The tools contained in the eight reserve park wagons.

There is also the grand park of the engineers, which for exceptional works could supply tools to the troops.

The tools available for throwing up intrenchments may be recapitulated as follows :—

For a regiment of infantry of three battalions, 247 shovels and pickaxes.

For a Division of infantry (without having recourse to the engineer park), 1,408 shovels and pickaxes.

For an army corps (without having recourse to the army park), 5,105 shovels and pickaxes.

XXIV.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

All questions connected with the armament of the troops are in the hands of the artillery.

In every corps, a lieutenant is entrusted with the care and repair of arms; for this object he is exempt from all other duty. He is assisted by a sub-lieutenant, and is under the immediate orders of the clothing captain. To each corps a chief armourer, who is an employé of the artillery, is appointed. He has under him, the number of workmen allowed by the fixed cadre of the corps, and these he has to train himself. He is paid for all repairs to arms, &c. according to a fixed scale. In mounted corps, he has to mend spurs and all articles of iron or copper which form part of the harness; he has also to repair helmets.

On mobilisation being ordered, the chief armourer marches with his corps, and the first workman, who is a corporal, is left at the dépôt.

All corps, stationed at places where the artillery have no armoury have, besides the arms in use, the following supplies in dépôt to distribute in case of mobilisation :—

Regiments of infantry	- {	3,400 rifles.
		26 revolvers.
Battalions of chasseurs	- {	750 rifles.
		8 revolvers.
Regiments of cuirassiers	- {	450 cuirasses.
		450 swords.
		450 revolvers.
		450 carbines.
Other regiments of cavalry	- {	450 swords.
		100 revolvers.

All French firearms are of the same calibre, namely, .433 ins.

INFANTRY.

In 1866 the chasseur rifle was introduced, and received the official denomination of "1866 pattern."

The French small arms then consisted of:—

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Infantry rifle | - | 1866 pattern. |
| 2. Cavalry carbine | - | " " |
| 3. Gendarmerie carbine | - | " " |
| 4. Artillery musket | - | " " |

In 1874 the system Gras* was decided upon. By re-tubing a small part of the barrel, so as to make the necessary alteration in the chamber, and by replacing the breech block by a new arrangement, which allowed the employment of a metallic cartridge, it was possible to apply the Gras system to the chasseur rifles. The manufacture of the new weapons was first taken in hand, and sufficient for the active army were to be completed by the end of 1876; the conversion of the chasseur for the use of the territorial army, was then to be commenced.

The official term for the new arm is "1874 pattern," and for the converted arm "1866-1874 pattern."

1874 pattern.—The Gras rifle is like the chasseur in appearance, but differs from it in the principle of the cartridge, as well as in the breech mechanism. It belongs to the bolt type of guns.

Its general dimensions are as follows:—

Length of rifle	-	-	-	4·281 feet.
Length of blade of sword bayonet	-	-	-	1·712 "
Total	-	-	-	<u>5·993</u> , or 6 feet.

Weight of sword bayonet, with scabbard	-	1·764 lbs.
" " without scabbard	-	1·235 "
" of rifle	-	9·259 " lb. oz.
" " with sword bayonet	-	10·494 " or 10·8

The principal parts of the rifle are as follows:—

The barrel is of cast steel. Its calibre is 11 m.m. = .433 inches the total length of the barrel is 820·5 m.m. = 32·304 inches, the rifled portion of which is 760·5 m.m. = 29·941 inches; it has 4 grooves each 0·25 m.m. = 0·1 inches deep, nearly; the area of the lands = that of the grooves and the two are connected by arcs of circles .02 of an inch radius; the twist is right handed, and makes one complete revolution in 21·6 inches. The dimensions of the chamber of the barrel correspond with those of the cartridge, so that when the latter is home, the point of the bullet is just at the entrance of the rifled portion. The barrel screws on to the breech.

All the pieces composing the moveable breech-extractor, strikers, spring, &c. are simply put together, and can be taken to pieces without special tools.

* Mons. Gras was then *chef d'escadron* in the French artillery.
42533.

The action of loading and firing is executed in four motions, as follows :—

1. Opening of the breech.
2. Introduction of the cartridge.
3. Shutting the breech.
4. Pulling the trigger.

1. To open the breech, turn the lever from right to left and draw back the breech block ; this operation besides opening the breech, puts the rifle at full cock and at the same time forcibly ejects the cartridge case.

2. The cartridge is put in in the usual way, and pressed home as tight as possible.

3. The entire breech piece is pushed forward, and the lever turned from left to right until down in its place. The rifle is then ready to be fired.

4. The trigger being pulled, the nose of the mainspring is depressed downwards, clears the hammer, and the latter being acted on by the spiral spring is carried forward, and with it the striker, and the charge is fired.

The rifle can be half cocked.

The back sight is composed of two pieces, one fixed and the other sliding on it, and also of a base ; the latter contains a spring and is soldered on to the barrel. The fixed part of the sight can be turned down to the front or rear, or can be maintained in a vertical position. It is marked up to 1800 metres (1969·20 yards).

The barrel is bronzed. The ramrod, which is used as a cleaning rod, is secured in its place by means of a screw at the end.

Swordbayonet. The sword (*épée*) bayonet, with a bronzed steel scabbard, which has been adopted, is lighter than the old sabre bayonet, and its shape facilitates firing when fixed. The blade is straight.

Cartridge. The metallic cartridge consists of four principal parts :—1, the powder case ; 2, the detonator ; 3, the lubricator ; 4, the ball.

The powder case is of brass foil and contains 5·25 grammes = 81 grains of powder. The base is of iron and contains the detonating arrangement, which communicates with the powder by means of small holes.

The detonator is composed of the copper cap, containing the usual detonating composition and a detonator cover to keep the cap in its place.

The lubricator is placed in the cartridge case between the powder and the bullet, and is composed of a disc of greased felt, between two cardboard discs.

The bullet is of pure compressed lead and is surrounded by a paper covering.

The date of issue, &c. of the cartridge is stamped on the base, and the cartridges are made up in paper packets of six each, the

cartridges being separated by means of a strip of paper passing between them.

Dimensions of the different parts of the cartridge :—

				Inches.
Thickness of base -	-	-	-	·0849
Length of case -	-	-	-	2·2558
Total length of case				2·3407
Projection of ball beyond case	-	-	-	·6517
Total length of cartridge				2·9924 or say 3 inches.
Greatest diameter of base of cartridge				Inches.
Least				·6615
" " " cartridge case				·5415
" " " " "				·4625
Weight of case				Grains troy.
Diameter of bullet at base				Inches.
Length				·433
Weight of bullet				Grains troy.
" powder				385·80
Total weight of cartridge				81·00
Weight of 6 cartridges				676·00
				oz. drs.
				9 9·5

The initial velocity is 1,490 feet, and the highest point of the trajectory at the 650 yards' range, is 16 feet.

The transformed rifle 1866-74 pattern differs but little from the new arm ; the sights are not quite the same, and in the former are only marked up to 1,700 metres.

One hundred ball cartridges are issued yearly, for the practice of troops armed with rifles, of which 60 are for individual firing and 40 for skirmishing and volleys. Practice ammunition.

The engineers are allowed 48 ball and 10 blank cartridges for annual practice.

With the Gras rifle a soldier carries on service 74 rounds, and with the 1866 pattern rifle 83 rounds. For the number of cartridges carried by regimental ammunition carts in the field, see "Ammunition," under heading of "Transport." Service ammunition.

In peace time *adjudants* and sergeants-major have a sword, with steel scabbard, to which, in war, a revolver is added. Buglers and sappers carry rifles with sword bayonet, the same as the men. Musicians, drummers, the baggage master, and the instructor in fencing are armed with a sword bayonet only. Arms of minor staff, &c.

Hospital orderlies, staff and recruiting clerks, and clerks and

workmen of the administration are armed with a sword bayonet only, but are drilled to the use of arms.

Military telegraphists have a sword bayonet and a revolver.

Officers.

Dismounted officers have a slightly curved sword, in steel scabbard; length 2 ft. 6½ ins., weight, without scabbard, 1 lb. 14 ozs. 13 drs., ditto, with scabbard, 2 lbs. 12 ozs. 13 drs.

Mounted officers have a straight sword, length 2 ft. 10 in., weight, without scabbard, 2 lbs. 2 ozs. 5 drs., weight with scabbard 3 lbs. 1 oz. 11 drs.

MOUNTED TROOPS.

Carbine.

Patterns 1864-74 and 1874. The chassépôt carbine is being replaced by one on the Gras principle. The weight of the new weapon is 7 lbs. 11 ozs. 6 drs., and its length 3 ft. 10½ ins. The rifling makes one complete turn in 1 ft. 9½ ins. The lever is bent down horizontally, so as to be more out of the way. The initial velocity is somewhat less than with the infantry rifle. 36 ball cartridges are issued for annual practice.

Revolver.

Pattern 1873. This is of the same calibre as the Gras rifle, viz., .433 inches. It is rifled with 4 grooves. The twist is left handed and makes one complete revolution in 1 ft. 1½ in. The grooves are of the same depth as those of the Gras rifle.

The weight of the bullet is - - - 180·56 grains.

„ of charge of superfine powder 10· „

„ of cartridge - - - 259·26 „

Length of barrel - - - 4½ inches.

Total length of revolver (measure taken parallel to the axis of the barrel) - 9½ „

Weight of revolver - - - lbs. ozs. drs.
- 2 10 2

The revolver can be cocked with the thumb on the hammer, or by pulling the trigger.

A revolver of 1866 pattern is still in use, but is being gradually discarded.

The practice ammunition allowed per man for revolvers is :—

Pattern 1873	{	24 ball cartridges annually.
	{	30 blank „ „
„ 1866	{	36 ball „ „
	{	30 blank „ „

For the artillery and military train, 12 blank cartridges only are allowed.

Swords.

These are of three patterns :—

Cuirassier, pattern 1854.

Dragoon, „ 1854.

Light cavalry „ 1822.

The cuirassier sword, mounted, has a length of 46·85 inches; its weight is 2 lbs. 15 ozs. 10 drs., that of its scabbard 2 lbs. 3 ozs. 4 drs., and of the sword and scabbard 5 lbs. 2 ozs. 14 drs.

The dragoon sword, mounted, is 45·87 inches long; it is slightly curved. Weight of sword 2 lbs. 14 ozs.; of scabbard 2 lb. 3 ozs. 1 dr., and of sword and scabbard 5 lbs. 1 oz. 1 dr.

The light cavalry sword is more curved, than that of the heavy cavalry. Its length, mounted, is 43·3 inches. Its weight is 2 lbs. 8 ozs. 12 drs., weight of scabbard 2 lbs. 3 ozs. 4 drs. weight of sword and scabbard 4 lbs. 12 ozs.

Cuirassiers.—Cuirassiers are armed with a sword and revolver. The cuirass is described under the heading of "Clothing and Equipment." Each regiment is provided with 60 carbines for practice, and each man is allowed yearly 10 ball cartridges and 10 blank cartridges.

Dragoons, Chasseurs, and Hussars.—These are armed with sword and carbine, the latter being carried slung over the men's backs. Sub-officers, trumpet corporals, and farriers have a revolver and no carbine. The yearly allowance of ammunition for practice is 36 ball, and 30 blank cartridges.

Remount Troopers are armed with a light cavalry sword only.

Musqueton.—The musket issued to dismounted gunners, is exactly the same as the cavalry carbine, but is fitted with a sword bayonet. It is generally carried slung over the back. Sub-officers, corporals, and mounted gunners have a light cavalry sword and a pistol. Artillery sm
arms.

Artillery Train.—The men have a carbine, which on ordinary occasions is carried in a bucket, but when at drill, or near the enemy, is slung over the back. Sub-officers, trumpeters, and farriers have a revolver. They are all armed with the light cavalry sword.

The military train is armed in the same way as the light cavalry. The artillery and military train are allowed annual practice ammunition, at the rate of 40, ball and 10 blank cartridges per man. Military trai
small arms.

Practice ammunition is kept distinct from service ammunition. In peace time troops are provided with service ammunition, (*munition de sûreté*) to the extent of 20 rounds per man in the infantry, artillery, engineers and trains, and 12 rounds per man in the cavalry. Small arm
ammunition.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

The field guns now in use are the 95 m.m. steel, with which a certain proportion of the corps batteries are armed; the 7 kilog. bronze, which is the arm of Divisional field batteries, and the 5 kilog. bronze for the horse artillery. All these guns are breech loading; the 95 m.m. is on the Lahitolle principle, and the other two guns are according to Colonel Reffye's system.

Their principal dimensions are as follows:—

—	95 m.m.	7 kilog. (15·482 lbs.)	5 kilog. (11·023 lbs.)
Length (not including breech handle) - - -	—	6·60 feet.	6·56 feet.
Calibre - - -	3·74 inches	3·35 inches.	2·95 inches.
Total length of the bore - - -	—	6·17 ft. (74·09 in.)	6·15 ft. (73·82 in.)
Length of the chamber - - -	—	9·80 inches.	9·25 inches.
Diameter of bore to bottom of grooves - - -	—	3·47 "	3·05 "
Diameter of bore to top of grooves - - -	—	3·35 "	2·95 "
Number of grooves - - -	—	14	14
Twist in calibres - - -	—	1 in 21	1 in 29
Width of grooves at chamber - - -	—	·512 inches.	·488 inches.
Width of grooves at muzzle - - -	—	·354 "	·331 "
Weight of the gun (including breech mechanism) - -	13·75 cwt.	11·9 cwt.	9·80 cwt.

On the face of the left trunnion, the number of the piece is marked; on the face of the right one, its weight. The tangent scale fixed on the left of the *canon de 5*, shows the elevation to be given, up to the distance of 6,100 yards. Some of the *canons de 7* have a right-handed, and some a left-handed rifling, and the tangent scale is placed accordingly on the right or left of the breech. The scale can be employed for ranges up to 5,500 yards.

nition.

Projectiles.

—	Weight of Loaded Shell.			Bursting Charge.			Number of Bullets.		
	5 kil.	7 kil.	95 m.m.	5 kil.	7 kil.	95 m.m.	5 kil.	7 kil.	95 m.m.
Ordinary shell -	lbs. 10·58	lbs. 15·43	24·2	lbs. ·463	lbs. ·772	—	—	—	—
Double-walled shell	10·58	15·43	—	·573	·772	—	—	—	—
Shrapnel shell -	12·08	17·91	—	·243	·441	—	46 leaden bullets.	45 leaden bullets.	—

The projectiles have a length of 3 calibres; their shape is cylindro-ogival, and those of the 5 kilog. and 7 kilog. have a lead coating, which, on the 5 kilog., is continuous, and on the 7 kilog. in two rings. There are grooves in the lead, filled with a lubricating material. The projectile of the 95 m.m. gun has two copper rings to take the rifling.

The only *fuze* in use is percussion. It is of two patterns; the Budin, used with a full charge, and the Henriet with a diminished charge.

The *charge* of the Reffye gun is of powder compressed in flat cylindrical rings. The rings are placed in a cartridge case, which is formed of two parts, viz.: the cylindrical portion of the case, which is of tin, lined both inside and out with paper, and

the end, of copper. At the head of the cartridge there is a grease lubricator. There are 5 powder rings in the cartridges of both the 5 and the 7 kilog. The weight of a ring in the cartridge of the former gun is 6 ozs. 2 drs., and the total weight of the charge is 1 lb. 14 ozs. 10 drs.; in the latter the ring weighs 7 ozs. 14 drs., and the total weight of a cartridge is 2 lbs. 7 ozs. 13 drs. The charge of the 95 m.m. gun is $5\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., and consists of large grain powder.

The initial velocity of the *canon de 5* is 1,370 feet, of the *canon de 7*, 1,282 feet, and of the 95 m.m., 1,443 feet.

The carriages of the 5 and 7 kilog. guns are entirely of metal. The carriage. The body of the carriage is formed of two brackets of plate iron or steel, on each side of which is fixed the trunnion plate. The trail is formed by the posterior prolongation of the brackets, on which are placed upper and lower plates. The wheels have a metal nave, similar to that of the Madras pattern wheel.

The extreme angle of elevation which can be given to the *canon de 5* is $+27^\circ$, which is equal to a range of 7,000 yards; extreme angle of depression -5° . With the *canon de 7* the extreme elevation is also $+27^\circ$, equal to a range of 6,350 yards; the depression is -4° .

There are axletree seats for gunners on either side of the gun. These are formed of boxes, in which certain tools, &c. are placed.

The limber of the *canon de 5* is of metal; that of the *canon de 7* is at present of wood, but is to be replaced by one of metal. The limber. Each of these limbers carries a wooden ammunition box; metal boxes are under consideration. The boxes, in use with the 5 kilog. gun, contain 32 projectiles with cartridges. They are of 1858 pattern, lengthened. There are two other pattern boxes, of which a few are in use, viz., 1858 pattern, not lengthened, containing 30 rounds, and a flat box, under experiment, containing 42 rounds.

For the *canon de 7* the 1840 pattern box carries 28 rounds, and the same pattern box, lengthened, 30 rounds.

The different dimensions of the carriage and limber, &c. are as follows:—

—		5 kilograms.		7 kilograms.	
Carriage.	Width of track	4 feet 8 inches		5 feet.	
"	Height of axis of trunnions	3 " 8 "		3 feet 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.	
"	Weight packed without gun	10 cwt. 14 lbs.		12 cwt. 105 lbs.	
"	Weight packed with gun	19 " 32 "		24 " 105 "	
Limber, weight of, empty		6 " 104 "		7 " 54 "	
"	" full	11 " 47 "		14 " 54 "	
Weight of gun and limber, with ammunition complete		30 " 79 "		40 " 21 "	
				41 "	0 "

The weight of the carriage of the 95 m.m. gun (without the gun) is 29 cwt. 28 lbs.

r car-
s.

The limber of the ammunition wagon is exactly the same, as that of the gun carriage. Each ammunition wagon carries two ammunition boxes, similar to those above described; also 5 pick-axes, 6 shovels, and 1 hatchet. The 6 wagons of a battery carry 6 spare traversing hand-spikes, 3 spare poles, and 3 spare wheels. The picketing gear is also packed on them. In each battery there is an instrument box, containing a telescope, with stand, a range finder, and a compass, with stand. It is suspended below the second wagon of the first division (section).

In each field and horse battery there are 15 carriages, as follows:—6 guns, 6 ammunition wagons, 1 forge, with materials and horse shoes, 1 store wagon (*chariot de batterie*), and 1 forage wagon. All these carriages, as well as the guns, are drawn by six horses each, whatever may be the calibre of the guns.

munition
ad.

The number of rounds per gun carried by a battery of 5 kilog. (box, 1858 lengthened) is 128, and by a battery of 7 kilog. (box, 1840 lengthened) is 120. Each Division of infantry, to which four batteries are attached, has an ammunition train, which transports 95 rounds per gun of 7 kilog., and about 40 cartridges per infantry soldier.

The park of the Corps artillery, carries a reserve of 128 rounds per gun of 5 kilog.

The second reserve is furnished to Divisional and Corps batteries by the park of the *army corps*, which carries 92 rounds per gun of 7 kilog., 101 rounds per gun of 5 kilog., and about 24 cartridges per infantry soldier.

Batteries of 7 kilog. when not able to draw reserve ammunition from the ammunition trains, or parks, have 6 extra ammunition wagons, and in the same way batteries of 5 kilog. have 2 extra ammunition wagons.

MITRAILLEURS. (*Canon à balles*.)

Mitrailleurs are still retained in the service. They are formed by 25 steel tubes, surrounded by a bronze casing, and present much the appearance of an ordinary gun. These tubes are loaded at the breech. Their diameter is .492 inches, and their length 37.4 inches; they are rifled with 8 or 10 grooves; some have a left-handed and some a right-handed rifling.

The *ammunition* is in boxes, each containing 25 cartridges, and these cartridges can all be transferred together, to the moveable breech of the mitrailleur. The weight of the bullet is 1 oz. 14 drs., of the charge of powder 7 drs., and the initial velocity is about 1,575 feet. The sights are marked up to 3,300 yards; the fire of the mitrailleur is considered very effective against infantry, between 1,500 and 2,200 yards. At close

distances, a dispersion of the balls is caused by communicating to the piece whilst firing, a lateral movement by means of a special apparatus. It can be fired as often as five times a minute, but as a rule is only fired thrice in that time.

The carriage is that of the old 4 kilog. gun modified, and the limber and ammunition wagon are the same, as for the 4 kilog. gun, but they carry a larger ammunition box, (pattern 1858, lengthened) which contains 81 boxes.

The batteries of mitrailleurs are organised with 15 carriages, as other batteries, and have with them 324 boxes of cartridges per piece.

The park of the Corps artillery carries a reserve of 97 boxes, and that of the *army corps* 205 boxes. Where the batteries are organised with 18 carriages, they have 418 boxes per piece.

MOUNTAIN GUNS.

The *canon de 4 de montagne* has a calibre of 3.41 inches, the weight of its ordinary shell is 8.94 lbs., and the weight of the gun 1.96 cwt. It is a muzzle-loading bronze gun, and is provided with two handles. The length of the bore in calibres is 9.3. The rifling consists of 4 constant and uniform grooves, having one complete twist in 26 calibres.

The common shell has a bursting charge of 7.06 ozs. The ^{Ammunition} shrapnel has a bursting charge of 3 ozs. nearly, and weighs loaded 9.98 lbs., it contains 80 leaden bullets, and is painted red to distinguish it from the common shell. The case shot is of zinc, and contains 41 iron bullets, each of 6 ozs. nearly. The total weight of the case shot is 10.42 lbs.

The common and shrapnel shells are cylindro-ogival, of cast-iron, with 12 zinc studs. The length of these two projectiles is about 6.27 inches. The percussion fuze in use is called the "Desmarests." The charge of powder consists of 10.56 ozs., in a serge bag. The initial velocity of this gun is 778 feet.

The carriage is of wood, and weighs about 1.96 cwt. On ^{Carriage} horizontal ground it allows firing between -8° and $+15^{\circ}$. The latter angle corresponds to a range of 2,080 yards. This carriage can either be carried on a mule's back, or drawn with shafts. The ammunition box contains 9 rounds, viz. :—

- 9 bags of powder, each of 10.56 ozs.
- 7 common shell.
- 1 shrapnel shell.
- 1 case shot.

Each gun has 54 rounds of ammunition. The battery reserve has 3 spare gun carriages, 6 spare shafts, 64 boxes of ammunition, 52 boxes of infantry ammunition, and 22 boxes for supplies, of which 10 are filled with tools and 12 empty. For organisation of a mountain battery see "Artillery."

SIEGE AND GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Muzzle-loading
guns.*Muzzle-loading Guns.*

	12 cent. Siege Gun.	12 cent. Garrison Gun.	24 cent. Siege Gun.	24 cent. Garrison Gun.	23 cent. Howitzer.
Calibre - - - -	4.78 ins.	4.78 ins.	6 ins.	6 ins.	9.79 inches.
Weight - - - -	17 cwt.	30.7 cwt.	40.5 cwt.	54.2 cwt.	72.8 cwt.
Length of bore in calibres -	16.5	23.2	13.1	20	10.5
Twist of grooves in calibres -	1 in 24	1 in 24	1 in 26	1 in 26	—
Weight of shell - -	25.35 lbs.	25.35 lbs.	52.98 lbs.	52.98 lbs.	1.57 cwt.
Bursting charge (common shell)	1.102 lbs.	1.102 lbs.	2.206 lbs.	2.206 lbs.	8.818 lbs.
Shrapnel, No. of leaden balls -	150	150	150	150	Case shot of 3 patterns, 1 with large, and 1 with small bullets.
Case, No. of iron balls - -	98	98	112	112	
Minimum charge - - -	3.066 lbs.	3.527 lbs.	5.512 lbs.	6.614 lbs.	13.228 lbs.
Initial velocity - - -	1,116 ft.	1,171 ft.	955 feet	1,109 ft.	843 feet.

The guns are bronze. The rifling consists of six grooves, of uniform twist and section.

The howitzer is of cast-iron, strengthened with steel rings. It has three parabolic grooves, the twist of which increases progressively from breech to muzzle. There are several patterns of this howitzer in the service, but all are on the same general principle.

Carriages.

Carriages, Siege.

	Height of Trunnions.	Vertical Field of Fire.
Carriage, wooden, of 12 cent. siege gun - - -	3.54 feet	— 7° + 13°
„ „ of 24 cent. siege or garrison gun - -	4.2 „	— 7° + 11°
„ „ improved, of 24 cent. siege or garrison gun - -	5.05 „	— 8° + 24°
„ iron, of 24 cent. siege gun - - -	3.94 „	— 16° + 90°

The above carriages with limbers, form travelling carriages.

Carriages, Garrison, on traversing platforms.

	Height of Trunnions.	Vertical Field of Fire.
Carriage of 12 cent. gun - - -	5.84 feet	— 8° + 11°
„ „ „ improved - - -	6.14 „	— 4° + 26°
„ 24 cent. „ - - -	5.97 „	— 7° + 10°
„ „ „ improved - - -	6.33 „	— 4° + 28°

Mortars.

Mortars.

The mortars in the service are :—

—				Weight of Projectile.	Weight of Mortar.
Mortar of 15 cent. (5·91 inches)	-	-	-	15·432 lbs.	1·28 cwt.
" 22 " (8·66 ")	-	-	-	48·502 "	5· 7 "
" 27 " (10·63 ")	-	-	-	88·185 "	18·26 "
" 32 " (12· 6 ")	-	-	-	158·733 "	25· 6 "

These weapons are of bronze and of smooth bore. The cast-iron projectiles are spherical.

Breech-loading Guns.

Breech-loading guns.

—				138-millimètre Gun.	16-centimètre Gun.
Calibre	-	-	-	5·43 inches.	m.m. in. exactly 164·7 = 6·48
Weight	-	-	-	38·2 cwt.	71·7 cwt.
Length of bore in calibres	-	-	-	15·9	20·9 "
Twist of grooves in calibres	-	-	-	1 in 32·6	1 in 29·89 (final twist)
Number of grooves	-	-	-	21	3
Weight of shell	-	-	-	51·963 lbs.	69·45 lbs.
Bursting charge	-	-	-	3· 81 "	3·09 "
Weight of charge	-	-	-	7· 8 "	7·72 "
Initial velocity	-	-	-	1,253 feet.	1,040 feet.

The 138 millimètre gun is an old smooth-bore bronze gun, rifled and converted on the Reffye system. The 16 centimètre gun is a cast-iron navy pattern gun, strengthened with steel hoops; the breech mechanism is on Treuille's system. This gun is designated 1858-60 pattern, and the rifling is on the same principle, as the 22 centimètre howitzer.

The shell of the 138 millimètre gun has a thin leaden jacket, and its length is equal to three calibres. It is fired with either a Budin or Henriet fuze. The shell of the 16 centimètre gun has two rows of zinc studs; its length is equal to two calibres. The Navy and Desmarests percussion fuzes are used with this gun. It fires also case shot.

The 138 millimètre gun is both for siege and garrison Carriages purposes. It is mounted on three different carriages, as shown below, the two first forming also travelling carriages :—

—				Height of Trunnions.	Vertical Field of Fire.
Carriage of 138 millimètre gun, strengthened	-	-	-	5·18 feet	-8° + 23°
" " " of iron	-	-	-	4·86 "	-8° + 39°
" " " on traversing platform	-	-	-	6·04 "	-5° + 45°
" 16 centimètre gun, marine pattern	-	-	-	2·95 "	+ 37°
" " " coast pattern, on traversing platform	-	-	-	5·97 "	-5° + 30°

COAST AND NAVAL ARTILLERY.

The siege and garrison guns above described are used in coast defences, as well as the special weapons for coast and naval armaments. In the navy, there are at present three systems in the service. The oldest, which is gradually disappearing, is the system of 1858-60, to which belong the 22 centimètre howitzer and 16 centimètre gun, both breech-loaders, previously referred to. It comprises, besides, the following muzzle-loaders:—

		Weight of Shell.	Weight of Gun.
14 centimètre (5·46 inch) gun	- -	39·68 lbs.	45·3 cwt.
16 „ (6·48 inch) gun	- -	68·34 „	71·7 „

The first of these pieces is mounted on a naval carriage; the second on a coast carriage.

Next comes the system of 1864, to which the following guns belong:—

	14-cent.	16-cent.	19-cent.	24-cent.	27-cent.
Calibre	5·46 ins.	6·48 ins.	7·64 ins.	9·45 ins.	10·79 ins.
Weight of ordinary shell	41·12 lbs.	69·46 lbs.	115·19 lbs.	220·46 lbs.	317·46 lbs.
„ battering projectile	—	89·27 lbs.	105·45 lbs.	317·46 lbs.	476·50 lbs.
„ gun	37·4 cwt.	98·4 cwt.	7·87 tons	14·27 tons	20·17 tons
Length of bore in calibres	13·5	19·2	18·1	17·5	15·4
Number of grooves	3	3	5	5	5

These guns are of cast-iron, strengthened with steel rings, and are breech-loaders. The bore is closed by a steel plug, which screws into the breech of the gun. The screw of the plug is interrupted by three flat surfaces, which together cover one half of the surface of the plug, and correspond with three similar surfaces in the gun. When withdrawn from the gun, this plug is supported on a brass tray, which is hinged on to the right of the base ring. In closing the breech, the plug is easily entered, its screwed portions passing up the plane surfaces in the breech, and when pressed home and turned by a lever handle through one-eighth of a circle, the threads of the plug lock into those in the breech, and the plug is screwed in its place. Attached to the face of the plug, is a circular steel plate with a steel cap screwed on to it, to prevent the escape of gas.

The twist of the grooves is increasing, and at the muzzle is at the rate of one turn in 29·89 calibres.

The ordinary shells have a length of a little over two calibres. The battering projectiles are cylindrical with flat heads for close quarters, and ogival heads for long distances; they are of hardened iron or steel. The rotatory movement is given to the projectiles of these guns by copper studs.

The charge of powder varies from one-sixth to one-seventh the

weight of the projectile. There is considerable windage in all these guns.

The naval pattern carriage is of wrought iron, but for land service no general pattern has yet been determined, although the carriage generally in use now is of wood.

The third system, that of 1870, consists in a modification of the guns and projectiles hitherto in the service, so as to take advantage of breech loading, for the employment of a tight fitting projectile. The guns have been lined with a steel tube, and strengthened with rings; the projectiles have a copper band which is forced into the grooves, and pebble powder is used. The grooves are parabolic, and at the muzzle have a twist of 1 turn in 44 calibres. The projectiles have a length of about 3 calibres.

The breech is closed in the same way as in the 1864 system, but the steel plate on the face of the plug has been replaced by a copper ring, which closes on to another copper ring let into the base of the bore.

The guns of the 1870 system are as follows:—

—	14-cent.	16-cent.	19-cent.	24-cent.	27-cent.	32-cent.
Calibres -	5'46 ins.	6'48 ins.	7'64 ins.	9'45 ins.	10'79 ins.	12'6 ins.
Weight of common shell -	41'12 lbs.	60'46 lbs.	115'19 lbs.	230'46 lbs.	317'46 lbs.	—
Weight of elongated shell -	46'29 lbs.	84'33 lbs.	137'79 lbs.	264'55 lbs.	396'63 lbs.	632 lbs.
Weight of battering projectile -	—	99'208 lbs.	165'347 lbs.	317'465 lbs.	476'198 lbs.	771'617 lbs.
Weight of the gun -	51'2 cwt.	5'03 tons	7'8 tons	14'8 tons	22'6 tons	37'4 tons
Length of the bore in calibres -	21'2	19'0	18'9	18'9	17'9	—
Number of grooves -	14	16	20	24	28	—
Initial velocity of battering projectile -	—	1,522 feet	1,480 feet	1,430 feet	1,417 feet	1,371 feet

XXV.—PROMOTION.

Promotion is regulated by the Law of 14th April 1832, by the Ordinance of the 16th March 1838, and by the Law of the 5th January 1872. A new law is now under consideration. Promotion is by selection and by seniority. Sub-lieutenants, lieutenants, and captains have a right by law to promotion by seniority, but only to the extent laid down. Promotion to these ranks in the infantry and cavalry, is given throughout the whole arm.

The rules for promotion in peace time are modified in war.

From the 1st class soldier to the rank of sub-lieutenant inclusive, all grades and employments are given by selection. It is the same from the grade of lieutenant-colonel upwards. Appointment to the rank of major is, however, made by the Chief of the State.

The proportion of promotion given by seniority, in the grades of lieutenant and captain, is to the extent of two-thirds of the vacancies, in principle. In the staff, the artillery, the engineers, and the gendarmerie, sub-lieutenants are promoted lieutenants after completing two years' service. The proportion of promotion by seniority, in the two grades of *chef de bataillon* or *d'escadron* in all arms, is the half only.

No officer can be appointed to a rank without employment; honorary rank does not exist.

Captains, lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants employed in the recruiting department, (except cavalry officers engaged on requisition duty) are struck off the strength of their corps, but are placed as supernumeraries, on the rolls of a corps of the arm to which they belonged, for the purpose of regulating their promotion.

Promotion schedules, seniority, and special qualification lists are drawn up afresh each year, at the time of the annual inspection.

A supplementary schedule for promotion, in the grades of corporal and sub-officer, can be determined by the general officer who takes the quarterly muster, if this be necessary.

Commanders of corps bring to notice the claims to promotion of those under their orders. The number of candidates to be proposed, is notified every year by the Minister of War. The number fixed cannot be exceeded, but chiefs of corps and the inspecting-general are not bound to attain this number, if sufficient suitable candidates are not forthcoming.

PROMOTION SCHEDULES.

Corporals and
sub-officers.

Captains prepare lists of those under their orders, who they consider fit for promotion to corporal or sub-officer. These lists are forwarded to the *chefs de bataillon* or *d'escadron*, or, for the non-combatants to the major, and are by them transmitted through the lieutenant-colonel to the colonel. The latter prepares the promotion schedules, and lays them before the inspecting-general, who definitely modifies or approves them.

Officers.

The commander of a corps prepares a special report on those officers, who he considers should be promoted by selection, and of the sub-officers he recommends for the rank of sub-lieutenant. These reports he forwards to the general of brigade, by whom they are transmitted to the inspecting-general.

Candidates for promotion are examined by committees or by the inspector-general; they must evince a good general knowledge, and be able to pass the examination in administrative subjects laid down for their grade.

The candidates proposed by the inspecting-general are classified according to order of merit, first of all by him, and afterwards by the commandant of the army corps.

The schedule of promotion for officers is drawn up at the War Office, on the recommendations received from the army corps.

The classification by arms is made by a committee of general officers, assembled in Paris about the 1st December of each year.

Officers attached to the cadres of military schools as instructors &c., and those employed in the remount establishments, and in the *Bureaux Arabes* are proposed for promotion, by the inspecting-generals of these establishments.

As a general rule, officers of corps employed permanently in Algeria, cannot be recommended twice successively for promotion, without in the interim serving with a corps in France.

The special qualification lists, such as those for standard bearer (*porte drapeau*), paymaster's assistant, adjutant major, captain instructor, paymaster, and clothing officer are prepared by inspecting-generals on the recommendation of commanding officers.

Special qualification list.

The seniority list comprises all officers of the arm. Promotion by seniority is given to the senior officer in the grade immediately inferior. Consequently this right is determined by the list of seniority of the whole arm.

Seniority list.

CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED TO PASS FROM ONE CLASS TO ANOTHER.

Soldiers.

Soldiers cannot be promoted to the 1st class, until they have completed six months' service, and have been passed at drill into the battalion or squadron. The proportion of soldiers of the 1st class, is shown in the tables of cadres at the end of the volume.

The cadre, and the soldiers of the minor staff, and of the section of non-combatants all belong to the 2nd class.

Officers.

In the *infantry*, lieutenants and captains attain the 1st class by seniority. The number of 1st class lieutenants is fixed at the half of their number in each corps; in this respect all the battalions of *chasseurs à pied* are considered as forming one corps, and the battalions of African light infantry another.

In a regiment, when a vacancy takes place amongst the lieutenants of the 1st class, the senior of the 2nd class passes at once to the 1st. In battalions forming corps, this passage to the 1st class is notified in the official gazette.

The number of captains of the 1st class, is fixed at the half of the total number of captains in the army. The passage from the 2nd to the 1st class is notified in the official gazette.

In regiments of *cavalry*, second lieutenants and second captains attain by seniority, the positions of first lieutenant and captain commandant. The advancement goes regimentally.

The captain instructor and the captain paymaster have to declare, when the annual promotion schedules are prepared, whether when their turn comes for promotion, they wish to retain their appointments, or to occupy the position of captain commandant, and command a squadron. In the event of their retaining their appointments, they rank with the captains commandant, and the senior second captains are promoted to the vacant commands.

In the companies of remount troopers, all the captains are of the 1st class. The classification of the lieutenants is carried out by companies.

RULES FOR PROMOTION TO THE RANK OF CORPORAL AND OF SUB-OFFICER.

In regiments, promotion to the grades of corporal and sergeant is made on a regimental list. In the battalions of the *chasseurs à pied*, this promotion goes in the battalion. In the battalions of African light infantry, when there is a deficiency of candidates, corporals, and sergeants may be brought in from line regiments to fill vacancies.

Corporal. For promotion to the rank of corporal the following qualifications are necessary :—

1. An active service of six months.
2. To have passed to battalion drill in the infantry, to the squadron school in the cavalry, to the 1st class in instruction in the artillery.
3. To be able to read and write.
4. To be able to teach squad drill.
5. To know the duties of the grade as laid down in the regulations, and to be acquainted with the principal dispositions of the code of military justice.

Quartermaster-corporals are selected from the corporals, and higher educational qualifications are required for this appointment.

Sergeant. To be appointed sergeant it is necessary—

1. To have served six months as corporal.
2. To be acquainted with the duty of sergeant, as defined in the regulations on manœuvres, on interior economy, on garrison service, and on field service.
3. To be able to teach squad drill.
4. To know company drill, and how to act as guide in battalion drill.

To be a quartermaster-sergeant, it is necessary to combine the qualifications required for a sergeant and for a quartermaster corporal.

Sergeant-major. Sergeants-major are selected from the sergeants, who have held that grade for six months, or from quartermaster-sergeants, who must have served at least three months as a company sergeant.

Adjudant sous officier. The *adjudant sous-officier*, or regimental sergeant-major, is selected from the sub-officers of one year's standing; quartermaster-sergeants can, however, only be promoted to this post, if they have served six months as a company sergeant.

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

Sub-lieutenant. Promotion to the rank of sub-lieutenant, is given through all the corps of the arm.

To be appointed sub-lieutenant, it is necessary to be 18 years of age; to have served at least two years as sub-officer; or to have been for two years a pupil at the special military school, or

at the polytechnic school, and to have passed the final examination of these schools.

One third of the vacancies in the rank of sub-lieutenant are given to the sub-officers of the arm, in which the vacancies occur.

For promotion to the ranks of lieutenant and captain, it is necessary to have served at least two years, in the rank immediately inferior. Lieutenant or captain.

To be promoted to the rank of "*chef de bataillon*" or "*d'escadron*," or major, it is necessary to have served at least four years in the rank of captain. Chef de bataillon.

For promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, three years' service in the rank immediately inferior is necessary. Lieutenant colonel.

For promotion to colonel, an officer must have served two years as lieutenant-colonel. Colonel.

To be promoted to any of the grades superior to that of colonel, it is necessary to have served three years in the grade immediately inferior. The dignity of Marshal of France is conferred only on generals of Division, who have rendered eminent services before the enemy, in one of the following capacities:—

1. Commanding-in-chief an army, consisting of several army corps.
2. Commanding-in-chief an army, composed of several Divisions of different arms.
3. Major-General, or commanding-in-chief the artillery or the engineers of an army, composed of several army corps.

Officers in non-activity, owing to disbandment of their corps, to suppression of their appointment, or on return from being prisoner of war, are given appointments to the extent of half the vacancies in their grade, in the arm to which they belong. These officers are borne as supernumeraries, on the seniority promotion schedules of their rank, and their promotion to vacancies which may occur, *after* they are replaced on the active list, is regulated accordingly. Promotion in non-activity.

Officers in non-activity, owing to temporary infirmities or for purposes of discipline, are only reinstated in the cadres of the army, on the recommendation of the inspecting generals by whom they are mustered half-yearly.

PROMOTION ON ACTIVE SERVICE

On active service promotion schedules are not prepared. Promotion to the grades of corporal and sub-officer is made by the colonel. Officers are recommended for promotion, by those in superior authority over them, but for each vacancy three names must be submitted.

The length of time required for service in each grade, can be reduced by one-half in the field and in the colonies. No condition as to length of service is required, in the case of a brilliant

action, brought to notice in general orders, or when it is not possible in front of the enemy, to find officers with the necessary service to fill up vacancies.

In war time promotion is given by seniority to the extent of one-half, in the grades of lieutenant and captain; all promotion to the rank of *chef de bataillon* is by selection of the Chief of the State.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

The cadres of the territorial army are recruited as follows :—

Officers and functionaries.—From amongst the officers and functionaries retired from the army and navy, and the one-year volunteers, who have obtained *brevets* as auxiliary officers, or commissions.

From amongst senior sub-officers of the reserve, and the one-year volunteers, who have the *brevet* of sub-officer when they pass into the reserve, and after an examination.

Sub-officers and employés.—From amongst senior sub-officers and employés of the reserve, and one-year volunteers who have a *brevet* of sub-officer, and amongst senior corporals possessing the necessary qualifications.

The administrative *personnel*, which is maintained on full pay, can comprise officers in active service, removed for this duty from the cadres of their corps, and sub-officers with 12 years' service, of which four at least as sub-officer.

Officers of the reserve are by right officers in the territorial army, from the date they pass to the reserve, either by reason of age or otherwise.

Officers and functionaries are appointed by the Chief of the State; sub-officers and employés by the general commanding the army corps.

No regulations have yet been published regarding promotion in the territorial army.

Officers of the active service have command over those of equal rank in the territorial army.

XXVI.—REWARDS.

THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

The Legion of Honour was originally instituted in May 1802. It was then organised in 16 cohorts, each of which was to consist of 7 grand officers, 20 commanders, 20 officers, and 350 chevaliers or legionaries; and, as will be explained further on, it was endowed with the necessary funds for its maintenance.

The regulations of the Legion now in force, were published on the 16th March 1852, which united in one code all previous decrees and laws.

Appointment to the Legion of Honour is given as a reward, for both civil and military services.

The Chief of the State is *chef souverain* and grand master of the Order.

It comprises an unfixed number of *chevaliers*, 4,000 officers, 1,000 commanders, 200 grand officers, and 80 grand crosses.

These numbers have, however, been very greatly exceeded, and in July 1873 a law was passed, directing that only one promotion should be made for every two vacancies, until the numbers fixed by the law of 1852 be again reached, and that for every two vacancies for *chevaliers* one appointment only be made.

Foreigners are admitted to the Legion, but are in excess of the fixed establishment. They are not called upon to take any oath.

The decoration consists of a five-pointed star with white enamel. It is worn by *chevaliers* and officers with a red riband on the left breast, which, in the case of officers, is ornamented with a rosette. The metal of the *chevalier's* star is silver, and of the officer's gold. Commanders wear a wider riband round the neck, from which a larger size cross is suspended on the breast. Grand officers have a large five-pointed silver star on the *right* breast; they also wear the "officer's" cross. Grand crosses wear a broad red riband across the right shoulder, to the lowest part of which is attached a cross rather larger than that of the commander. They also wear on the *left* breast a large silver cross, similar to the one worn by grand crosses.

Recommendations for the admission of officers and men to the Legion, are made by inspecting generals or by officers commanding army corps, to the Minister of War.

To be admitted to the Legion in peace time, it is necessary to have served with distinction for 20 years, campaigns included,* in a civil or military capacity.

No one can be admitted, except in the grade of chevalier.

Except in time of war no sub officer, corporal, nor soldier can be recommended for the Legion, who has not already received the military medal.

For promotion to a superior grade, it is indispensable to have passed in the inferior grade, the following periods:—

1. For officers, 4 years as chevalier.
2. For commander, 2 years as officer.
3. For grand officer, 3 years as commander.
4. For grand cross, 5 years as grand officer.

The above conditions may be dispensed with in war, in the case of brilliant actions, or severe wounds. Extraordinary services can at all times modify these conditions, with the reserve, however, that no grade can be passed over.

* Each campaign is counted as an extra year's service, but credit can only be taken for one campaign within a period of 12 months.

Appointments and promotions are made by the Chief of the State, according to a list submitted to him by the Chancellor of the Legion. This list is prepared from the proposals furnished by the different Ministers. As a rule, these appointments and promotions are made only twice a year.

The oath taken by recipients of the Order is as follows:—

"I swear fidelity to the Chief of the State, to honour, and to the country; I swear to devote myself entirely to the good of the State, and to fulfil the duties of a brave and loyal chevalier of the Legion of Honour."

Officers, soldiers, and *vivandières* of the Legion receive the following yearly allowances:—

	£
Chevaliers or <i>légionnaires</i>	10
Officers	20
Commanders	40
Grand officers	80
Grand crosses	120

These payments are made half-yearly in arrears. The value of the decoration and of the *brevet* is deducted from the first instalment.

Members of the Legion, who are without private means, enjoy certain privileges regarding education for their daughters, in schools at Saint-Denis, Écouen, and Les Loges, which are maintained by the funds of the Legion.

THE MILITARY MEDAL.

The military medal is a reward especially destined for sub-officers and men; it is also given to *vivandières*. Marshals of France are the only officers to whom it can be awarded.

The decoration is in silver. It is worn with a green-edged yellow ribband, on the left breast. It is worn with the cross of the Legion of Honour by those who become legionaries.

The military medal carries with it a yearly allowance of 4*l.*, but this allowance cannot be drawn simultaneously with pay, as a member of the Legion of Honour.

The following are eligible:—

1. Sub-officers, corporals, and soldiers who have completed 7 years' service, or made 4 campaigns.
2. Those whose names have been mentioned in army orders, whatever their length of service.
3. Those who have received one or more wounds in action against the enemy, or in the execution of their duty.
4. Those who have distinguished themselves by an act of courage or devotion meriting a reward.
5. *Vivandières* who, during the course of a campaign, have deserved this distinction.

The value of the medal (10 francs = 8*s.*) is deducted from the first payment made, of the yearly allowance.

When the Legion of Honour was originally instituted, it was endowed with certain landed property, which was administered by a council of the grand dignitaries of the Order. Funds of the Legion of Honour.

In 1805 and 1806 this property was ceded to the State, and in exchange the Legion of Honour received inscriptions on the Government funds, to the yearly amount of 256,000*l.* A further inscription was made in 1852, and the yearly income of the Legion from the funds now stands at 276,000*l.* It also possesses a certain amount of property in shares and land, but to an inconsiderable extent.

Up to 1852, the Legion had from the funds at its own disposal, met all charges against it. But in that year it was decreed, that all the officers of the Order should receive pay whilst on active service, a right which had previously been possessed by sub-officers and soldiers only; the military medal was also instituted, and all payments connected with it had to be made by the Legion of Honour. It was in this year also, that a considerable increase in the members of the Legion began to be made. The result was, that a very considerable yearly allotment of funds had to be made to the Legion, and in the Budget for 1878 this allotment amounts to 468,444*l.* The accounts of the Legion of Honour are shown in a separate chapter of the Ministry of Finance.

On the 1st January 1876 there were 41 grand crosses, 185 grand officers, 932 commanders, 4,823 officers, and 30,039 chevaliers, or a total of 36,020 members, whose pay amounted to 454,552*l.* On the same date there were 53,226 holders of the military medal, drawing pay to the extent of 207,068*l.*

OTHER MEDALS.

Medals of honour and for preserving life, are given to individuals who distinguish themselves, by their devotion in rescuing those who are in danger of their life, or in saving property exposed to destruction.

Medals are also given in commemoration of certain campaigns.

These medals are worn on the left breast; the wearing of a riband without the medal is forbidden.

These decorations can only be worn on the authority of the Chief of the State, obtained through the Chancellor of the Legion of Honour. Foreign decorations.

XXVII.—PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Under the heading of pay are classed:—A., pay proper; B., accessories of pay; C., individual fund (*masse individuelle*); and D., maintenance funds (*masses d'entretien*).

A.—PAY PROPER.

There are four descriptions of pay proper, viz. :—(a.) Pay of active service. (b.) Pay of non-activity. (c.) Pay of *réforme*. (d.) Pay of cadre of reserve.

(a.) *Pay of Active Service.*

Pay of active service is divided into pay whilst present with the colours, and pay whilst absent; it also includes pay of *disponibilité*.

General rules:
officers.

The pay of officers is fixed *by the year*; the pay per month is one-twelfth of the yearly pay, and the daily rate is one-thirtieth of a month's pay, but with the centimes fixed always at 10 or a multiple of 10. This arrangement simplifies the accounts. The allowances for lodging and furniture previously to 1875 used to be separate from the pay, but they are now merged in it. A charge of 2 per cent. is deducted from the pay of all officers, and from the amount thus obtained their pensions are paid. In the tables of officers' pay, Nos. 36, 37, and 38, the net amount is shown. The pay of officers is issued by the month in arrears.

Ditto : men.

The pay of the men is fixed *by the day*, and is drawn in advance by the regimental paymaster on the 1st and 16th of the month. It is paid to the captains on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, and 26th of each month, for the number of days' interval between each of these dates. The captains receive it in advance during peace, and in arrears during war, or when field rations (*vivres de campagne*) are issued. The amount of each issue of pay to a company is termed a *prêt*. The paymaster, on receiving the captain's receipt from the company sergeant-major, hands over the amount due to this sub-officer, who at once takes the money to his captain. The pay is then partly distributed to the men, and partly paid to the *ordinaire* or mess fund. (For an account of the mess fund, see "Supply of Provisions.") The amount of a private soldier's pay, issued directly to him, and over which he has complete control, is termed *centimes de poche*, and by the regulations in force, this cannot be less than 5 centimes (about $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) a day.

Ditto : officers
and men.

Officers and men detached from their corps, to do duty with the staff, with another corps, or with departments, are whilst so employed paid by the staff, corps, or department to which attached, and at the rate of pay laid down for such staff, corps, or department.

Whilst present with the colours.

Officers draw pay from the date of taking up an appointment, or in case a change of station be involved, then from date of starting for the new station. If, however, an officer be employed on a special mission, or in the interests of the service be temporarily detained with his old corps, he then draws the pay of his new grade, from the date on which he receives notification of his appointment.

Officers promoted when on furlough or in hospital, draw the pay of their new grade the day after joining their corps. But officers in hospital from wounds received in action, get the benefit of their new grade, from the date of their receiving notification of the same.

A general commanding a Division, can grant leave of absence for a fortnight to an officer whose promotion requires his removal to another station, and during this time the officer draws the pay of his former rank. Generals commanding at maritime ports and the general commanding in Paris can, under special circumstances, grant leave for six days under similar conditions, to officers passing through those places.

The pay of generals of Division and brigade and of intendants and medical officers of corresponding rank, on a war footing, is shown in Table 36. The pay of all other officers is the same in war and peace. The pay of sub-officers and soldiers remains the same in war time, but they then have the benefit of receiving from the State, rice, salt, sugar, and coffee, in addition to the free ration of bread and meat, and the quarter rations of coffee and sugar. On a war footing.

Troops pass to a war footing, by virtue of a decision of the Chief of the State. Bodies of troops or officers ordered to join an army in the field, are considered on a war footing from the date of passing the frontier, or if the army be in France, then from date of joining it. In a similar way, when leaving an army, they cease to be on a war footing when the frontier is recrossed, or if the army be in France, from date of quitting it.

Whilst absent.

Officers, functionaries, and military employés on furlough, awaiting trial, in captivity, and in hospital, receive half the amount of their full pay. Leave of absence and furloughs.

The duration of leave of absence (*permission*) and of furlough (*congé*) includes the time of going and returning, and is not interrupted by an admission to hospital.

However, in the case of those stationed in Algeria, or at any other place beyond sea, the time of leave is exclusive of the length of passage and of quarantine. The furlough, therefore, only counts from date of disembarkation or of leaving quarantine, and in returning, the corps or appointment is considered as having been rejoined, from the date of arrival at port of embarkation.

As regards those belonging to an army out of France, furlough is counted as beginning or ending, on the day the frontier is passed.

Before an officer or soldier departs on leave or furlough, he is bound to present the authority for the same to the sub-intendant, who either gives a route or countersigns the document presented.

Leave of absence cannot exceed 30 days. Absence beyond that time is authorised by a furlough. Leave of absence.

Leave of absence can be granted for private reasons, with full pay or half-pay, within the following limits:—

1st. By the general commanding an army corps:—

For 8 days, with full pay to chiefs of corps or departments.

2nd. For other officers and men:—

By the chief of the corps or departments	- - -	{ 4 days with full pay.
		{ 8 days with half-pay.

By the general of brigade or the intendant	- - -	{ 8 days with full pay.
		{ 15 days with half-pay.

By the general of Division	- - -	{ 15 days with full pay.
		{ 30 days with half-pay.

By the general commanding an army corps	- - -	30 days with full pay
---	-------	-----------------------

An officer elected as deputy to the National Assembly, draws pay as deputy only, when that pay is greater than his military pay; if the military pay exceeds the deputy's pay, he then draws in addition, the amount by which the former pay exceeds the latter.

An officer who is a senator, draws his senatorial pay in addition to his military pay.

Furloughs.

There are the following descriptions of *furlough*:—

Convalescent furlough; private affairs furlough; unlimited furlough.

Convalescent furloughs are granted by the Minister of War; nevertheless, regimental officers, other than those of the regimental staff, and sub-officers, corporals, and men, can obtain furloughs from generals commanding Divisions. In this latter case the furlough cannot exceed six months, and can only be prolonged beyond that term, by special authorisation of the Minister of War. These furloughs carry with them half-pay, as a rule, but full pay may be granted by the Minister.

Private affairs furloughs are granted within a limit of three months, by military governors and by generals commanding army corps, except to regimental staff officers, for whom permission must be obtained from the Minister of War. On such furlough half-pay only is drawn.

Unlimited furlough is only given by order of the Minister, when it is wished to decrease the expense of the army, without diminishing the number of men available, and in this case no pay is drawn.

Pay in hospital.

Officers, functionaries, and military employés receive half-pay when in hospital, but they are then provided by the State with medicine, food, linen, and any necessary clothing.

Pay when awaiting trial or undergoing sentence.

When awaiting trial, officers and military employés receive half-pay only, but in case of acquittal, their full pay is made up to them. When undergoing sentence they draw half-pay only.

Pay in captivity.

Half-pay is allowed to all officers and military employés who become prisoners of war. On their return to France, an advance of two months' pay is given them by the nearest sub-intendant,

and they receive the balance after reaching their destination. The Minister of War can authorise the payment to their families, of half the amount to which they are entitled, during the time of their captivity.

Tables of Pay.

These are Tables Nos. 36, 37, 38, and 39. In all cases the net pay only is shown.

Recruits before joining their corps, when travelling in detachments, receive, with bread, a special and uniform pay of 55 centimes per day.

Wounded men, awaiting pension, who have been allowed to return to their homes, receive an allowance as follows :—

	Daily.
Regimental sergeants major (<i>adjudants</i>) -	- 1s. 6d.
Other sub-officers - - -	- 1s. 3d.
Corporals and soldiers - - -	- 1s. 0d.

Boys, before the age of 14, of all arms (but not in the *gendarmerie* and *sapeurs-pompier*s), receive in quarters with meat and bread, and in the field with *vivres de campagne*, a uniform pay of 12 centimes daily.

Sub-officers, corporals, and men who, by order of the Minister, are permitted not to take their ration of meat in kind, are given in lieu of it a daily allowance of 26 centimes.

There are special scales of pay for the military and civil employés of the military and artillery schools, and of the engineer regimental schools.

Disponibilité.

Pay of *disponibilité* is due to general officers of the active cadre, and to officers of the cadres of the staff, of the intendance, and of the artillery, and engineer staffs who are not actively employed.

An officer in *disponibilité* who is promoted to a superior rank without changing his position, receives the pay of *disponibilité* of his new rank, from the day on which he receives intimation of the same.

Officers in *disponibilité* cannot change their place of residence without leave.

For the scale of pay, see Table 40.

(b.) Pay of Non-Activity.

This is fixed as follows :—

1st. For the officer removed from active service in consequence of the disbandment of his corps, the suppression of his appointment, return from captivity with the enemy, or temporary infirmities, at one-half of his full pay.

2nd. For the officer removed from active service, as a measure of discipline, at two-fifths of his full pay.

Lieutenants and sub-lieutenants in non-activity, for reasons noted under the first of the above headings, three-fifths of the full pay is given instead of the half.

Officers in non-activity are not permitted to change their place of residence without leave.

(c.) *Pay of Réforme.*

Information regarding *réforme* will be found under the heading "Positions of Officers."

No officer is entitled to *réforme* pay unless he has served nine years. If he has served so long, and less than 20 years, he receives for a length of time, equal to half his service, a pay calculated at two-thirds of the minimum pension of his grade.

An officer at the time of his *réforme*, having more than 20 years' active service, receives a *réforme* pension, which is calculated at the rate of one-thirtieth for each year of effective service, of the minimum pension of his grade.

Réforme pay or pension can be drawn at the same time as the pay of a civil appointment.

Réforme pensions are charged, as all other pensions, against the Finance Department and not against the War Budget.

(d.) *Pay of Cadre of Reserve.*

General officers of the cadre of reserve (2nd section of the cadre of general officers) draw the following pay yearly :—

General of Division and officer of correspond-	£	s.
ing rank - - - - -	352	16
General of brigade and officer of correspond-		
ing rank - - - - -	235	5

B.—ACCESSORIES OF PAY.

Accessories of pay consist of pay for length of service, and indemnities, or allowances.

(a.) *Pay for Length of Service.*

Sub-officers, corporals, and soldiers who, after completing five years' service, re-engage for a further term, are entitled to an increase of pay. A second increase takes place after 10 years' service. This pay can only be drawn in the position which entitles to full pay.

The natives of Algeria, belonging to the *Tirailleurs*, can re-engage three times, each time for a period of four years. Each re-engagement entitles them to a bounty, the amount of which is fixed by the Minister, and is payable half in advance and half at the end of two years; the amount of this bounty has lately been raised from 12*l.* to 16*l.* These natives are also entitled to

increased pay after 4, 8, and 12 years' service, as shown in the Table below :—

Ranks.	1st Increase.		2nd Increase.		3rd Increase.
	French.	Natives.	French.	Natives.	Natives.
Sub-officers - - -	d. 3	d. 1	d. 5	d. 1½	d. 1
Corporals and soldiers -	1½	½	1½	1	1½

The above does not apply to the gendarmerie nor to the Spahis. Men of the latter corps receive an increase to their daily pay of 1½*d.*, after three years' service.

(b.) *Indemnities or Allowances.*

Indemnity to Instructors.

A captain instructor in chief in the cavalry, and instructors in riding and driving in the artillery, receive extra pay or indemnity at the rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* a day. The officer, who acts for an absent instructor, is entitled to this indemnity.

Indemnity when Marching.

The *indemnité en route* is an allowance given to all corps and detachments. It is due for each day of marching and of halting, but is no longer so when a halt is made for more than two days. This allowance is not paid to troops travelling by rail on the day of departure, if they start after the evening meal.

Troops on the march, which draw the extra rations allowed on a war footing, or are entitled to the indemnity of *rassemblement*, have no right to the indemnity *en route*. It is not drawn by troops on the march in Algeria.

The minimum distance to be marched, in order to establish a right to it, is 12 kilometres (about 7½ miles).

It is allowed to all troops taking part in the autumn manoeuvres. Under these circumstances generals of Division receive an indemnity fixed at 10*l.*, and generals of brigade at 6*l.* For other officers and men, the daily amount is as follows :—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Superior officers, principal veterinary surgeon -	4	0
Inferior „ veterinary surgeon -	2	5
Adjutant - - - - -	0	8½
Other sub-officers - - - - -	0	2½
Corporals and men - - - - -	0	1

Officers and men travelling singly receive an *indemnité de route*, which in the case of the former is an allowance in addition to pay, calculated at so much a kilometre and at so much a day, to cover the expense of their journey and extra cost of food ; as regards the men it is given instead of pay, but the allowance for travelling is included only when the journey is made by rail.

Indemnity en rassemblement.

When an extraordinary assemblage of troops takes place in a part of the country, where the cost of articles of necessity is high, a special allowance is issued to officers and men, for every day passed within the limits of the circumscription, to which the special allowance applies. It can only be issued on a special order by the Chief of the State, and that scale of the allowance is sanctioned, which is considered most suitable to the circumstances of the case and locality.

This daily allowance is as follows—

	Scales.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.
Superior officer, principal veterinary surgeon, &c.	s. d. 1 7	s. d. 1 2½	d. 9½	d. 4½
Captain, officer of administration, 1st class veterinary surgeon, &c.	1 1½	0 10	6½	3½
Lieutenant, sub-lieutenant, adjutant of administration, &c.	0 9½	0 7	4½	2½
Adjutant, &c.	0 1½	—	—	—
Other sub-officers	0 0½	—	—	—
Corporals and soldiers	0 0½	—	—	—

Indemnity when stationed in Paris.

The *indemnité pour résidence dans Paris*, is paid to all officers and men stationed within the enceinte of the new forts. The daily amount of this allowance is as follows:—

	s.	d.
General of Division, intendant inspector general	2	0
General of brigade and officer of corresponding rank	1	4½
Colonel	3	8
Lieutenant-colonel	3	6½
<i>Chef de bataillon</i>	3	0
Captain	2	0½
Lieutenant	1	10
Sub-lieutenant	1	8½
Adjutant	0	7
Other sub-officers	0	3½
Corporals and men	0	0½

Indemnity when stationed in Algeria.

Officers, functionaries, and military employés receive a daily allowance whilst stationed in Algeria. This is suspended during absence, or during passage on board ship, when meals are provided at the expense of the State. This allowance is as follows:—

	s.	d.
General of Division, intendant inspector general	2	10
General of brigade and officer of corresponding rank	1	10½
Superior officer	1	10½
Inferior officer	0	10½
Men of the military train	0	10½

When officers, functionaries, and employés draw rations in kind, the sum of 4½*d.* must be refunded by them for each full ration supplied.

Indemnity given as Command Allowance.

This is termed the *indemnité pour frais de service*, and is intended to assist officers in keeping up their position, and to cover their office expenditure. It is given to generals and others of corresponding rank, chiefs of the staff, chiefs of bodies of troops of the minimum strength of a battalion or squadron, to *commandants de place*, and to various functionaries.

It is paid only, whilst an officer or functionary is present at his post or appointment.

The office expenses are reckoned to come to one-fifth of this indemnity. Consequently when the holder of an appointment or post is legally absent, (commanders of bodies of troops excepted) he continues to draw one-fifth of the indemnity, provided he still meets the expense of his office.

The officer holding a temporary appointment, has a right to the whole of the indemnity attributed to it, if he is a superior officer. An inferior officer can claim only one-fifth, except when the appointment is the command of a station. If the acting officer has been previously drawing an indemnity, he relinquishes four-fifths of it, and draws the higher indemnity.

A general of brigade who has an active as well as a territorial command, which embraces more than two sub-divisions, receives an extra indemnity of 14*l.* 8*s.* a year.

The indemnity allowed to the commandant of a corps cannot be claimed by any other officer, if when holding a temporary general's command, he at the same time continues to command any portion of his regiment. The colonel then receives the higher of the two indemnities, and one-fifth of the other.

The scale of indemnity is given in Table 41.

Indemnity for Office Expenses.

An office allowance is given personally to majors, treasurers, or paymasters, and clothing officers, and, when necessary, to *officiers payeurs*. It is given, besides, to certain commandants of corps, of fortified places, and of establishments, and especially to the officer commanding the active or central portion of a regiment, who does not draw the command allowance.

This indemnity has to cover all the expenditure incurred in books, forms, and writing materials, and, when necessary, in the rent of an office. The amount of this indemnity varies, according to the work devolving on the officer to whom it is accorded. Attached to the regulations laying down the scale of payment, is a statement of the books, returns, &c., which have to be provided in each office.

In regiments of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers, a major's office allowance is 1*l.* a month, which during war is slightly increased. The captain-major of a battalion of chasseurs

or of a squadron of the military train receives 10s. 10d. a month. The clothing officer of a regiment of infantry or cavalry receives 2l. 10s. a month, and of a regiment of artillery or engineers 2l. 8s. a month. The treasurer or paymaster of an infantry regiment draws 5l. 4s. 10d. a month, and 1l. extra per battalion with the central portion; in the cavalry he draws 5l. 10s. 5d., and 4s. 10d. extra per squadron with the central portion. This allowance in the artillery and engineers is a trifle higher.

Indemnity to Officers employed in Surveying.

Officers who are selected by the Minister of War, or by generals commanding army corps, to be employed on topographical work, or in making *reconnaisances*, receive an allowance of 8s. a day, and 1s. 7½d. a day for each horse authorised to be taken.

Indemnity to Baggage Masters.

Baggage masters of an army in the field are paid daily, as follows:—

Baggage master at the head quarters of an army	s.	d.
- - - - -	1	7
Baggage master at the head quarters of an army corps	1	4½
Baggage master at the head quarters of a Division	1	1
Assistant baggage master	0	7½

Baggage masters of corps of troops receive a daily pay of ½d., or less; they can also be recommended for a yearly gratuity: both the allowance and gratuity are paid from the 2nd portion of the maintenance fund (*masse d'entretien*).

Indemnity for Equipment.

Sub-officers promoted to be sub-lieutenants, or military employés, receive an allowance termed *première mise d'habillement et d'équipement*. This is fixed as follows:—

	£	s.
Infantry	22	0
Cuirassiers	42	0
Other cavalry, artillery, artillery train, pontoniers, and remount	38	0
Artillery artificers (<i>ouvriers d'artillerie et artificiers</i>)	28	0
Engineers	22	16
Garde d'artillerie, adjoint in the engineers, chief and sub-chief of the <i>ouvriers d'état</i>	{ promoted from sub-officers - 16 0 " " <i>ouvriers d'état</i> 10 0 " " <i>gardiens de batterie</i> 12 4	
<i>Ouvrier d'état</i>	9	0
<i>Gardien de batterie</i>	6	16
<i>Adjudants d'administration en second</i>	20	0

Sub-officers promoted to *adjudant sous-officier*, chief armourer,

and master saddler receive the following amounts for their clothing and equipment:—

	£	s.
<i>Adjutant</i> of infantry and engineers - -	6	0
" of mounted corps - -	6	16
Chief armourer and master saddler - -	6	16

Indemnity as Field Allowance.

This is termed the *indemnité d'entrée en campagne*, and is due to officers who go on active service, to sub-officers promoted in the field and remaining on active service, to regimental officers exchanging to Algeria with an officer who has already served there six years, and to officers and military employés serving in a fortified town, which is besieged or invested.

An officer promoted, who continues on active service, is entitled to the difference between the indemnity granted to his former grade, and that due to his new one.

Officers and military employés who may return from an army in the field, otherwise than on leave, and who remain for one year in France are entitled, if sent on active service again at the expiration of that time, to a fresh indemnity according to the rank they may then hold. Under the same circumstances mounted officers, if they have remained for less than a year in France, receive a half indemnity.

The scale showing the amount of this indemnity is given in Table 42.

Indemnity for Loss of Horses and Effects.

Officers authorised to provide themselves with horses, and who have been made prisoners of war, otherwise than by capitulation, receive on return from prison an indemnity varying in amount as shown in Table 43.

The indemnity for loss of effects is due to officers, who having been made prisoners of war, otherwise than by capitulation, and having returned from captivity, receive the order to proceed at once on active service.

Officers who in action against the enemy, have a horse killed, receive for each horse the indemnity shown in Table 43.

Indemnity for Change of Uniform.

When an officer is transferred without promotion and not at his request, to a corps of which the uniform is different from the one he leaves, the Minister allows a special indemnity according to the expense which has to be incurred. This expense is paid by the treasurer of the corps.

C.—INDIVIDUAL FUND (*Masse individuelle*).

The individual fund is intended to meet certain individual expenses, which the Government find it more simple to provide for by a fixed allowance, than by direct supply. Information regarding this fund will be found under the heading of "Clothing and Equipment."

D.—MAINTENANCE FUNDS.

General Fund (Masse générale d'Entretien).

To each body of troops is allotted a common fund, destined to meet certain contingent expenses. In corps provided with a band, it is divided into two distinct portions.

When one or several battalions or squadrons or companies are detached from the principal portion of the corps, and have to be administered separately, the central council of administration determines with the approbation of the sub-intendant, the sums to be credited them from the general fund.

The first portion is exclusively devoted to the band expenses. This, under the supervision of the sub-intendant, is entirely at the disposal of the corps, on the condition that it is always in a position to replace instruments which have become unserviceable. From it, increased pay can be given to the bandmaster and to any members of the band. It has to meet the expense of all music, stands, &c.

The second portion is devoted to the following objects:—A yearly payment of 1*l.* 4*s.* for boys (*enfants de troupe*) sent to school before the age of 14; purchase of books on gun drill (infantry); repairs to arm chests; cloth covers to water bottles; repairs to barrack furniture caused otherwise than by carelessness or wilful damage; cans and dishes for the mess; barrack slates, nominal rolls, and name tickets; boards on which to fasten different rules and regulations; powder for destroying vermin; lighting of stairs, passages, and latrines (infantry); binding of official publications; stamps for the council of administration; money chests; all articles required for the kitchens; cost of keeping in good order all articles of clothing and equipment in charge of a corps; camp colours, &c.; certain games for the men; marking different articles &c. &c.

The yearly amounts allowed by Government are as follows:—

Corps.	1st Portion.	2nd Portion.	Remarks.
	£	£	
Regiment of infantry of the line	280	224	a. For a regiment of 16 companies. If the number of companies increases or diminishes, a difference of 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> is made for each.
Battalion of Chasseurs-à-pied -	82	88	
Regiment of Zouaves -	280	264	
Regiment of Tirailleurs Algériens	82	260	b. Per company.
Foreign Legion -	280	248 <i>a</i>	
Battalion of African Light Infantry -	32	13 4 <i>b</i>	
Regiment of Cuirassiers or Dragoons -	40	120	c. For 13 batteries. For each battery less, 10 <i>l.</i> is deducted.
Regiment of Chasseurs or Hussars	40	108	d. For 23 companies. This is increased or diminished by 10 <i>l.</i>
" of Chasseurs d'Afrique	40	128	for each company, more or less.
" of Artillery -	—	180 <i>c</i>	e. This is increased by 20 <i>l.</i>
Artillery School -	280	—	for each mixed squadron employed in Algeria.
Regiment of Engineers -	280	300 <i>d</i>	f. This amount is augmented by 10 <i>d.</i> per man per annum.
Squadron of Military Train -	—	48 <i>e</i>	
Company or section forming corps	—	10 <i>f</i>	

Harness and Shoeing Fund.

This fund only concerns corps which have horses on their establishment.

It is allowed for all troop horses, and for all horses furnished to officers by the State without charge. It is calculated by the day for each horse as follows :—

Corps.	Out of Paris.	In Paris.	In Algeria.
	farthings.	farthings.	farthings.
Regiments of cavalry - - - -	1·89	2·10	3·47
" of artillery - - - -	3·32	3·32	3·32
Train of artillery parks - - - -	3·16	3·16	3·16
Military train and engineer drivers - - - -	3·16	3·16	4·21
Remount depôts* - - - -	1·89	—	—
Schools, having horses - - - -	1·92	1·92	—

* In Algeria a payment of 4s. 10d. is made once for all, for each horse admitted to a depôt.

This fund is credited with the proceeds of sales of stable manure and litter, and of dead horses.

It provides for the shoeing of all horses, fixed payments being made for the same, in accordance with a scale agreed on by the administrative councils and the farrier-sergeants; the repair of harness, for which fixed payments are made to the master saddlers; the repair of bits, stirrups, &c., paid for in a similar way to the chief armourer; the lighting of stables, horse hospitals, and buildings; stable requisites; lighting of the barracks; general repairs to stables; office paper, &c. for veterinary surgeons; marking horses; expense of horse medicines; rewards to rough riders; singeing; the lighting of regimental schools, &c., &c.

Regimental Carts and Shoeing Fund.

This fund is allowed to corps provided with wagons or carts for field service, with horses and with bât or draught mules.

The daily allowance is fixed as follows :—

For each horse or bât mule, including main-	farthings.
tenance of pack saddle - - - -	3·58
For each carriage, wagon, or cart - - - -	3·84

This fund is increased by the proceeds of sale of manure and dead horses or mules. It meets the cost of all shoeing, of the lighting of the stables and of the necessary stable articles.

(E.)—DEDUCTIONS FROM PAY, WHEN LODGING IS PROVIDED.

Officers, functionaries, and military employés, who are provided with quarters, either in Government buildings, or at the expense of *communes*, or of any department, have a certain sum deducted from their pay; this sum varies, as is shown in the table given below, for furnished and unfurnished quarters.

Treasurers and clothing officers, when provided in a similar manner with office accommodation, have a deduction made from their office indemnity.

Generals commanding army corps, whose reception rooms are furnished by the State, have also to submit to a deduction.

No deduction is made from the pay of officers in camp.

Rank, &c.	Furnished Lodging.		Unfurnished Lodging.	
	Where the Indemnity for living in Paris is given.	In other Places.	Where the Indemnity for living in Paris is given.	In other Places.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
General of Division - -	4 0	4 0	2 0	2 7½
General of brigade and officer of corresponding rank - -	2 7½	2 7½	1 3½	1 9
Colonel and officer of corresponding rank - -	3 2½	2 1½	2 1½	1 4½
Lieutenant-colonel and officer of corresponding rank - -	2 9½	1 10	1 10	1 2½
" <i>Chef de bataillon</i> " and officer of corresponding rank, officer of administration, and principal veterinary surgeon - -	2 4½	1 7½	1 7½	1 0½
Captain and officer of corresponding rank, &c. - -	1 2½	0 9½	0 7½	0 4½
Lieutenant, sub-lieutenant, and officer of corresponding rank -	0 9½	0 6½	0 4½	0 2½
Treasurer (for office accommodation) - -	0 5½	0 5½	0 2½	0 2½
Clothing officer and <i>officier payeur</i> (for office accommodation) -	0 2½	0 2½	0 1½	0 1½

XXVIII.—PENSIONS.

(Table 44.)

The charge for retiring pensions is met entirely by the Department of Finance, and therefore is not included in the Army Estimates.

Pensions are regulated by the laws of 11th April 1831, and 25th May 1862. A bill was lately introduced to the Chamber of Deputies (March 1877) for increasing the deductions from officers' pay proper, which is now made at the rate of 2 per cent. to 5 per cent., and increasing their pensions proportionately.

FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Officers and others holding corresponding rank and bandmasters are entitled to the minimum pension of their rank after 30 years' effective service. Officers, however, who have been placed in non-activity for temporary infirmities for more than three years, after completing 25 years' effective service, are allowed the minimum pension of their rank if they are declared unfit for further active service.

Sub-officers, corporals, and men are entitled to the minimum pension of their rank after 25 years' service.

A right to the maximum pension is acquired by officers on completing 50 years' service and by sub-officers, corporals, and men after 45 years. For every additional year's service and for every additional year allowed to reckon for campaigns, after 30 and 25 years respectively, one twentieth of the difference between the maximum and minimum rates is added to the minimum pension.

Sub-officers, corporals, and privates of the regimental staff and of the section of non-combatants, gendarmes, *sapeur-pompier de Paris*, and sub-officers of the administrative staff of the territorial army who may be retained in the service as "*commissionés*" after completing the term for which they are bound by law to serve, have a right, after 15 years' service and at 35 years of age, to a proportional pension which is calculated at one twenty-fifth of the minimum of the pension to which they would be entitled at 25 years' service, for each year of active service and for each campaign.

After 25 years' service their pension is regulated as shown in Table 44.

To obtain the pension of his rank an officer or sub-officer must have held it for two years preceding his application to retire; otherwise he can only claim the pension of the next inferior rank.

The pension of any officer, sub-officer, or corporal who has completed 12 years' service in the rank he holds, is augmented by one-fifth.

Pensions can be drawn by sub-officers, in addition to the pay of any Government appointment they may hold.

Time for pension cannot commence to count before the age of 18. Service performed in a civil appointment, which entitles the holder to a pension, is counted towards a retiring pension, if the officer or soldier has 20 years of effective military service.

The pupils of the Polytechnic School and veterinary surgeons on being appointed to corps, are allowed to count four years of study, as part of the effective service required for pensions. In the same way, medical officers and apothecaries commence their effective service with five years' service to the good.

Officers and men who have completed the service necessary for a retiring pension, are allowed to count *in addition*, the time passed on active service in the field, &c. according to the following computations:—

Service in the field out of Europe (excepting Algeria) is allowed to reckon *in addition* for twice as much as the time spent on it. Service in the Crimean War was counted as if the war had taken place out of Europe.

Service, when on a war footing in any part of France; with an army corps in occupation of foreign territory, in peace or war;

on board ship, during a maritime war; out of Europe, including Algeria, for officers and men sent from Europe, counts *in addition* as much as the time spent on it.

Service on the coast during a maritime war, and on board ship in peace time counts *in addition* half as long as the time it lasts.

A campaign that lasts for less than 12 months is counted as one year's service. There cannot, however, be counted more than one year's service for any campaigns that may take place within a period of 12 months.

The time passed by discipline troops in Algeria, is reckoned the same as if they were stationed in France.

FOR WOUNDS AND INFIRMITIES.

Pensions are given for wounds, which are pronounced serious and incurable and are caused on active service or are the result of an accident, when in the execution of a military duty.

Infirmitities of a serious and incurable nature, incurred through the fatigues and dangers of military service, give the same right to a pension as wounds.

Wounds or infirmitities give an immediate right to pension, when they cause blindness, the amputation of one or more limbs, or the total loss of the use of one or more limbs. The pension for blindness, or for the amputation of two limbs is equal to the maximum pension for length of service, increased 25 per cent. in the case of officers and 30 per cent. in the case of sub-officers, corporals, and men, whatever the length of their service may be. For the amputation of one limb, or loss of the use of two limbs, the pension is the maximum for length of service, no matter how long an officer or man may have served.

In less serious cases, wounds and infirmitities only give a right to pension under the following conditions:—

1. For an officer; when they prevent his remaining in active employment and render his return thereto impossible.
2. For a sub-officer, corporal, or soldier; if they render him incapable of active service *and of earning his living*.

For wounds and infirmitities, which occasion the absolute loss of the use of a limb or are considered equivalent thereto, officers and men of all ranks are entitled, first of all, to the minimum pension for length of service, however long they may have served, and then for every year of service, including campaigns, to one twentieth of the difference between the minimum and maximum of the afore-mentioned pension; a right to the maximum is thus acquired after 20 years' service, campaigns included.

For less serious wounds and infirmitities the pension begins at the minimum for length of service, and yearly increments, commence to count only after 30 years' service for officers (25 for sub-officers and men), campaigns included; the maximum is thus only attained after 50 or 45 years, in the same way as for length of service.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Under the circumstances explained below, widows have a right to a life pension, equal to half the maximum pension for length of service, assigned to the rank held by the husband :—

1. Widows of officers and men killed on the field of battle or in the execution of their duty.
2. Widows of officers and men who have died whilst serving, or out of Europe, whose death has been caused by contagious or epidemic disease, to the influence of which they have been subjected by the exigences of the service.
3. Widows of officers and men who have died in consequence of wounds received on the field of battle, or whilst in the performance of a military duty, provided the marriage was anterior to these wounds.

Widows have a right to a life pension, equal to a quarter of the maximum pension assigned to the rank held by the husband, as follows :—

Widows of officers and soldiers who at the time of their death were in possession of a pension, or had acquired rights thereto, or who were in non-activity for infirmities after 25 years' service; the marriage must have been sanctioned by the authorities, and must, moreover, have been contracted two years before the officer's removal to non-activity, or before the time he ceased to draw military pay. This condition, that the marriage must have been contracted for two years, is not, however, insisted on when there have been one or more children before the officer's removal to non-activity or ceasing to draw military pay.

In case of a legal separation having been decreed against a wife, she is not entitled to any pension; in this case the children are treated as orphans.

Orphans.—After the decease of the mother or when owing to a legal separation she is deprived of a right to pension, the child or children of officers and soldiers who have died under the conditions noted above, have a right whatever be their number, to a yearly assistance equal in amount to the pension to which the mother would have been entitled. This allowance is continued until the youngest of the orphans has attained the age of 21 years.

XXIX.—HÔTEL NATIONAL DES INVALIDES.

The *hôtel des invalides* founded in 1674 by edict of Louis XIV., and re-organised by decree of 29th June 1863, is instituted for the reception of soldiers and sailors of all grades disabled in war or grown old in the service.

This establishment is under the immediate authority of the Minister of War.

None are admitted unless in receipt of a pension. When pensioned for length of service, they must have attained the age

of 60 years at least. When pensioned for wounds, these must have caused either the loss of sight or the loss of one or two limbs.

If, however, there are not sufficient candidates fulfilling these conditions, soldiers may be admitted who have been pensioned for other cause than length of service, if suffering from wounds or infirmities equivalent at least to the loss of one limb, or if they have reached 70 years of age.

The same rule is applicable to officers in receipts of a *réforme* pension, provided they have not been removed from the army as a measure of discipline.

In all cases, satisfactory proof of good moral conduct must be furnished, and sub-officers and soldiers must be declared incapable of earning a living.

The pensions of those admitted, are withheld during the time they are in the establishment, but they are given a small amount of pay which comes to about 30 fr. 50 centimes (1l. 4s. 5d.) a year.

The *personnel* consists of :—

A general of Division, governor.

„ brigade, commandant.

1 colonel-major.

4 adjudant-majors.

1 *officier d'administration principal*, of hospitals.

4 adjudants of administration.

1 librarian.

5 surgeons and apothecaries.

30 hospital orderlies.

There are also 1 *curé* and 1 chaplain.

The number of *invalides* of all grades provided for in the Budget for 1878 is 488.

The *hôtel* is administered and supervised by a superior council composed of—

The governor, president.

„ commandant, vice-president.

„ military intendant of the military government of Paris

The colonel-major

A colonel of engineers employed at Paris

The librarian, secretary.

Member

The invalids are distributed into divisions. They carry out all necessary military duties. Duties of guard-mounting are under the same rules of subordination as with regular troops, but at all other times obedience is due only according to the necessities of the special duties of the *hôtel*, which are regulated as follows :—

Adjudant-major.

Chief of division.

Adjudant.

Sub-adjudant.

Chief of a room.

It may be anticipated that this institution will not remain devoted to its present purpose for many years longer. The number of its inmates, and the sums devoted to its maintenance, are decreasing steadily and considerably year by year. The following comparison will show this in a very marked way:—

In 1859 there were 3,400 invalids, and the	£	
expense of the <i>hôtel</i> was	-	- 103,628
In 1877 there will be 488 invalids, and the		
expense of the <i>hôtel</i> will be	-	- 35,622

XXX.—THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

Under the heading "Recruiting and Strength of the Army" will be found information on these points, regarding the territorial army and its reserve. It comprises the men who have served nine years in the active army and its reserve, or seven years only if the men have belonged to the maritime inscription, and of soldiers in *disponibilité*, who have become fathers of four living children. It consists of troops of all arms, and its cadres, which are now fairly advanced towards completion, will probably ere long be fully constituted. The men belonging to it remain always at their homes, and have no duty whatever to perform in ordinary times of peace beyond attending muster, which is not held oftener than once a year. The troops are organised by regional subdivisions for the infantry, and over the whole extent of the region for the other arms.

Each regional subdivision furnishes one regiment of infantry, composed of three battalions of four companies, and one cadre of a *dépôt* company. There are, therefore, 144 regiments, being eight per army corps and one regiment in addition (the 145th) for the sub-division of Aix. The cadres of the regiments, battalions, and companies are the same as those of the corresponding units of the active army, with the single exception that the regiments are commanded by a lieutenant-colonel.

Each region furnishes one regiment of cavalry of four squadrons, two of which are cavalry of the line (dragoons) and two light cavalry (*chasseurs* or *hussars*).

The cadres of 18 cavalry regiments have been formed. They are commanded by lieutenant-colonels.

Each region furnishes one regiment of artillery, as also a certain number of companies of artillery train. Their cadres, as also those of the batteries, are the same as for the active army, with the exception that the regiments are commanded by lieutenant-colonels. The number of batteries and companies in these regiments is to be determined by the Minister of War.

A battalion of engineers is also being formed in each region, with such number of companies as may be determined by the Minister of War. In like manner each region is to furnish one squadron of military train, of which the number of companies will be fixed by the Minister of War.

The numbering of the regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, the battalions of engineers, the squadrons of train, and sections of workmen, and hospital orderlies, proceeds in consecutive order, from the first army corps upwards.

Besides the officers of the cadres of troops there are a certain number who are supernumerary, and who, in case of mobilisation, would be attached to commandants on lines of communication, or to the staff of army corps, Divisions, or brigades, which might be formed with the troops of the territorial army.

*Canonniers
sédataires du
Nord.*

There are two battalions of local artillery in the north of France, which are considered as belonging to the territorial army. These are the battalion of Lille of four companies, and the battalion of Valenciennes of three companies. They are in principle destined for the defence of the fortified places in the north.

The territorial army also possesses staffs of medical officers, of officers of the administration, and of veterinary officers.

Officers and functionaries of the territorial army are recruited from the following :—

Pensioned or retired officers of the army or navy.

One year volunteers who have obtained brevets as auxiliary officers or commissions.

Former sub-officers of the reserve and one year volunteers with the *brevet* of sub-officer who pass the examination laid down, may be promoted sub-lieutenant in the territorial army when passing into it.

Sub-officers are taken from former sub-officers of the reserve, from the one year volunteers with the *brevet* of sub-officer, and from old corporals who are considered fit for promotion.

The officers of the territorial army are appointed by the chief of the State; the sub-officers by the commandant of the army corps of the region.

As long as the troops of the territorial army remain within their own region, without being detached to form part of an active army, they continue under the command of the general commanding the regional army corps, and receive their orders from the territorial section of the staff of the army corps. When they are formed into Divisions and army corps, they are provided with their own staff, medical, and administrative services.

XXXI.—CUSTOMS AND FOREST GUARDS.

(Douaniers et Gardes Forestiers.)

Customs.

All men employed in the customs department are armed, and can be called upon to perform military service when necessary. They are organised at all times in battalions and companies, and these, on the order for mobilisation being given, come under the orders of the Minister of War.

In each battalion the companies mobilised are divided into two categories: the active companies composed of men fit for field service destined to co-operate with the active army, and the territorial companies which comprise all other effective men, and which would act with the territorial army.

The cadres of these battalions and companies are as follows :—

Battalion.

Staff: 1 *chef de bataillon* (mounted, on mobilisation).

1 adjudant-major " " "

Minor staff: 1 serjeant baggage master.

Company.

1 captain.

2 lieutenants.

1 serjeant-major,

5 sergeants, of which one is a quartermaster.

8 corporals.

2 buglers and drummers.

These cadres are taken from the *personnel* of the administration of the customs; the adjudant-major of the rank of captain or lieutenant may belong to the active army, the reserve, or the territorial army.

The administrative agents of the customs comprise 2,317 individuals who are employed in duties of direction, inspection, and office work.

The active agents are as follows :—

Captains	-	-	-	-	245
Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	469
Corporals (<i>Brigadiers et sous-brigadiers</i>)					4,056
Overseers, sailors, &c., &c.	-	-	-	-	15,851
Total					<u>20,621</u>

They are formed into 245 companies, which are grouped into battalions as convenient.

From the date of being called into active service, the customs' battalions form an integral part of the army and enjoy the same rights, honours, pensions, and allowances as the regular troops. The uniforms and distinctions of rank remain the same as in peace time. Arms and camp equipment are provided by the war department; clothing, necessaries, and means for preserving the arms in proper order during peace are furnished by the department of finance.

The agents and overseers belonging to the administration of Forest Guards. forests are organised by *conservations* of forests, and according to the number of available effectives, into sections or companies. These are termed companies or sections of *chasseurs forestiers*. There are 33 *conservations* or *arrondissements* of forests including one in Algeria.

The companies are divided into two categories, for active and for territorial service, in the same manner as the customs.

The cadres of the companies are taken from the *personnel* of the administration of forests, and comprise :—

- 1 captain commandant.
- 1 second captain.
- 2 lieutenants (or 1 lieutenant and 1 sub-lieutenant).
- 1 sergeant-major.
- 5 sergeants, of whom one is a quartermaster.
- 8 corporals.
- 2 buglers.

The commandants of companies are mounted, when called into active service. When sections only are formed, their cadre is half that of the company.

The forest guards, when mobilised, form an integral part of the army in the same manner as the customs, and they are under similar regulations as regards the supply of arms, uniform, &c.

The number of superior agents of the forests amounts to 801, and the *brigadiers* and *gardes* number 3,527, giving a total of 4,328.

Both customs and forest guards are subject to inspection during peace time under the orders of the Minister of War.

II.—THE NAVAL FORCES.

I.—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

This administration comprises both the navy and the colonies. Its general organisation is based on the following principles:—unity of command; separation of the command from the administration, with subordination of the latter to the former; action of a control permanently and at unexpected moments, which superintends and brings to notice irregularities, but cannot interfere with responsible action.

MINISTRY OF MARINE.

The central administration comprises the Minister's cabinet and five departments, amongst which the work is divided as follows:—

Minister's Cabinet (Cabinet du Ministre).

1st section (*bureau*).—Receipt, registration, and distribution of all documents received. Centralisation of work with the Chief of the State, and of work concerning several departments. Relations of the ministry of marine with the National Assembly and the Council of State, &c.

2nd section.—Movements of the fleet and military operations.

1st Department (Personnel).

1st section.—Staff of the fleet.

2nd „ Organised bodies and agents of various kinds.

3rd „ Sailors of the fleet and maritime justice.

4th „ Marine troops.

2nd Department (Matériel).

1st section.—Naval constructions and hydraulic works.

2nd „ Artillery.

3rd „ General supplies.

3rd Department (Administrative Services).

1st section.—Maritime inscription and marine police.

2nd „ Fisheries and maritime domains.

3rd „ Pay, clothing, and musters.

4th „ Supplies and hospitals.

4th Department (Colonies).

1st section.—General and municipal administration.

2nd „ Worship, public instruction, public works, colonisation, military and naval affairs.

3rd „ Justice and penitentiary control.

4th „ Funds, hospitals, and provisions.

5th Department (General Accounts).

- 1st section.—Funds and credits.
 2nd „ Expenses abroad.
 3rd „ Centralisation of money accounts.
 4th „ Accounts of stores.
 5th „ Interior service, archives, and libraries.

The Establishment of Marine Invalids.

This establishment, also attached to the central administration, is entrusted with making the authorized deductions from the pay of the officers and agents of the military and merchant navies and with the control of the fund thus formed, from which the pension of these officers and agents and their families are paid.

The *personnel* of the central administration and their pay are as follows:—

				Per annum.	
				£	£
The Minister	-	-	-	-	2,400
5 directors at 800 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	4,000	
1 chief of the staff, chief of the cabinet				800	
6 sub-directors at 400 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	2,400	
16 chiefs of sections, at from 280 <i>l.</i> to 360 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	5,120	
28 assistant and sub-chiefs, at from 200 <i>l.</i> to 280 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	6,120	
1 accounts agent	-	-	-	220	
1 chief of office <i>matériel</i>	-	-	-	240	
1 librarian	-	-	-	160	
161 principal and ordinary clerks, at from 72 <i>l.</i> to 160 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	19,518	
Pay of men temporarily employed	-	-	-	160	
<hr/>				<hr/>	
220				38,738	
40 servants, messengers, watchmen, &c.				2,272	
				<hr/>	
				£43,410	

Besides the above, a certain number of officers and sub-officers of the different corps belonging to the navy are temporarily detached to Paris; they receive their regular pay and allowances.

COUNCILS, COMMITTEES, AND COMMISSIONS.

The Minister is assisted by a certain number of councils, committees, and commissions.

Admiralty
Council.

The Admiralty Council (*Conseil d'Amirauté*) gives advice on all questions having reference to the general administration of the marine and colonies, and also establishes every year the schedules of promotion. The Minister is president, and the 8 titular members consist of 5 general officers of the navy (of whom one is vice-president), 1 general of the marine artillery, 1 inspector-general of marine engineers, or 1 director of naval constructions, and 1 commissary general of marine. The secretary may be a naval captain or an officer of corresponding rank.

in one of the corps represented on the council; at present he is a *commissaire de la marine*. There are two assistant members, who attend all the meetings of the council, but can only vote when replacing an absent member. They are both naval captains, unless the secretary happens to be a captain, in which case one of them is an officer of corresponding rank of one of the corps which is represented on the council.

The members, assistant-members, and secretary are appointed for three years, and can all be re-appointed. The captains, however, must serve afloat or at a port for two years before re-appointment.

As the Minister alone is held responsible to the Assembly, he is not bound to act on the advice of this council.

The *conseil des travaux de la marine* is divided into four sections. The 1st considers nautical questions; the 2nd, naval constructions, steam and other machinery; the 3rd, artillery; and the 4th, hydraulic works and buildings, whether constructed on the mainland or founded in the sea, in the ports or marine establishments of France or the colonies. Marine works council.

The council is composed in the following manner:—

- 2 vice-admirals, the senior of whom presides.
- 1 general of Division of marine artillery, the inspector general of the arm.
- 1 general of army artillery, *adjoint* to the general inspection.
- 1 rear-admiral.
- 1 inspector general of marine engineers.
- 1 " " of bridges and roads entrusted with the general inspection of maritime works.
- 1 director of naval constructions, *adjoint* to the general inspection of marine engineers.
- 2 naval captains.
- 2 colonels of marine artillery.
- 2 marine engineers of 1st class.
- 1 divisional inspector, or a chief engineer of bridges and roads, *adjoint* to the general inspection of maritime works.
- 1 engineer of naval construction.
- 1 sub-engineer of naval construction, secretary, not having the right to vote.

General officers are appointed for three years, and superior officers for two years. The inspectors general of artillery, of maritime engineers, and of maritime works are, however, permanent members of the council.

When after examination and deliberation a proposition is submitted by this council to the admiralty council, one of its members is deputed to support the proposition before this latter council, and to explain the considerations on which the vote of the majority of the marine works' council is based.

This council gives advice on all questions submitted to it by the Minister regarding the medical service of the navy and the colonies; on the hygiene of the crews, of the troops, and of the workmen of the navy; on projects for the construction of Superior council of health.

hospitals, barracks, and prisons ; organisation of hospitals, organisation and working of the medical department on board ships of war, and in arsenals and marine establishments.

It consists of the inspector general of the naval medical department, president, and of a surgeon inspector and apothecary inspector, members. A 1st or 2nd class surgeon fulfils the duties of secretary.

prize council.

The *conseil des prises* decides on all prizes taken in peace and in war, excepting any captured in the slave trade. Captives who have been engaged in the slave trade are tried by the criminal courts, and these courts decide on the disposal of their vessels.

The council consists of a councillor of state, president ; of six members, of whom two are *maîtres des requêtes*, and one a *commissaire du gouvernement*, and of a secretary. The president and members are named by the Chief of the State, on the recommendation of the ministers of foreign affairs and of the navy. Their functions are gratuitous. The sittings of the council are private. Their decisions can be referred to the council of state within three months from date of promulgation, either by the *commissaire du gouvernement* or by the parties interested.

consulting
committee on
disputed points
of claims.

The *comité consultatif du contentieux* considers questions of international, civil, and criminal rights which may be raised in the course of the superior administration of the marine and colonies. It consists of a councillor of state, president ; of a *maître des requêtes* of the council of state, an auditor of the court of accounts, and of two auditors of the council of state, a senior auditor, of one of the advocates of the Ministry of Marine, and of a sub-chief of section of the central administration, who fulfils the duties of secretary.

In addition to the above there are the following committees, some of which are permanent and some temporary. Of the former are :—

The committee of control and revision of the arms and clothing regulations.

The committee on contracts.

” ” on machinery and plant.

” ” on shipwrecks.

” ” on libraries of the fleet, of bodies of troops, and of naval prisons.

The committees which are not permanent are :—

Superior committee on submarine defences.

Central committee for examination of officers' work.

There are also three committees, on which the navy is represented, but which also concern other ministries. These are : the committee on lighthouses, of which the Minister of Public Works is president ; the mixed committee of public works ; and the committee on coast defence, on which there are two vice-admirals and a general of Division of marine artillery.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

The six general inspections which exist at the Ministry of Marine are those (1), of the artillery of the marine and colonies; (2), of the marine infantry; (3), of the maritime engineers; (4), of the medical service; (5), of maritime works; and (6), of naval chaplains.

The general inspection of artillery of the marine and colonies is entrusted to a general of Division of marine artillery, who is termed inspector general, and to a general of brigade of the same arm, who takes the title of *adjoint* to the inspector general. These officers have to carry out inspections at fixed periods and at unexpected times. The *adjoint* is more especially entrusted with the periodical inspections both in France and in the colonies. The inspector general has to study and prepare projects and instructions on all questions connected with the *matériel* of artillery, and the execution of experiments, &c., &c.

The general inspection of the marine infantry consists of a general of Division, inspector general, and of two generals of brigade, *adjoints*. These officers exercise no authority over the troops of their arm, except at the periods when the inspections are made. At other times they can correspond with commanding officers, through the maritime prefects, for the purpose of obtaining information, but not for communicating orders. The inspector general takes the initiative, in recommending any measures affecting his arm, which he may consider necessary, and he is consulted in all questions of administration and organisation, &c. On the return of his *adjoints* from their periodical inspections, he submits a yearly report on the general state of the marine infantry to the Minister.

The inspector general of the maritime engineers resides at Paris. His *adjoint* is a director of naval construction. The inspector general makes inspections of the works in progress in all the ports. He sees that a uniform system prevails in the different arsenals, and is responsible that all new mechanical contrivances are introduced, when advisable, into the different workshops.

The general inspection of the medical service is carried out by an inspector general, who resides in Paris. His assistants are a surgeon inspector and an apothecary inspector. The inspector general presides at the councils of health in the different ports, when making his inspections. He corresponds with the principal medical officers at the ports on all questions relating to medical education, to hygiene, and to technical questions. He makes recommendations to the Minister regarding improvements to be introduced into the service, and submits a yearly report.

The general inspection of maritime works has a *personnel*, consisting of an inspector general of the department of bridges and roads, who has as *adjoint* a chief engineer of the same corps. All hydraulic and civil works carried out by order of the Minister of Marine are under their supervision.

Lastly, the general inspection of naval chaplains is under the chief chaplain of the fleet, who, with a superior chaplain as *adjoint*, is entrusted with the direction and centralisation of religious services on sea and in the ports.

DEPÔT OF MARITIME MAPS AND PLANS.

This establishment is directed by a general officer, who has the title of *directeur général*, and has under his orders the hydrographical engineers, the officers of the navy, and other *personnel* attached to the *depôt*. He is assisted by a hydrographical committee, which advises him on scientific questions, and by an administrative council, which examines all administrative questions. At this *depôt* is centralised all the work of the navy relating to cartography; charts and maps are engraved and published there; meteorological and other observations are taken, &c. There all instruments required in navigation are issued.

II.—ARSENALS AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

(*Arrondissements maritimes*.)

The territory of France is divided into five maritime *arrondissements*.

The 1st comprises the ports and coast of the channel, from the Belgian frontier up to and including Cherbourg, which is the chief town of the *arrondissement*. It contains three *sous-arrondissements*, of which the chief towns are Cherbourg, Dunkerque, and Havre.

The 2nd comprises the ports and coast-line from Cherbourg to the right bank of the river Belon. Brest is the chief town. It is divided into two *sous-arrondissements*, of which Brest and Saint Servan are the chief towns.

The 3rd comprises the ports and coast-line from the right bank of the river Belon to the port of Roche, in the bay of Bourgneuf. Lorient is the chief town. It is divided into two *sous-arrondissements*, of which the chief towns are Lorient and Nantes.

The 4th comprises the ports and coast-line from the port of Roche to the frontier of Spain. Rochefort is the chief town. It is divided into two *sous-arrondissements*, of which the chief towns are Rochefort and Bordeaux.

The 5th comprises the ports and coasts of France on the Mediterranean, and Corsica. Toulon is the chief town. It is divided into three *sous-arrondissements*, of which the chief towns are Toulon, Marseilles, and Bastia.

There are special arrangements applicable to Algeria.

*éfets mar-
ies.*

At the head of each *arrondissement* is a vice-admiral, commanding-in-chief, who is also termed *préfet maritime*. He is entitled to the rank and honours of a vice-admiral commanding

a squadron. At his head-quarter station he takes precedence of the general commanding the regional army corps; at other places in the army corps region, he ranks after him. He corresponds directly with the Minister. He is entrusted with the superior direction of the naval service and with the chief command of all marine and military forces of the navy within his *arrondissement*, with the exception of any that may be placed beyond his authority, by a special decree of the Minister. All armed vessels within his *arrondissement* are under his orders, excepting those placed under the orders of a commander-in-chief of a squadron or division. He is responsible for the safety of the military ports and arsenals, and for the maritime protection of the coasts and fisheries.

He has under his immediate orders the following officers :—

- Major-général* ;
- Fleet major (*major de la flotte*) ;
- A commissary general of the navy (*commissaire général*) ;
- Director of naval construction ;
- „ of movements in the port ;
- „ of artillery ;
- „ of hydraulic works ;
- „ of the medical service.

The *préfet maritime* has also attached to him a chief inspector of administrative services, who, although subordinate to him, corresponds directly with the Minister.

This official, who is a rear-admiral, corresponds in rank with a *Major-général* general of brigade, but takes precedence of him in all naval establishments.

The *major-général* replaces the *préfet maritime* when the latter is absent. He has under his orders the officers of the navy of all ranks, the volunteers, and the divisions of sailors, which latter form as it were a *dépôt* of men for the ships at sea. He commands all the troops belonging to the navy. He is entrusted with the safety of the chief town of the *arrondissement*; with the forts, batteries, and posts in charge of the navy; with the semaphore service, and the naval prisons.

This officer is of superior rank, sometimes being a general *Major de la flotte*. His principal duty consists in centralising all work connected with in reserve, and supervising all operations concerning steam and sailing ships. He is informed of all orders regarding these vessels sent to different departments, and sees that they are carried out. He acts as an intermediary between the captains and the *préfet*. He inspects all vessels on their return to port. He is responsible for the proper supply of coal to the port and to ships.

The commissary general is entrusted with the details of the following services :—stores ; musters, armament and prizes ; general. works ; hospitals and prisons ; provisions ; cash accounts ; maritime inscription, including the recruiting of the fleet, the accounts

of the establishment of invalids ; and the police of marine commerce and of sea fisheries.

The director of naval constructions is entrusted with the construction, repair, and refitting of ships, which is carried out either when they are afloat or in dock.

This official, who may be described as a port captain, is *capitaine de vaisseau*. He is entrusted with the care and preservation of all floating vessels not in commission in the port with their masting and dismasting, with their ballasting, and in general with all their movements in the port ; with the care of the shops where all these works are carried out ; with the fire engines ; the cleansing of the port ; the placing of anchors and chains for moorings ; the placing of buoys, and the lighting of lighthouses in charge of the navy ; with signals, and look-out men, and the rendering of assistance to ships in danger ; and with the superintendence of the service of coast pilots.

The director of artillery is as a rule a colonel. He is entrusted with all works relating to his special duties, viz., the wheelwright's shops, forges, armoury and laboratory stores ; the proving of guns and powder ; the preservation of guns, projectiles, and ammunition, and with the safe custody of the articles in his charge. He has under his orders the officers of artillery, the companies of workmen during the time they are present in the workshops, the *gardes* of the artillery, the master gunners, and the *gardiens* of batteries and powder magazines. He commands the batteries in charge of the navy.

The director of the medical service presides in all ports at the council of health, when it is not convenient for the prefect to do so. He corresponds directly with the prefect, and with the inspector general of the medical department, in all matters having reference to medical education to hygiene and to technical questions.

This official is an engineer of the 1st class of the department of bridges and roads, and is attached to the navy to direct the construction and superintend the preservation of the buildings in each port, quays, basins, building slips, lighthouses, &c. Most of the work carried out under his supervision is done by contract.

The chief inspector of the administrative services of the navy in a port is entrusted, on the part of the Minister, with the supervision of the regularity of every part of the administrative service. He receives his orders directly from the Minister. He requires from the heads of departments, and, if necessary, from the prefect, the punctual execution of all laws, regulations, and ministerial orders, and reports to the Minister, after having brought to the notice of the prefect all cases in which his representations have not received due attention. He superintends the reception and preservation of all *matériel* belonging to the State, and he and his officers can at any time inspect any of the naval magazines and establishments.

At the chief town of each *arrondissement* there is a council of administration, presided over by the maritime prefect, and comprising the *major-général*, the commissary-general, the director of naval constructions, the director of movements in the port, the director of the artillery, and the director of hydraulic works. The chief inspector has also a seat at the council. A sub-commissary of marine, appointed by the prefect, fulfils the functions of secretary. Council of administration.

The council meets as often as the prefect considers necessary, but at least twice a month. It gives its advice on all questions submitted to it, and also appoints committees to make any verifications it may consider necessary.

Sous-arrondissements, Quartiers, and Sous-quartiers.

The chief towns of the *sous-arrondissements*, which are termed secondary ports, are Dunkerque, Havre, Saint Servan, Nantes, Bourdeaux, Marseilles, and Bastia.

The chief of the naval service, in each of these *sous-arrondissements*, is a superior officer of the marine commissariat. However, when extraordinary works are going on in any of them, the principal authority is exercised by an officer of the navy or of the maritime engineers. In this case the officer of the commissariat exercises in the *sous-arrondissement*, the functions conferred on commissary-generals in the maritime ports.

Although placed under the orders of the maritime prefect, the chief of the naval service in a secondary port can, when the good of the service requires it, correspond directly with the Minister, but he must at the same time inform the maritime prefect of his proceedings.

The *sous-arrondissements* are subdivided into *quartiers* (districts), *sous-quartiers* (sub-districts), and syndicates. The functionaries and agents, entrusted with the interests of the navy in these localities, have the title of commissaries of the maritime inscription in the *quartiers*, of administrators in the *sous-quartiers*, and of syndic of sailors in the syndicates. Naval gendarmes, coast-guards, and fishery inspectors are attached to the several *quartiers*.

ESTABLISHMENTS NOT FORMING PART OF NAVAL PORTS.

The navy possesses, besides the military ports, the following special establishments:—The foundries at Ruelle and Nevers, which are in charge of the artillery; the engine factory at Indret, near Nantes, and the Chaussade forges at Guérigny on the Nièvre, for the manufacture of chain cables, anchors, and capstans. These two latter establishments are in charge of the marine engineers. There are, besides, at Villeneuve, forges employed for the artillery, but this establishment, which is near Brest, is under the control of that port.

These establishments are under the same regulations as the arsenals of the marine. They have, however, a special administrative organisation; at the head of each of them is a director, chosen by the Minister, in the corps of naval artillery or in that of the maritime engineers. The director corresponds directly with the Minister. He has under his orders a sub-director, an agent charged with administrative details, an accountant agent, a magazine custodian, and one or more surgeons. Each establishment has an administrative council.

III.—RECRUITING OF THE NAVY.

The *personnel* of the navy below the rank of officer is recruited, 1st, by the men of the maritime inscription; 2nd, by voluntary engagements; 3rd, in the case of an insufficiency of men of the first two categories, by a contingent from the general recruiting of the country told off for the navy. This contingent is furnished in proper proportion from each canton, and is composed of the young men comprised in the first part of the cantonal recruiting list, to whom the lowest numbers have fallen when drawing lots.

MARITIME INSCRIPTION.

Every individual, having completed 18 years of age, who has made two long voyages (*au long cours*) either on Government or on merchant ships, or who can count 18 months of navigation or two years of coast fishing, and who declares his intention of continuing a seafaring life, is inscribed as a sailor, and can be levied for the service of the fleet. Every sailor who is inscribed is called into active service on completing 20 years of age. During the month in which he accomplishes his 20th year, or during the month which follows his return to France, he is bound to present himself before a commissary of the maritime inscription. He is then enrolled, sent to a port which is the chief town of an *arrondissement*, and incorporated in a division of sailors of the fleet. If he be considered fit for service, he can from the age of 18 years, forestall his call to active service. The young sailor who joins at 18 years of age performs his service in two periods. During the first, which lasts for five years, he may, when in France, be given renewable furlough without pay, and can then devote himself to navigation of any description. After this first period he remains for two years longer in the same conditions, on renewable furlough. The time passed in this position of renewable furlough, is counted as service to the State, for every sailor who engages to navigate only in coasting voyages or in home fishing. After this latter period the sailor cannot again be called out except by decree in case of emergency. After serving for three years, the sailor who has not been sent on furlough, is entitled to an increase of 2*d.* to his daily pay.

The levies of sailors for duty with the fleet are first made amongst those, who have not hitherto rendered any service to the State, then, in case of insufficiency, amongst those who have the least service, or in case of equal service, those are taken who have been longest on furlough. Overslaughts are, however, granted to the eldest of orphans of father and mother; to a sailor who has a brother serving; to the only son; to the eldest son, or failing son and son-in-law, to the only grandson, or to the eldest grandson of a widow, or of a man who is blind or has entered his 70th year.

These inscribed sailors have alone the right of carrying on maritime navigation or coast fishing. They are excused from all other public service. They enjoy during their service, and during the four months which follow the return to their homes, an exemption from having soldiers billeted on them. They are admitted gratuitously into hospital, if they fall sick within the 40 days following the date of their furlough. Lastly, by means of a deduction from their pay, which never exceeds 3 per cent., they become entitled to a pension termed *half-pay* after 25 years of navigation and 50 years of age, whatever may be the length of their service to the State. A portion of it is continued to the widow and orphans. A daily allowance may be granted to the children.

VOLUNTARY ENGAGEMENTS.

The minimum age for the engagement of naval apprentices is 18 years, the privilege of making an engagement at 16 years, being reserved to young men leaving the school for ship boys and to those specially selected by the Minister. The maximum age, for young men who have not rendered any service to the State, is fixed at 24 years. This is increased to 30 for musicians, stokers, carpenters, sailmakers, and caulkers, who can count at least five years' previous service since the age of 16.

For pupils and quartermaster mechanics (*quartiers-mâtres mécaniciens*) and working mechanics (*ouvriers mécaniciens*) the minimum limit of age is 18 and the maximum 25, if they have not previously served the State, or 30 if they belong to either of the callings above-mentioned and they have rendered previous service to the State.

Voluntary engagements are only allowed according to the requirements of the service. They cannot be made in the colonies.

The conditions are the same as for the army; that is to say, the volunteer must (if 20) be 5 feet 0½ inch in height; be able to read and write; be possessed of civil rights; neither married nor a widower with children; and must have a certificate of good conduct from the mayor of the last commune in which he lived. The engagement is made for five years.

Re-engagements can be made by sailors of the fleet for three, four, or five years. They are made without conditions of age

or service; provided only that their length would not retain warrant officers (*officiers marinières*) in the service beyond the age of 55, and quartermasters and sailors beyond 50, if they can unite with this age a service of 25 years.

GENERAL RECRUITING.

For men of the navy who do not belong to the maritime inscription, the time of service is 5 years, and in the reserve 4 years. They then pass immediately into the reserve of the territorial army, in which they remain until they attain 40 years of age.

Young men drawn for the navy and army, who wish to exchange services, notify the same to the authorities, and to the extent possible the exchanges are then carried out by drawing lots.

The number of men furnished to the navy by the general recruiting has been as follows: 6,056 of the class of 1873; 7,040 of the class of 1874; 6,406 of the class of 1875; and 4,326 of the class of 1876.

HIERARCHY AND PROMOTION.

In the lowest degree of rank are comprised novices, naval apprentices, and sailors; the latter are divided into three classes. Young boys, termed *mousses*, are attached to this *personnel*.

The other degrees of rank are quartermasters, second masters, masters, and first masters, each being divided into two classes.

novices.

All sailors are comprised under this denomination who are more than 16 years old, but do not fulfil the conditions of age and of navigation required to become a sailor; they are only bound to the service of the State by a provisional inscription on the rolls of the maritime inscription. Their inscription becomes definitive as soon as they fulfil the necessary conditions for being sailors and declare their intention of continuing a seafaring life. Every individual who enters the service in the quality of a novice, by so doing, accepts an engagement to serve for at least two years.

naval apprentices.

Young lads who come from the ship boys' (*mousses*) school and sign an engagement, the volunteers for five years, no matter whence they come, and men furnished by the general recruiting who do not unite the conditions for being sailors of the 3rd class, can be admitted as naval apprentices, and are embarked on the vessel used as the *depôt* for enrolment.

sailors, quartermasters, and warrant officers.

No one can be appointed a 3rd class sailor until he is 18 years of age, and besides, he must, 1st, have served at sea for one year, if he comes from the general recruiting, or as a volunteer; or 2nd, he must have made two long voyages, or have been at sea for 18 months, or employed on coast fishery for two years, if he comes from the maritime inscription.

To become a 2nd class sailor, it is necessary to have served for six months as a 3rd class sailor, on shore or at sea, or to have served the State for 48 months in long sea voyages since the age of 18 years.

Second masters, masters; first masters, sergeants-major, quarter-master-sergeants, and captains and sergeants of arms (*capitaines et sergents d'armes*)* are termed *officiers marins* and form the warrant officers of the fleet.

France is divided into five circumscriptions of maritime reserve, each of which has one of the military ports as point of assembly, for all the reservists who may find themselves within that circumscription, when the call to active service is made. In each port there is an office especially entrusted with all duties concerning recruits.

* The *capitaine d'armes* and *sergent d'armes* correspond to a "master at arms" and a "ship's corporal," and are charged with the care of the small arms on board and act as musketry instructors to the small-arm men.

The cadre of admirals is divided into two sections; the first comprises those in active employment and in *disponibilité*, and the second comprises the reserve.

The 1st section comprises, in peace, 15 vice-admirals and 30 rear-admirals. The vice-admirals, at the age of 65, and the rear-admirals, at 62, pass into the 2nd section.

In war time only, can general officers of the navy belonging to the reserve section, be actively employed.

Vice-admirals who have commanded in chief a naval force in war, or who, when commanding in chief a naval force, have distinguished themselves by an eminent service rendered during a maritime expedition, are as a matter of right maintained in the 1st section, without any limit of age.

Besides the ranks above mentioned are the auxiliary *enseignes de vaisseau* chosen amongst the captains of the merchant service.

Promotion.

The rank of admiral can only be conferred on a vice-admiral, who has commanded in chief a naval force during war, or on a vice-admiral who, whilst commanding in chief a naval force, has distinguished himself during a maritime expedition.

To be promoted vice-admiral, it is necessary to have served two years at sea as rear-admiral in a squadron or a naval division.

No one can be promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, if he does not count at least three years' command at sea in the rank of *capitaine de vaisseau*, or if he does not count four years of service in this rank, of which two at least must have been passed at sea, in commissioned command of a naval division of three vessels of war.

In peace, promotions can only be made to vacancies.

To be promoted to the rank of *capitaine de vaisseau*, it is necessary to have served on vessels belonging to the State as *capitaine de frégate* for three years, during one year of which in command, or four years as a *capitaine de frégate*, two of which on vessels belonging to the State and two in the quality of commandant counting from the rank of *lieutenant de vaisseau*.

To be named *capitaine de frégate*, it is necessary to have served in the rank of *lieutenant de vaisseau* at least four years, two of which must have been on vessels belonging to the State.

To be promoted *lieutenant de vaisseau*, it is requisite to have served at least two years on board vessels belonging to the State in the rank of *enseigne de vaisseau*.

To be appointed *enseigne de vaisseau*, a service of at least two years must have been completed, either as a 1st class pupil or as an auxiliary *enseigne de vaisseau*.

First masters who have at least two years' service in this grade on vessels belonging to the State, may also be appointed *enseigne de vaisseau* after passing an examination.

Promotion is given partly by selection, partly by seniority, from the lowest grade to that of *capitaine de frégate* inclusively; above this latter rank all promotion is by selection.

Promotion by selection is only given to those officers, who fulfilling the conditions for passing from one grade to another, are borne on the schedules of promotion.

Officers embark for service afloat according to a list, called *liste d'embarquement*, drawn up by ranks, in each port, by the maritime prefect. All the ports provide in turn the officers required for service on board vessels forming part of a squadron of evolution, in the order of the numbers of the *arrondissements* and in the proportion of the officers attached to each port.

All officers of the navy, excepting general officers, are distributed amongst the different ports, which in this respect are termed *ports d'attache*. With the exception of those of the rank of captain, they are bound to live at the port to which they belong.

This service comprises the staff of the maritime prefect; the general *majorité* of the port; the division of sailors; the direction of movements in the port; the *majorité* of the fleet; the councils of war and maritime tribunals; the permanent committees of receipts and inspections; the inspections of the electro- semaphore service and coal supplies; the direction of commercial ports; and the establishment of naval pupils.

There is also a special cadre of *lieutenants de vaisseau*, with fixed residence. The *lieutenants de vaisseau* provided with employment, which demands a fixed residence, renounce all rights to compete for promotion with the *lieutenants de vaisseau* of the general cadre. As a compensation, their active service can be prolonged to the age of 58 years. The *lieutenants de vaisseau* of the cadre of fixed residence are entrusted with duties of the port and roadstead, with submarine defences, the observatory, and with clothing details of the division of sailors.

The cadre as shown in the Budget for 1878, and the scale of Cadre and pay for each rank, are as below:—

	Pay on Shore.	Pay Afloat.	Reserve Pay.
	£	£	£
2 admirals (there are no officers at present holding this rank) - - - - -	1,200	1,200	—
15 vice-admirals - - - - -	720	840	360
30 rear-admirals - - - - -	480	560	240
100 capitaines de vaisseau - - - - -	250	304	—
200 capitaines de frégate - - - - -	200	240	—
700 { 350 lieutenants de vaisseau, 1st class - - - - -	120	144	—
350 " " 2nd class - - - - -	100	120	—
420 enseignes - - - - -	80	96	—
140 cadets of 1st class - - - - -	64	64	—
To the above must be added :			
20 lieutenants de vaisseau, with fixed residence - - - - -	120	—	—
40 cadets of 2nd class - - - - -	32	—	—

The cadre of reserve of general officers includes 17 vice-admirals and 25 rear-admirals.

MARITIME ENGINEERS (NAVAL ARCHITECTS).

The officers of the *génie maritime* have to prepare plans of vessels of war and of their engines, to direct the construction and repair of the same, and to superintend work of this description in private yards. Their cadre and corresponding rank is as follows:—

- 1 inspector-general, with rank corresponding to rear-admiral.
- 6 directors of naval construction, 1st class, with rank after rear-admiral and before *capitaine de vaisseau*.
- 5 directors of naval construction, 2nd class, with rank after rear-admiral and before *capitaine de vaisseau*.
- 20 engineers of 1st class, ranking as *capitaine de vaisseau*.
- 20 engineers of 2nd class, ranking as *capitaine de frégate*.
- 20 sub-engineers of 1st class, ranking as *lieutenant de vaisseau*, 1st class.
- 26 sub-engineers of 2nd class, ranking as *lieutenant de vaisseau*, 2nd class.
- 14 sub-engineers of 3rd class, ranking as *enseigne de vaisseau*.
- 7 pupils, with rank corresponding to cadet of 1st class.

The corps is recruited from the Polytechnic School. The officers, on first joining, follow a course of study at the school of application at Cherbourg, as pupils of the maritime engineers.

ENGINEER HYDROGRAPHERS.

The *ingénieurs hydrographes* are employed on the construction of marine maps, and in the preparation of scientific publications required for the navy, &c. They comprise the following:—

- 1 engineer hydrographer-in-chief, with rank between rear-admiral and *capitaine de vaisseau*.
- 3 engineer hydrographers, 1st class, ranking as *capitaine de vaisseau*.
- 3 engineer hydrographers, 2nd class, ranking as *capitaine de frégate*.
- 2 sub-engineers, 1st class, ranking as *lieutenant de vaisseau*.
- 2 sub-engineers, 2nd class, ranking as *lieutenant de vaisseau*.
- 2 sub-engineers, 3rd class, ranking as *enseigne de vaisseau*.

Pupil engineers, ranking as cadet of 1st class.

This corps is also recruited from the *École Polytechnique*, and after two years at sea, the officers are named 3rd class sub-engineers as vacancies occur.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSARIAT.

The corps of *commissariat de la marine* is entrusted with all naval administration ashore, afloat, and in the colonies. Its functions are:—the supply to the different departments of raw material and of manufactured articles, the approval of contracts,

&c. ; musters of the *personnel* paid by the ministry of marine ; accounts of vessels ; the liquidation and distribution of prizes ; the administration of the police of hospitals and prisons ; the supply of provisions ; the accounts and ordering of expenditure effected at the ports ; the administrative control of the accounts of *matériel* in store or in use on land or sea ; the administrative control and centralisation of accounts regarding the employment of *matériel* and labour in the manufactures, transformations, and repairs executed in the naval workshops ; the service of the maritime inscription ; the fishery and marine police ; the disposal of wrecked vessels ; the superintendence of the receipts and expenditure of the funds of the naval *invalides* ; and lastly the administrative service at sea, and maritime service in the colonies.

There are two corps of the commissariat, one for France, the other for colonial service. Both are recruited in the same manner.

The recruiting of the commissariat is effected by means of pupil commissaries, nominated by the Minister, amongst those of the candidates provided with a diploma of *licencié en droit*, or failing this, of the diploma *bachelier ès lettres*, who may be considered admissible after a special competition. The pupil commissaries go through a course of administration under a superior officer at one of the ports. After this course, which lasts two or three years according to the diploma held, a special examination has to be passed for an appointment in the grade of assistant-commissary.

Eight appointments as assistant commissary are reserved every year ; two for *enseignes de vaisseau*, two for pupils from the Polytechnic School, and four for clerks of the commissariat. These appointments can only be obtained after passing the required examinations.

The cadre and corresponding rank of these officers is given below :—

- 5 commissaries general, 1st class, with rank after rear-admiral and before *capitaine de vaisseau*.
- 4 commissaries general 2nd class, with rank after rear-admiral and before *capitaine de vaisseau*.
- 26 commissaries, ranking as *capitaine de vaisseau*.
- 50 deputy commissaries (*adjoints*), ranking with the old grade of *capitaine de corvette*.
- 90 sub-commissaries, 1st class, ranking as *lieutenant de vaisseau*, 1st class.
- 90 sub-commissaries, 2nd class, ranking as *lieutenant de vaisseau*, 2nd class.
- 150 assistant commissaries (*aides*), ranking as *enseigne de vaisseau*.
- 30 pupil commissaries, no corresponding rank.

Total 445, of which number 109 are employed at sea.

When at sea the officers of the commissariat take according to their position, the temporary titles of commissary general or commissary of the army, if with a naval force ; of commissary

of squadron, or of commissary of division; and of officer of administration on board isolated ships.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The doctors and apothecaries, destined for service in the navy and colonies, receive their instruction in the naval medical schools at Brest, Rochefort, and Toulon.

Their cadre with corresponding rank is as follows :—

1 inspector general	-	-	-	Rear-admiral.
3 directors of the medical department, 1st class	-	-	-	After rear-admiral and before <i>capitaine de vaisseau</i> .
4 directors of the medical department, 2nd class	-	-	-	
16 chief surgeons	-	4 chief apothecaries	-	<i>Capitaine de vaisseau</i> .
9 surgeon professors	-	6 apothecary professors.	-	
34 principal surgeons	-	2 principal apothecaries.	-	The old grade of <i>capitaine de corvette</i> .
161 surgeons, 1st class	-	12 apothecaries, 1st class.	-	Lieutenant.
163 „ 2nd „	-	16 apothecaries, 2nd class.	-	<i>Enseigne de vaisseau</i> .
150 assistant surgeons	-	19 assistant apothecaries.	-	Cadet of 1st class.

Officers of the medical department take, according to their position, the temporary titles of *médecin en chef de l'armée*, *médecin en chef* or *médecin principal* of a squadron, *médecin principal* of a division, *médecin de division*, and *médecin major*.

On shore, surgeons of the 1st and 2nd classes are attached to the troops of the navy. They then take rank according to their grade, as surgeons-major, and assistant surgeons-major.

CHIEF MECHANICIANS AND PRINCIPAL MECHANICIANS.

The cadre and pay of these officials as shown in the Budget for 1878 is as follows :—

On Shore.	Afloat.	Reserve.	Total.	Pay.
3	—	—	3	Chief mechanics, at 180 <i>l.</i> per annum.
3	10	3	16	Principal mechanics, 1st class, at 120 <i>l.</i> per annum.
11	17	7	35	Principal mechanics, 2nd class, at 80 <i>l.</i> per annum.
17	27	10	54	

Their corresponding rank is as shown below :—

Chief mechanician	-	The old grade of <i>capitaine de corvette</i> .
Principal mechanician, 1st class.	-	<i>Lieutenant de vaisseau</i> of 1st class.
Principal mechanician, 2nd class.	-	<i>Enseigne</i> .

The chief and principal mechanics when on shore are under the orders of the major of the fleet, if they are attached to the reserve, and they are under the *major-général* for discipline, as are all officers of other corps. They are specially entrusted with the instruction of the men belonging to the companies of engineers and stokers. At sea they have the supervision of the machinery of all the vessels of the division to which they belong. They are recruited from the master engineers.

VICTUALLING CLERKS AND FLEET MAGAZINE MEN.

The *commis aux vivres* are entrusted with the accounts and distribution of provisions both ashore and afloat.

The *magasiniens de la flotte* have to keep accounts of all matériel, and have charge of the general magazine and of all issues. There are 158 of them, divided into four classes. These men are nominated by the Minister, on the proposition of the maritime prefects. To be appointed it is necessary to be 21 years of age, to have sufficient previous service to be entitled to a pension at 55, and to have been employed for two years at least, as writer or issuer in one of the different departments. The petty officers, sergeants-major, and quartermaster-sergeants of the crews, sub-officers of marine artillery and infantry, and sub-officers of the regular army liberated from the service, and workmen in the arsenals who have six years' service, can be nominated 4th class magazine men.

THE SAILORS, ON SHORE AND AFLOAT.

The sailors on shore are divided into five divisions, of which two, viz., those at Brest and Toulon, are of the 1st class, and three, which are at the other military ports, are of the 2nd class.

In each division there is a council of administration, entrusted with clothing and pay duties, and, in fact, with all administrative questions. Organisation of divisions.

Each 1st class division consists of a staff and of dépôt companies, as follows :—

- 1 company of seamen gunners (*matelots canonniers*).
- 1 " " fusiliers (*matelots fusiliers*).
- 1 " mechanicians and stokers.
- 3 companies of sailors of the maritime inscription.
- 1 company of sailors from the general recruiting.

The divisions of the 2nd class are each composed of a staff and dépôt companies as follows :—

- 1 company of special branches.
- 2 companies of sailors of the maritime inscription and from the general recruiting.

Each of these companies is divided into two sections.

The division at Lorient comprises, in addition, an instruction battalion of fusilier apprentices.

In each division there is an elementary school, a school for teaching bookkeeping to quartermaster-serjeants, a gymnasium, a fencing school, and a swimming school. In the two first divisions there are also music schools.

The first masters, masters, and second masters belonging to the different special branches and professions form the cadre of the warrant officers of the fleet. When of equal grade, they are classed in the following order:—Navigation, gunnery, musketry, steering, mechanics, carpenters, sailmakers, and caulkers. When not serving afloat or in the divisions, these masters are placed in *disponibilité* at their homes, with reduced pay, and are recalled to active service according to roster.

The Budget for 1878 shows that 89 *officiers de vaisseau* are to be employed with the shore divisions of crews and with the establishment for pupils. The number of men provided for is as below:—

	On Shore.	Afloat.	Reserve.	Total.
2 bandmasters - - - -	8,438	25,068	1,607	35,108
<i>Officiers marinières</i> - - - -				
Quartermasters - - - -				
Sailors - - - -				
Boys - - - -				
Supernumeraries - - - -				

Topmen
(*gabiers*).

Those sailors who go through a special training receive rating as 1st or 2nd class topmen, and enjoy an increase to their daily pay of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ or $2d.$ These men fulfil the functions of topmen to the exclusion of all others, and obtain, besides, certain other advantages. Two sailing vessels are constantly employed in the instruction of a number of young apprentice topmen, who, after a course of five months at sea, undergo on their return to France an examination for the rating of topman.

Gunnery.

The gunners are taken from the sailors furnished by the maritime inscription and from the men furnished by the general recruiting. They are trained in the dépôt companies of seamen gunners established at Brest and Toulon, and especially on the man-of-war, the "Bretagne," stationed in Brest roads. This instruction is afterwards completed in a gunnery school on board an armed vessel.

They remain four months in the dépôt companies on shore, or six months on the "Bretagne." On leaving the school of gunnery, where they remain eight months, they receive, according to their aptitude, a rating of 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class, and rejoin the divisions until required afloat.

The gunners with ratings, whatever may be their functions on board ship, receive the extra pay attached to the positions of captain of the gun (*chef de pièce*), loader (*chargeur*), and No. 1 on left of the gun (*premier servant de gauche*).

After passing a subsequent four months at the school of gunnery, when they have left it for more than two years, they can become veteran gunners of the fleet. Their new course at the school is intended to keep them acquainted with the progress of naval artillery, and it entitles them to special extra pay.

These *Fusiliers* are intended to insure properly trained small-arm men and companies for disembarkation. Naval officers (lieutenants and *enseignes de vaisseau*) receive a theoretical and practical instruction in the use of rifled small arms at the musketry school at Châlons, and with the battalion of fusilier apprentices at Lorient. Sailors receive this instruction with the battalion only.

The battalion of sailor apprentice fusiliers is renewed, at the period fixed every year, by the Minister. It is under the direction of a superior officer of the marine infantry, and under the orders of the commandant of the division of sailors of the port of Lorient.

The battalion is divided into companies, of which the cadres, including the officers, are furnished by the marine infantry.

At the end of their period of instruction, the fusilier apprentices are examined, and then receive, according to their capacity, ratings as sailor fusiliers of the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class. They are then distributed according to the requirements of the service between the divisions of the five maritime *arrondissements*, whence they are sent afloat. They then receive an addition to their pay.

The officers who pass through the school of musketry, and who have been attached to the battalion at Lorient, have on board the ships on which they serve, to go through a theoretical and practical course of musketry practice and infantry manoeuvres, to the extent that would be required from a body of men ordered to disembark. Captains and sergeants of arms are sent periodically to the musketry school at Châlons to qualify as instructors in musketry.

The helmsmen are taken from those obtained from the general recruiting or from the sailors of the maritime inscription. Under the designation of apprentice helmsmen they receive the instruction necessary for their special work, either in the companies of topmen established in the divisions at Brest and Toulon, or on instructional vessels. They afterwards have to serve on board the two sea-going instruction ships.

On the completion of this course they receive 1st or 2nd class ratings, and only men so rated are allowed to act as helmsmen. They then receive extra pay.

The grades of the mechanics and stokers are as follows:—

First masters, second masters, quartermasters, and pupil mechanics, grades which correspond to those of like designation in the other branches of the fleet; stokers of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class who correspond to sailors of the same classes.

The pupil mechanics are taken from the stokers, from the pupils of the trade schools, and from civil workmen who are fitters,

Fusiliers.

Mechaniciar
and stokers.

forgers, and smiths. They are recruited by voluntary engagements. They form part of the divisions of sailors on shore. Their promotion from one grade to another is always by competition.

MARINE VETERANS.

The corps of marine veterans consists of a body of men, employed under the orders of the director of movement in a port (port-captain). Their duties are to bring vessels into port and place them in dock; to arrange all the apparatus for launching and masting; to rig vessels, which have no crews, and to assist in rigging those in reserve; to keep all moorings in order; assist vessels in danger by day or night; man the boats employed by the port-captain; assist the military and naval defence, take charge of vessels which have no crews, &c., &c.

The grades of this corps, although of the same designation as those of naval petty officers, do not, however, exactly correspond to them, as the two services are quite distinct.

The marine veterans are recruited from the quartermasters and sailors of the fleet, who fulfil certain conditions. They all form part of the maritime inscription, and on joining the corps, they contract an engagement for three years.

NAVAL PUPILS.

See Schools, page 215.

TROOPS OF THE MARINE AND COLONIES.

marine
infantry.

The marine infantry is not employed in serving on board men-of-war, in the same manner as the marines of the British navy. Its duties are to garrison the five military ports and the colonies, and to take part in maritime and other wars. When necessary, it furnishes detachments on board ships belonging to the State.

The general staff comprises one general of Division, entrusted with the general inspection of the corps, and two generals of brigade attached to the general inspection.

The corps consists of four regiments, divided into 176 companies, with headquarters at Cherbourg, Brest, Rochefort, and Toulon, and, in addition to the regimental cadres, comprises the number of officers, sub-officers, corporals, soldiers, and buglers necessary to fill the posts; 1st, of the cadre of sailor apprentice fusiliers; 2nd, of the armed cadres of the navy discipline company, and of the colonial discipline companies; 3rd, of the cadre of the battalion of Senegal riflemen and of the native infantry troops in the colonies; and 4th, of special corps which the requirements of the navy may render it necessary to raise at any time.

The marine infantry is recruited by means of a contingent from the general recruiting of the country, which is told off every year, by the Minister of War, for service with the navy, and is composed of the young men comprised in the first part of the cantonal list, to whom the lowest numbers have fallen

when drawing lots. It is also recruited by voluntary engagements.

The effective of the corps, according to the Budget for 1878, will in that year consist of 694 officers of all ranks, of whom 424 will be employed in France and 270 in the colonies. The sub-officers, corporals, and soldiers are to number 10,796 in France, 6,862 in the colonies, or a total of 17,658 sub-officers and men.

The ordinary period of consecutive service in the colonies is three years, except at Senegal and Cochinchina, where it is two years only.

The provisions of the laws, decrees, and instructions relating to the regular army are applicable to military men of all ranks of the marine artillery and infantry, but only after their applicability has been decided by the Minister of Marine and Colonies.

The duties of the marine artillery are as follows:—The direction of the artillery service in the maritime arsenals; the manufacture of guns, of projectiles, and of laboratory stores for the fleet; the construction of gun carriages, as also the manufacture of all articles of armament and fittings necessary for the artillery of the fleet; the armament of the forts and batteries destined for the defence of ports and roadsteads; the service of the artillery in the colonies, and, in case of an insufficiency of other troops, guard duties over the different establishments in the military ports.

Artillery
marine at
colonies.

The staff ought to comprise:—1 general of Division, inspector-general of the arm (there are actually two generals of Division), 2 generals of brigade (at present there is only one), 9 colonels, 8 lieutenant-colonels, 7 *chefs d'escadron*, and 40 first captains.

The troops of the marine artillery comprise:—1 regiment, 6 companies of workmen, 1 company of artificers, and a corps of armourers.

The regiment comprises:—A staff, a minor staff, a non-combatant section, 28 batteries, and 1 company of drivers.

According to the Budget for 1878 the officers belonging to the regiment and to the companies of workmen will number 143 in France and 48 in the colonies.

The effective of sub-officers, corporals, and soldiers of the regiment and of the companies of workmen is to consist of 4,423 men, of which number 3,195 in France, and 1,228 in the colonies.

There are a certain number of *gardes* and *gardiens de batterie* belonging to the special staff of the marine artillery.

The *gardes d'artillerie* hold rank as officers. They are divided into four sections; accountants, artificers, superintendents of shops, (*ouvriers d'État*), and controllers of arms. Each section comprises principal *gardes* of 1st and 2nd class, and *gardes* of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class. Promotion is made partly by selection, partly by seniority. The *gardes* of artillery are recruited entirely from the sub-officers of artillery and chief armourers in active service. The *gardiens de batterie* are recruited

exclusively from sub-officers of artillery and sub-officers of the divisions of sailors.

**Maritime
gendarmerie.**

This corps comprises five companies, one to each *arrondissement maritime*, specially told off to the charge of the ports and arsenals, and placed as all other troops of the navy, under the orders of the *major-général*. It consists of 18 officers of all ranks and 604 sub-officers, corporals, and gendarmes.

**Colonial
gendarmerie.**

The officers, sub-officers, and gendarmes serving in the colonies belong to the departmental legions in France. They consequently form part of the regular army as regards their organisation and *personnel*, but they are under the orders of the ministry of marine and colonies as regards direction, administration, and accounts.

There is a company of gendarmerie in each of the colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Réunion, and New Caledonia, and detachments at Guyana, Senegal, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Taïti, and Cochinchina. These troops are divided into horse and foot brigades. They number 22 officers and 739 men.

**Naval
armourers.**

This corps comprises chief armourers, who serve only on shore, master, second master, and quartermaster armourers. These latter are recruited by voluntary engagements and by the admission of military workmen.

**Senegal
riflemen.**

The *tirailleurs Sénégalais* form a battalion, which has been in existence since 1857. It is commanded by a *chef de bataillon* and comprises five companies, each of which has three officers taken from the marine infantry. It comprises, also, a captain major, a lieutenant paymaster, and an assistant surgeon-major.

The corps is recruited by voluntary engagements; the engagement is for two years, and carries with it a bounty of 2*l*.

The provisions of the laws, decrees, and instructions regarding military justice, rewards, and pensions affecting the regiments of marine infantry are applicable to the battalion of Senegal riflemen.

Senegai Spahis.

A squadron of the 1st regiment of Spahis, comprising 9 officers and 150 men, is detached to Senegal from Algeria.

**Corps of
sepoys.**

This consists of 2 companies, and comprises 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, and 2 sub-lieutenants of the marine infantry, and 4 officers and 322 sub-officers and men recruited from the natives by voluntary engagements.

These 2 companies are divided amongst the French possessions in India: Pondicherry, Karikal, Yanaon, Chandernagore, and Mahé.

They are under the same laws, decrees, and regulations regarding justice, rewards, duty, police, and discipline as the infantry of marine.

**Sainte Marie
company of
natives.**

There is one company of native troops at the island of Sainte Marie on the coast of Madagascar.

The naval discipline company is at Guadaloupe; its dépôt is at the Île d'Oleron. It comprises two sections of fusiliers and one section of pioneers; to the latter section men are posted whose bad conduct requires, that they should be subjected to exceptionally severe discipline.

Discipline
company.

The cadre of the company comprises five officers, of whom one is captain commandant. They are selected from the officers of marine infantry, as are also the sub-officers, corporals, and buglers.

A description of this corps will be found under the heading of Military Justice and Discipline.

Colonial
discipline
corps.

These are agents who are entrusted with the supervision and the direction of convicts transported to the colonies. They are invested also with the functions of agents of judicial police.

Military
intendant
colonial
penitentiary

The superintendents are chosen from amongst the sub-officers of the army and navy, in active service, in reserve or retired, and should the number obtained from these be insufficient, then from soldiers and sailors having at least three years' service. They must be between the ages of 25 and 40.

Their number is fixed at a maximum of four for every 100 convicts. They are principally employed in New Caledonia and French Guyana.

The militia troops in the colonies of Réunion, Guadaloupe, Martinique, Guyana, and Senegal are under the orders of the governor.

Colonial
militia.

At Réunion the militia is divided into two classes: 1st, the mobile class, composed of inhabitants from 17 to 45 years of age; 2nd, the sedentary class consisting of inhabitants, from 45 to 55 years of age. It comprises infantry, cavalry, artillery, and firemen.

At Martinique there are two companies of firemen, which are under the direct orders of the military authorities.

At Guadaloupe the militia service is obligatory for all citizens from 18 to 50 years of age; it comprises infantry, cavalry, and firemen.

At Guyana there is an obligatory militia service for all the inhabitants from 18 to 55 years of age.

At Senegal the militia comprises a battalion of sedentary militia and five companies of mobile militia, in the town of Saint Louis and its faubourgs; of two companies of militia, one sedentary and the other mobile, at Goree; and of a company of mobile militia at Bakel. All inhabitants from 18 to 50 years of age are liable to service in the militia.

of whom a half at

ers lasts only five

intended to receive Establishment
children of sailors, of naval pupils,
of the navy, and of
active employment or
Orphans of both
years of age; those
admitted only at nine.
ary, religious, maritime,
of the 13th year they

on board the "Austerlitz" School of ship
years at least, and for boys.
are selected; 1st, from
children of naval employés;
s belonging to the navy
a deficiency, from children

nor over 14 years of age.
responsible for reimbursing
their education, should they
engagement to serve five years

"Bretagne" at Brest. The Dépôt of
essel: 1st, marine apprentices instruction for
are fit to be trained as topmen; marine
apprentice sailors who have to apprentices.
being sent to the school of
men; 4th, apprentice sailors,
ions of fusiliers at Lorient, and
ined who are considered suited

Timonerie is on board two sailing School of
the corvette "Cornélie." seamanship
and steering.
s, one on the north coast, on the Pilots schools.
on the west coast, on the aviso
uction lasts three years.

the screw vessel "Souverain," and School of
ery "Im placable, and the sailing gunnery.

Lorient, and is commanded by the Artillery
line artillery. It concerns specially school.

the training of artificers and for Laboratory
certain number of warrant officers school.
ol is at Toulon.

have completed 25 years in the service of the State. They are under the superior authority of the commissaries of the maritime inscription, and under the orders of the syndics. They number 284 men, divided into two classes.

Watchmen, &c. There are 797 men employed in various capacities of supervision, and in looking after the general safety of the arsenals, of *matériel*, and of the different offices, &c. These appointments are given exclusively to old sailors and soldiers, who have completed their periods of obligatory service.

Companies of firemen. In each port there is a company of firemen. The effective of the 5 companies comprises:—19 master-mates (*contre-mâtres*), 44 assistant master-mates, and 449 workmen of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class.

VII.—NAVAL SCHOOLS.

*École
polytechnique.*

Although this school is not special to the navy, it furnishes a large number of officers to that service. From it come 1st class cadets, assistant commissaries, two-thirds of the marine artillery officers, as also all the pupils of the corps of maritime engineers, and of that of engineer hydrographers.

**The naval
school.**

This school is established on board the “Borda” at Brest. A *capitaine de vaisseau* is in command, and he is under the immediate authority of the prefect of the second maritime *arrondissement*. Instruction is imparted by 20 professors, nine of whom are *lieutenants de vaisseau*. There is a tender attached to the “Borda” for teaching seamanship.

This school furnishes to the navy the greater number of its officers; pupils are admitted by competition, from the age of 14 to 17 years.

Those pupils who satisfactorily pass the final examination after two years of study, are termed naval cadets of the 2nd class, and are then embarked on board a vessel, for practical instruction (the “Flore”), on which they study for a third year.

**School of
maritime
engineers.**

This school is at Cherbourg, and pupils admitted to it from the polytechnic school have to undergo there a course of practical study for two years.

**Schools of
naval surgery.**

There are three of these schools, at Brest, Rochefort, and Toulon. The course of study lasts two years.

**School of
submarine
defences.**

This school is at Boyardville (île d'Oléron). *Capitaines de frégate*, lieutenants, *enseignes*, warrant and sub-officers, sailors, and marine veterans, receive there during a period of six months, theoretical and practical instruction in torpedoes and other submarine engines of attack and defence.

The school is under the orders of a *capitaine de vaisseau*, and is under the authority of the vice-admiral at Rochefort. Instruction is given by officer professors, and a *personnel* of instructors

taken from the warrant officers of the fleet, of whom a half at least must belong to the gunnery companies.

The period of instruction of superior officers lasts only five months.

This establishment which is at Brest is intended to receive and educate for maritime professions the children of sailors, those of soldiers belonging to the troops of the navy, and of dockyard workmen who die whilst in active employment or after they have become entitled to a pension. Orphans of both father and mother may be admitted at seven years of age; those whose father or mother is still living are admitted only at nine. In this establishment they receive primary, religious, maritime, and military instruction. On completion of the 13th year they are transferred to the school of ship boys.

Establish
of naval

The *école des mousses* is established on board the "Austerlitz" at Brest. Boys are kept there for two years at least, and for not more than three years. The boys are selected; 1st, from the naval pupils; 2nd, from the children of naval employés; and 3rd, from the children of soldiers belonging to the navy and to the army, and, should there be a deficiency, from children of the interior of France.

School of
boys.

Boys are not admitted under 13 nor over 14 years of age. Their parents or guardians are held responsible for reimbursing to the State the whole expense of their education, should they fail at the age of 16 to contract an engagement to serve five years in the navy.

This is established on board the "Bretagne" at Brest. The following are embarked on this vessel: 1st, marine apprentices who engage voluntarily, and who are fit to be trained as topmen; 2nd, apprentice gunners and apprentice sailors who have to serve six months on board, before being sent to the school of gunnery; 3rd, apprentice helmsmen; 4th, apprentice sailors, destined eventually for the battalions of fusiliers at Lorient, and in general all sailors recently joined who are considered suited for the special branches.

Depôt of
instructive
marine
apprentice

The *École de matelotage et de timonerie* is on board two sailing vessels, the frigate "Isis," and the corvette "Cornélie."

School of
seamanship
and steering

There are two of these schools, one on the north coast, on the aviso "Faon," and the other on the west coast, on the aviso "Phoque." The course of instruction lasts three years.

Pilots school

This is established on board the screw vessel "Souverain," and on its tenders, the floating battery "Implacable, and the sailing brig "Janus."

School of
gunnery.

The artillery school is at Lorient, and is commanded by the colonel of the regiment of marine artillery. It concerns specially that regiment.

Artillery
school.

The laboratory school is for the training of artificers and for the special instruction of a certain number of warrant officers and sailor gunners. The school is at Toulon.

Laboratory
school.

Schools of elementary instruction for apprentices of naval arsenals.

These are established in each of the ports. They are exclusively intended for the instruction of apprentices of all classes and professions, in active employment, in the different workshops of the ports. They are under the superior direction of the director of naval constructions. The education is general and cannot be continued for more than three years.

Schools for sub-officers and foremen.

The *écoles de maistrance* are divided into preparatory and normal schools. The former are established at each of the naval ports and at Indret; men are admitted by competition and receive theoretical instruction. The normal schools are at Brest and Toulon, and a higher class instruction is there given.

Schools of mechanics.

At Brest and Toulon schools are established on board the principal vessel of the reserve (*bâtiment central*) for the benefit of mechanics and of pupil mechanics. These schools are commanded by a *capitaine de frégate*.

Elementary schools for sailors.

These schools are established in all the naval ports, and on board all armed vessels and school ships in commission. Instruction is given in the 1st and 2nd degrees, as laid down in the law on national education.

Normal school for instructors.

At this school, established at Rochefort, the elementary instructors are trained.

VIII.—MARITIME JUSTICE.

The code of military justice for the navy is contained in the law of the 4th June 1858.

There are two permanent councils of war, at the chief port of each maritime *arrondissement*. In the event of the judgment of one of these councils being annulled by the council of revision, the case is sent before the other council.

The councils of war are composed of a president, who must always be of superior rank to the accused, and of six judges selected in the manner laid down in the code. With each council there is a commissary, a reporter, a clerk of the court, with one or more substitutes, and one or more clerks.

The permanent councils of war take cognizance of all crimes and offences, other than those within the special province of maritime tribunals, committed by individuals afloat or on shore, who by reason of their quality or situation are under the jurisdiction of the said councils; they therefore judge both common crimes and offences and maritime crimes and offences, with some few exceptions.

Permanent councils of revision.

There are two permanent councils of revision, one at Brest, the other at Toulon; the former is for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd *arrondissements*, and the latter for the 4th and 5th *arrondissements*.

The councils of revision are composed as follows: the *major-général*, president, or judge, if he has not the rank necessary to

preside; four judges, taken from amongst naval captains, colonels or lieutenant-colonels, *chefs de bataillon* and *d'escadron*, or majors; a commissary reporter; a clerk of the court, and, if necessary, a substitute to the latter; and a clerk.

The councils of revision are not called upon to go into the merits of a case; they decide regarding informalities, violation of rules of competency, false award of punishments, &c.

There are two of these at the chief port of each *arrondissement*. They are composed of a *capitaine de vaisseau* or *de frégate*, president; and of six judges, viz., a judge of the tribunal of first instance; an assistant judge (*juge suppléant*) or an advocate called to the bar, or an attorney (*avoué*); a deputy or sub-commissary of the marine; two naval lieutenants and a sub-engineer of 1st or 2nd class. With each tribunal there is a commissary reporter, and a clerk of the court, one or more substitutes, and one or more clerks.

Permanent
maritime
tribunals.

All individuals, perpetrators of or accomplices in crimes and offences committed within the limits of ports, arsenals, and establishments belonging to the navy, when these crimes or offences are of a nature to compromise either the police or safety of these establishments, &c., can be tried by maritime tribunals, even if the individuals be neither sailors nor soldiers.

There are two permanent tribunals of revision, one at Brest for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd maritime *arrondissements*, and the other at Toulon for the 4th and 5th.

Permanent
tribunals of
revision.

They are composed as follows: the *major-général*, president; four judges, viz., the president of the tribunal of first instance, the procurator of the Republic with the same tribunal, a *capitaine de vaisseau*, and a commissary of the marine; a commissary reporter, a clerk of the court, a substitué, and a clerk.

The councils of war afloat are not permanent; they are only formed when a crime or offence has been committed.

Councils of
war afloat.

Their composition is the same as that of the councils on shore. The members are taken from the officers and warrant officers (*officiers marins*) present. A naval officer exercises the functions of commissary reporter, and an assistant commissary those of clerk of the court.

They take cognizance of crimes and offences committed either afloat or on shore (except in the cases when the permanent councils of war have jurisdiction) by all individuals borne, as present on the rolls of a fleet or detached for a special purpose, when the vessels of the fleet are beyond the limits of a maritime arsenal.

Councils of revision are formed on boardship when necessary. The council consists of a general officer of the navy or of a *capitaine de vaisseau*, as president; of four judges taken from the *capitaines de vaisseau* or *de frégate*, or, failing these, from superior officers of naval troops who may be available. Where this number of officers is not available, the court may consist of a *capitaine de vaisseau*, as president, and of two judges, taken either from the superior officers or senior lieutenants present.

Councils of
revision.

X.—COMPOSITION OF THE FLEET IN COMMISSION BY NAVAL STATIONS.

	No. of Ships.	No. of Officers and Men.
Squadron of evolution -	8	3,833
Division of English Channel -	4	1,901
Algeria -	3	882
Levant -	3	842
Antilles -	4	778
Newfoundland -	3	191
Martinique -	1	67
Guadeloupe -	1	67
Guyana -	4	145
Iceland -	2	289
South Atlantic -	8	1,085
Senegal -	4	217
Pacific Ocean -	5	982
Taiti -	1	25
China and Japan -	5	875
Indo-China -	7	1,288
New Caledonia and convict service -	7	412
Réunion and Comoro Is. -	3	114
Coast service -	13	897
Special employ -	12	2,303
Coast hydrography -	1	50
Vessels under trial -	8	899
Vessels for reliefs -	7	999
	114	18,171
Navigating school vessels -	6	2,630
Floating schools -	—	2,968
	120	23,764

Besides the above there are 1,514 officers and men embarked as supernumeraries, or employed in colonial ports, &c., thus making the total officers and men 25,278.

The 120 ships in commission are made up as follows :—

10 ironclads, screw steamers.	8 ships under trial.
50 unarmoured screw steamers.	7 relief ships.
18 paddle-wheel vessels.	6 navigating school ships.
21 sailing vessels.	Floating schools.

220 LIST OF THE IRONCLAD VESSELS OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

XI.—LIST OF THE IRONCLAD VESSELS OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

Ironclads.	Horse* Power.	Guns.	Number of Vessels.	Remarks.
IRONCLADS, FIRST CLASS.				
Redoubtable - - - -	1,500	16	} 21	} Building.
Richelieu - - - -	1,000	14		
Colbert - - - -	1,000	14		
Friedland - - - -	950	14		
Trident - - - -	950	15		
Marengo - - - -	950	14		
Océan - - - -	950	16		
Suffren - - - -	950	12		
Solferino - - - -	900	12		
Flandre - - - -	900	12		
Gauloise - - - -	900	20		
Guyenne - - - -	900	12		
Magnanime - - - -	900	16		
Provence - - - -	900	14		
Revanche - - - -	900	15		
Savoie - - - -	900	15		
Surveillante - - - -	900	12		
Valeureuse - - - -	900	15		
Heroïne - - - -	900	15		
Couronne - - - -	800	12		
Gloire - - - -	800	10		
Dévastation - - - -	-	-	} Building.	}
Amiral Duperré - - - -	-	-		
Foudroyant - - - -	-	-		
IRONCLADS, SECOND CLASS.				
Lagalissonnière - - - -	500	10	} 10	} Building.
Victorieuse - - - -	575	8		
Alma - - - -	450	10		
Armide - - - -	450	10		
Atalante - - - -	450	10		
Jeanne d'Arc - - - -	450	10		
Montcalm - - - -	450	10		
Reine Blanche - - - -	450	10		
Thétis - - - -	450	10		
Bellicieuse - - - -	450	10		
Bayard - - - -	-	-	} Building.	}
Turenne - - - -	-	-		
Triomphante - - - -	-	-		
COAST GUARD VESSELS. (IRONCLADS.)				
Tonnerre - - - -	900	2	} 8	} Monitor.
Tempête - - - -	375	2		
Bélier - - - -	530	2		
Bouledogue - - - -	530	2		
Cerbère - - - -	530	2		
Tigre - - - -	530	2		
Taureau - - - -	430	1		
Onondaga - - - -	250	4		
Fulminant - - - -	-	-	} Building.	}
Furieux - - - -	-	-		
Tonnant - - - -	-	-		
Vengeur - - - -	-	-		

* The horse power in this column is according to French measurement.
1 French H.P. (*force de cheval*) = .986 English H.P.

LIST OF THE IRONCLAD VESSELS OF THE FRENCH NAVY. 221

Ironclads.					Horse Power.	Guns.	Number of Vessels.	Remarks.
FLOATING BATTERIES.								
Arrogante	-	-	-	-	120	7	} 11	
Implacable	-	-	-	-	120	6		
Opiniatre	-	-	-	-	120	6		
Embuscade	-	-	-	-	120	4		
Imprenable	-	-	-	-	120	6		
Protectrice	-	-	-	-	120	4		
Refuge	-	-	-	-	120	4		
No. 8	-	-	-	-	40	2		
No. 9	-	-	-	-	40	2		
No. 10	-	-	-	-	40	2		
No. 11	-	-	-	-	40	2		

Total ironclads afloat - - - 50

Total ironclads building - - - 10

Grand total - - - 60

TABLE 1.

COMPOSITION of the GENERAL STAFF of the MINISTER of WAR.

			Staff.					Cavalry.		Infantry.		Artillery.		Engineers.	Intendence.	Medical.	Total.			
	General of Division.	General of Brigade.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Chef d'Escadron.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Interpreter.	Chef d'Escadrons.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Chef de Bataillon.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Chef d'Escadron.	Captain.		Captain.	Sous-Intendant Militaire.	Médecin-Major.
Chef and sous-chef de l'état major-général	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bureau	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	10
2 "	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	2	1	1	5	4	-	1	1	1	1	27
3 "	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
4 "	-	-	-	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
5 "	-	-	-	1	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Total	1	1	1	7	20	16	1	1	2	3	1	2	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	71

RECAPITULATION.

Chef and sous-chef de l'État Major-Général	-	2
1 Bureau	-	10
2 "	-	27
3 "	-	12
4 "	-	9
5 "	-	11
Total	-	71 officers.

TABLE 2.
TABLE of CORRESPONDING RANKS.

Grades.	Combatants.		Non-combatants.			
	Dismounted Troops and Engineer Staff.	Mounted Troops, Staff, Artillery, and Military Train.	Func- tionaries of the Intend- ance.	Surgeons and Apothe- caries.	In case of Mobilisation.	
					Customs.	Forests.
Soldier	Soldier { 2nd or rifle- class man 1st class	Trooper, { 2nd gunner, class or driver. } 1st class.	- - -	- - -	Préposé - (oustoms officier.)	Garde.
Corporal	Corporal or corporal fourrier.	Brigadier or brigadier- fourrier.	- - -	- - -	S. brigadier	Garde chef or brigadier.
Sub-officer	Sergent or sergent fourrier.	Maréchal des logis or maréchal des logis fourrier.	- - -	- - -	Brigadier	Garde à cheval.
	Sergent-major, tambour- major, or chef de fan- fare. Élève d'admini- stration, adjudant sous-officier or chief armourer and ouvrier d'Etat.	Maréchal des logis chef or gardien de batterie. Adjudant sous-officier or chief armourer and ouvrier d'Etat.				
Sub-lieu- tenant.	Sub-lieutenant	Sub-lieutenant	- - -	Aide-major of 2nd class.	- - -	Garde général adjoint.
Lieutenant	Lieutenant -	Lieutenant -	- - -	Aide-major of 1st class.	Lieutenant	Garde général.
Captain	Captain -	Captain -	Adjoint of 2nd class and ad- joint.	Major of 2nd class.	Captain -	Sub-inspec- tor and inspector.
Chef de bataillon or major.	Chef de batail- lon or major.	Chef d'escad- ron or major.	Adjoint of 1st class and sub- intendant 3rd class.	Major of 1st class.	Sub-inspec- tor or inspector.	
Lieutenant- colonel.	Lieutenant- colonel.	Lieutenant- colonel.	Sub-inten- dant 2nd class.	Principal 2nd class.		
Colonel	Colonel -	Colonel -	Sub-inten- dant 1st class.	Principal 1st class.		
General of brigade.	- - -	- - -	Intendant	Inspector.		
General of Division.	- - -	- - -	Intendant général.*	Surgeon inspector- general.		
Maréchal de France.	-	-				

* The intendant general ranks immediately after the general of Division.

TABLE 3.

TERRITORIAL REGIONS, and the DEPARTMENTS they comprise.

Region.	Chief Town.	Departments comprised.
I.	Lille -	Nord, Pas-de-Calais.
II.	Amiens -	Aisne, Oise, Somme, Seine-et-Oise (arrondissement of Pontoise), and Seine (cantons of Saint-Denis and Pantin, 10th, 19th, and 20th arrondissements of Paris).
III.	Rouen -	Calvados, Eure, Seine-Inférieure, Seine-et-Oise (arrondissements of Mantes and Versailles), and Seine (cantons of Courbevoie and Neuilly, 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th arrondissements of Paris).
IV.	Le Mans -	Eure-et-Loir, Mayenne, Orne, Sarthe, Seine-et-Oise (arrondissement of Rambouillet), and Seine (cantons of Villejuif and Sceaux, 4th, 5th, 6th, 13th, and 14th arrondissements of Paris).
V.	Orléans -	Loiret, Loir-et-Cher, Seine-et-Marne, Yonne, Seine-et-Oise (arrondissements of Étampes and Corbeil), and Seine (cantons of Charenton and Vincennes, 2nd, 3rd, 11th, and 12th arrondissements of Paris).
VI.	Châlons-sur-Marne.	Ardennes, Aube, Marne, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Vosges.
VII.	Besançon -	Ain, Doubs, Jura, Haute-Marné, arrondissement of Belfort, Haute Saône, and Rhône (canton of Neuville, 4th and 5th arrondissements of Lyons).
VIII.	Bourges -	Cher, Côte-d'Or, Nièvre, Saône-et-Loire, and Rhône (arrondissement of Villefranche).
IX.	Tours -	Maine-et-Loire, Indre-et-Loire, Indre, Deux-Sèvres, Vienne.
X.	Rennes -	Côtes-du-Nord, Manche, Ille-et-Vilaine.
XI.	Nantes -	Finistère, Loire-Inférieure, Morbihan, and Vendée.
XII.	Limoges -	Charente, Corrèze, Creuse, Dordogne, Haute-Vienne.
XIII.	Clermont-Ferrand	Allier, Loire, Puy-de-Dôme, Haute-Loire, Cantal, Rhône (cantons of Arbresle, Condrieu, Limonest, Mornant, Saint-Symphorien, Saint-Laurent, and Vaugneray).
XIV.	Grenoble -	Alpes (Hautes), Drôme, Isère, Savoie, Savoie (Haute), Rhône (cantons of Givors, Saint-Genis-Laval, Villeurbanne, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 6th arrondissements of Lyons).
XV.	Marseilles -	Alpes (Basses), Alpes-Maritimes, Ardèche, Bouches-du-Rhône, Corse, Gard, Var, Vaucluse.
XVI.	Montpellier -	Aude, Aveyron, Hérault, Lozère, Tarn, Pyrénées-Orientales.
XVII.	Toulouse -	Ariège, Haute-Garonne, Gers, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, and Tarn-et-Garonne.
XVIII.	Bordeaux -	Charente-Inférieure, Gironde, Landes, Basses-Pyrénées, and Hautes-Pyrénées.

TABLE 4.
DISTRIBUTION of TROOPS. STANDING ARMY.
Army Corps.

ARMY CORPS.		DIVISION.		BRIGADE.		REGIMENT.			
No.	Head Quarters.	No.	Head Quarters.	No.	Head Quarters.	No.	Head Quarters.		
I.	LILLE -	1	LILLE - -	1	Lille - -	43 127	Lille. Valenciennes.		
				2	Cambrai -	1 84	Cambrai. Avesnes.		
		2	ARRAS - -	3	Arras - -	33 73	Arras. Béthune.		
				4	Saint Omer -	8 110	Saint Omer. Dunkerque.		
				1st Cav.	Lille - -	19 Ch. 5 D	Lille. Saint Omer.		
				1st Arty.	Douai - -	15 27	Douai. Douai.		
		25th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied - - -				-	Lille.		
		2nd Battn. Engineers - - -				-	Arras.		
II.	AMIENS -	3	AMIENS - -	5	Sedan - -	120 128	Sedan. Givet.		
				6	Beauvais -	51 72	Beauvais. Amiens.		
		4	COMPIÈGNE -	7	Soissons -	54 67	Compiègne. Soissons.		
				8	Laon - -	45 87	Laon. St. Quentin.		
				2nd Cav.	Compiègne -	3 Ch. 13 D	Abbeville. Compiègne.		
				2nd Arty.	La Fère -	17 29	La Fère. La Fère.		
		2nd Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied - - -				-	Amiens.		
		2nd Battn. Engineers - - -				-	Arras.		
		III.	ROUEN -	5	ROUEN - -	9	Rouen - -	39 74	Rouen. Rouen.
						10	Caen - -	36 129	Caen. Le Havre.
6	PARIS - -			11	Paris - -	24 28	Paris. Paris.		
				12	Paris - -	5 119	Paris. Paris.		
				3rd Cav.	Évreux - -	12 Ch. 21 D	Rouen. Évreux.		
				3rd Arty.	Versailles -	11 22	Versailles. Versailles.		
20th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied - - -				-	Rouen.				
3rd Battn. Engineers - - -				-	Arras.				

Table 4—continued.

ARMY CORPS.		DIVISION.		BRIGADE.		REGIMENT.		
No.	Head Quarters.	No.	Head Quarters.	No.	Head Quarters.	No.	Head Quarters.	
IV.	LE MANS -	7	LE MANS* -	13	Laval* - -	101 102	Laval. Mayenne.*	
				14	Le Mans - -	103 104	Mamers.* Le Mans.*	
		8	PARIS - -	15	Paris - -	124 130	Paris. Paris.	
				16	Paris - -	115 117	Paris. Paris.	
				4th Cav.	Chartres - -	20 Ch. 2 D.	Châteaudun.† Chartres.	
				4th Arty.	Le Mans - -	26 31	Le Mans. Le Mans.	
		17th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied - - -				-	Alençon.	
		4th Battn. Engineers - - -				-	Versailles.	
V.	ORLÉANS -	9		17	Paris - -	82 85	Paris. Paris.	
				18	Paris - -	113 131	Paris. Paris.	
		10	ORLÉANS -	19	Auxerre - -	46 89	Auxerre. Montargis.	
				20	Orléans - -	31 76	Blois. Orléans.	
				5th Cav.	Vendôme - -	10 Ch. 4 D.	Vendôme. Joigny.	
				5th Arty.	Orléans - -	30 32	Orléans. Orléans.	
		18th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied - - -				-	Romorantin.	
		5th Battn. Engineers - - -				-	Versailles.	
VI.	CHÂLONS - SUR-MARNE.	11	NANCY - -	21	Nancy - -	26 69	Nancy. Nancy.	
				22	Troyes - -	37 79	Neufchâteau. Troyes.‡	
		12	REIMS -	23	Mézières - -	91 132	Mézières. Reims.	
				24	Verdun - -	94 106	Verdun. Bar-le-Duc.	
				6th Cav.	Verdun - -	6 Ch. 12 D.	Sedan. Verdun.	
				6th Arty.	Châlons - -	8 25	Châlons. Châlons.	
		26th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied - - -				-	Épernay.	
		6th Battn. Engineers - - -				-	Arras.	

* Temporarily quartered at Paris.

† Temporarily quartered at Rambouillet.

‡ Temporarily quartered at Camp de Châlons.

Table 4—continued.

ARMY CORPS.		DIVISION.		BRIGADE.		REGIMENT.	
No.	Head Quarters.	No.	Head Quarters.	No.	Head Quarters.	No.	Head Quarters.
VII.	BESANÇON	13	LANGRES -	25	<i>Bourg</i> - -	23 133	Bourg. Belloy.
				26	<i>Chaumont</i> -	21 109	Langres. Chaumont.
		14	BESANÇON -	27	<i>Lons-le-Saunier</i>	44 60	Lons-le-Saunier Besançon.
				28	<i>Belfort</i> - -	35 42	Belfort. Belfort.
				7th Cav.	<i>Vesoul</i> - -	9 H 1 D.	Vesoul. Gray.
				7th Arty.	<i>Besançon</i> -	4 5	Besançon. Besançon.
		3rd Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied - - -					Besançon.
		7th Battn. Engineers - - -					Grenoble.
VIII.	BOURGES -	15	DIJON - -	29	<i>Mâcon*</i> - -	56 134	Dijon.* Mâcon.*
				30	<i>Dijon</i> - -	10 27	Auxonne. Dijon.
		16	BOURGES -	31	<i>Bourges</i> - -	4 95	Cosmo. Bourges.
				32	<i>Nevers</i> - -	13 20	Nevers. Autun.
				8th Cav.	<i>Dijon</i> - -	18 Ch. 10 D.	Auxonne.‡ Dijon.§
				8th Arty.	<i>Bourges</i> - -	1 37	Bourges. Bourges.
		5th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied - - -					Dijon.
		8th Battn. Engineers - - -					Grenoble.
IX.	TOURS -	17	CHÂTEAU- ROUX.†	33	<i>Châteauroux</i> -	68 90	Issoudun. Châteauroux.†
				34	<i>Poitiers</i> -	114 125	St. Maixent. Poitiers.
		18	TOURS - -	35	<i>Tours</i> - -	32 66	Tours. Tours.
				36	<i>Angers</i> - -	77 135	Angers. Cholet.
				9th Cav.	<i>Tours</i> - -	2 Ch. 3 D.	Tours. Tours.
				9th Arty.	<i>Poitiers</i> - -	20 33	Poitiers. Poitiers.
		13th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied - - -					Tours.
		9th Battn. Engineers - - -					Versailles.

* Temporarily quartered at Camp d'Avord.

† Temporarily quartered at Paris.

‡ Temporarily quartered at Dijon.

§ Temporarily quartered at Auxonne.

TABLE 4—continued.

ARMY CORPS.		DIVISION.		BRIGADE.		REGIMENT.		
No.	Head Quarters.	No.	Head Quarters.	No.	Head Quarters.	No.	Head Quarters.	
X.	RENNES	19	RENNES	37	<i>St. Brieuc</i>	48 71	Guigamp. St. Brieuc.	
				33	<i>Rennes</i>	41 70	Rennes. Vitré.	
		20	SAINT-SERVAN	39	<i>Cherbourg</i>	25 136	Cherbourg. Cherbourg.	
				40	<i>Saint Malo</i>	2 47	Granville.* Saint Malo.	
				10th Cav.	<i>Dinan</i>	12 H. 24 D.	Dinan. Dinan.†	
				10th Arty.	<i>Rennes</i>	7 10	Rennes. Rennes.	
		19th Battu. Chasseurs-à-pied				-	Rennes.	
		10th Battn. Engineers				-	Versailles.	
XI.	NANTES	21	NANTES	41	<i>Nantes</i>	64 65	Nantes. Ancenis.	
				42	<i>La Roche-sur-Yon.</i>	93 137	La Roche-sur-Yon. Fontenay.	
		22	VANNES	43	<i>Vannes</i>	62 116	Lorient. Vannes.	
				44	<i>Quimper</i>	19 113	Brest. Quimper.	
				11th Cav.	<i>Nantes</i>	6 H. 25 D.	Pontivy. Nantes.	
				11th Arty.	<i>Vannes</i>	28 35	Vannes. Vannes.‡	
		22nd Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied				-	Morlaix.	
		11th Battn. Engineers				-	Versailles.	
XII.	LIMOGES	23	LIMOGES	45	<i>Limoges</i>	14 138	Limoges. Limoges.	
				46	<i>Guéret</i>	78 80	Limoges. Tulle.	
		24	PÉRIGUREUX	47	<i>Périgueux</i>	50 107	Périgueux. Angoulême.	
				48	<i>Bergerac</i>	63 108	Brives. Bergerac.	
				12th Cav.	<i>Limoges</i>	17 Ch. 20 D.	Limoges. Limoges.	
				12th Arty.	<i>Angoulême</i>	21 34	Angoulême. Angoulême.	
		23rd Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied				-	Bellac.	
		12th Battn. Engineers				-	Montpellier.	

* Temporarily quartered at Paris.

† Temporarily quartered at Versailles.

‡ Temporarily quartered at Nantes.

TABLE 4—continued.

ARMY CORPS.		DIVISION.		BRIGADE.		REGIMENT.	
No.	Head Quarters.	No.	Head Quarters.	No.	Head Quarters.	No.	Head Quarters.
XIII.	CLERMONT-FERRAND.	25	LYONS	49	Lyons	16 38	Lyons. Lyons.
				50	Lyons	86 92	Lyons. Lyons.
		26	ST. ÉTIENNE	51	Saint-Étienne	98 121	Le Puy. Saint-Étienne.
				52	Roanne	105 139	Saint-Étienne. Clermont.
				13th Cav.	Moulins	16 Ch. 19 D.	Moulins. Saint-Étienne.
				18th Arty.	Clermont	16 36	Clermont. Clermont.
		30th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied					Clermont.
		13th Battn. Engineers					Grenoble.*
XIV.	LYONS	27	GRENOBLE	53	Grenoble	52 140	Grenoble. Grenoble.†
				54	Chambéry	30 97	Anneey. Chambéry.
		28	LYONS	55	Gap	75 96	Montélimar. Gap.
				56	Lyons	22 99	Lyons. Lyons.
				14th Cav.	Valence‡	5 Ch. 6 D.	Valence‡. Chambéry.
				14th Arty.	Grenoble	2 6	Grenoble. Valence.§
		14th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied					Chambéry.
		14th Battn. Engineers					Grenoble.
XV.	MARSEILLES	29	NICE	57	Toulon	61 111	Toulon. Nico.
				58	Marseilles	55 112	Bastia. Aix.
		30	AVIGNON	59	Nîmes	3 141	Nîmes. Avignon.
				60	Privas	40 58	Marseilles. Marseilles.
				15th Cav.	Marseilles	4 Ch. 26 D.	Marseilles. Tarascon.
				15th Arty.	Nîmes	19 38	Nîmes. Nîmes.
		7th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied					Marseilles.
		15th Battn. Engineers					Grenoble.*

* Temporarily quartered at Camp de la
Valbonne.

† Temporarily quartered at Lyons.

‡ Temporarily quartered at Vienna.

§ Temporarily quartered at Grenoble.

TABLE 4—continued.

ARMY CORPS.		DIVISION.		BRIGADE.		REGIMENT.			
No.	Head Quarters.	No.	Head Quarters.	No.	Head Quarters.	No.	Head Quarters.		
XVI.	MONTPEL- LIER.	31	MONTPELLIER	61	Montpellier -	17 122	Béziers. Montpellier.		
				62	Rodez -	12 81	Lodève. Rodez.*		
		32	PERPIGNAN -	63	Perpignan -	100 142	Perpignan.† Perpignan.		
				64	Albi -	15 83	Castelnaudary.‡ Albi.		
				16th Cav.	Carcassonne -	8 Ch. 17 D.	Béziers. Carcassonne.		
				16th Arty.	Castres -	3 9	Castres. Castres.		
		27th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied - - -						Perpignan.	
		16th Battn. Engineers - - -						Montpellier.	
		XVII.	TOULOUSE -	33	MONTAUBAN	65	Agen -	9 20	Agen. Montauban.
						66	Cahors -	7 11	Cahors. Montauban.
34	TOULOUSE -			67	Toulouse -	59 126	Toulouse. Pamiers.		
				68	Auch -	88 143	Auch. Toulouse.		
				17th Cav.	Montauban -	14 Ch. 11 D.	Auch. Montauban.		
				17th Arty.	Toulouse -	18 23	Toulouse. Toulouse.		
29th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied - - -						Castelsarrasin.			
17th Battn. Engineers - - -						Montpellier.			
XVIII.	BORDEAUX			35	BORDEAUX -	69	La Rochelle -	6 123	Saintes. La Rochelle.
						70	Bordeaux -	57 144	Bordeaux. Bordeaux.
		36	BAYONNE -	71	Bayonne -	34 49	Mont-de- Marsan.§ Bayonne.		
				72	Pau -	18 53	Pau. Tarbes.§		
				18th Cav.	Libourne -	7 H. 15 D.	Bordeaux. Libourne.		
				18th Arty.	Tarbes -	14 24	Tarbes. Tarbes.		
		28th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied - - -						Bayonne.	
		18th Battn. Engineers - - -						Montpellier.	

* Temporarily quartered at Cette.
† Temporarily quartered at Narbonne.
‡ Temporarily quartered at Perpignan.

§ Temporarily quartered at Bayonne.
|| Temporarily quartered at Dax.

TABLE 4—continued.

ARMY CORPS.		DIVISION.	REGIMENT.	STATION.
No.	Head Quarters.			
XIX.	ALGIERS -	ALGIERS -	<i>Infantry.</i> 8th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied* 9th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied* 1st Regt. Zouaves - - 4th Regt. Zouaves - - 1st Regt. Tirailleurs Algériens. 2nd Battn. Algerian Light Infantry. 1st Compy. Fusiliers de Discipline. 4th Compy. Fusiliers de Discipline.	Millianah. Dellys. Algiers. Algiers. Blidah. Boghar. Orléansville. Aumale.
			<i>Cavalry.</i> 8th Regt. Hussars* - - 1st Regt. Chasseurs d'Afrique 1st Regt. Spahis - - 6th Compy. Remount Service	Orléansville. Blidah. Médéah. Blidah.
			<i>Artillery.</i> 1st Batty. 3rd Regt., 2nd/18th, 2nd/28th, 3rd/30th Regt. Detacht. of 1st Compy. of Arty. Train, 12th Brigade. 11th Compy. of Arty. Pontoniers Regiment.	Distributed throughout the province of Algiers. Algiers.
			<i>Engineers.</i> 1st Compy. 16 Battn. and 2nd Compy. 17th Battn.	Distributed throughout the province of Algiers.
		ORAN -	<i>Infantry.</i> 2nd Regt. of Zouaves. - 2nd Regt. of Tirailleurs Algériens. Foreign Legion - - 1st Battn. Algerian Light Infantry. 3rd Compy. Fusiliers de Discipline.	Oran. Mostaganem. Sidi-bel-Abbès. Tlemcen. Tiarret.
			<i>Cavalry.</i> 2nd Regt. Chasseurs d'Afrique 4th Regt. Chasseurs d'Afrique 2nd Regt. Spahis - - 7th Compy. Remount Service	Tlemcen. Mascara. Sidi-bel-Abbès. Mostaganem.
			<i>Artillery.</i> 1st Batty. 7th Regt., 2nd/12th, 2nd/14th, 2nd/20th Regiments.	Distributed throughout the province of Oran.
			<i>Engineers.</i> 2nd Compy. 18th Battn. -	Oran.
		CONSTANTINE -	<i>Infantry.</i> 4th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied* 11th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied* 12th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied* 15th Battn. Chasseurs-à-pied* 3rd Regt. Zouaves - - 3rd Regt. Tirailleurs Algériens. 3rd Battn. Algerian Light Infantry. 2nd Compy. Fusiliers de Discipline. Compy. of Pionniers de Discipline.	Sétif. Batna. Philippeville. Bône. Constantine. Constantine. Biskra. Souk Ahras. Guelma.

* See also Table on following page.

TABLE 4—continued.

ARMY CORPS.		DIVISION.	REGIMENT.	STATION.
No.	Head Quarters.			
XIX.	ALGIERS— <i>cont.</i>	CONSTANTINE— <i>cont.</i>	<i>Cavalry.</i>	
			3rd Regt. Hussars* - -	Sétif.
			3rd Regt. Chasseurs d'Afrique - -	Constantine.
			3rd Regt. Spahis - -	Batna.
			8th Compy. Remount Service	Constantine.
			<i>Artillery.</i>	
			2nd Batty. 1st Regt., 2nd/16th, 1st/21st, 3rd/26th Regiments.	Distributed throughout the province of Constantine.
			<i>Engineers.</i>	
			1st Compy. 12 Battn. -	Constantine.
			Artillery, 19th Brigade.	12th Regiment - - Vincennes.
				13th Regiment - - Vincennes.
			19th Battn. Engineers -	Montpellier.

* See also Table given below.

Troops stationed in Army Corps Regions, but not forming part of the Army Corps.

Army Corps Region.	Regiments.	Station.	Belonging to		Brigade Head Quarters.	Divisional Head Quarters.
			Brigade.	Division.		
I.	3rd Cuirassiers -	Maubeuge	3rd Cuir.	2nd Cav.	Senlis -	Lunéville.
	14th Dragoons -	Valenciennes	3rd Drag.	5th Cav.	Valenciennes	Nancy.
	16th Dragoons -	Cambrai	3rd Drag.	5th Cav.	Valenciennes	Nancy.
	5th Co. Art. Artificers	Douai -	—	—	—	—
	3rd Reg. Engineers	Arras -	—	—	—	—
II.	20th Batt. Engineers	Arras -	—	—	—	—
	6th Cuirassiers -	Senlis -	3rd Cuir.	2nd Cav.	Senlis -	Lunéville.
III.	1st Co. Remount Service.	Caen -	—	—	—	—
	10th Co. Art. Artificers.	Vernon -	—	—	—	—
V.	1st Hussars -	Melun -	1st Huss.	4th Cav.	Fontainebleau.	Melun.
	11th Hussars -	Fontainebleau	1st Huss.	4th Cav.	Fontainebleau.	Melun.
	22nd Dragoons -	Provins -	4th Drag.	4th Cav.	Meaux -	Melun.
	23rd Dragoons -	Meaux -	4th Drag.	4th Cav.	Meaux -	Melun.
VI.	1st Batt. Chas.-à-pied	Longwy -	—	—	—	—
	10th Batt. Chas.-à-pied.	Épinal -	—	—	—	—
	7th Reg. Chasseurs -	Lunéville -	2nd Chas.	2nd Cav.	Lunéville -	Lunéville.
	11th Reg. Chasseurs -	Lunéville -	2nd Chas.	2nd Cav.	Lunéville -	Lunéville.
	8th Reg. Dragoons -	Lunéville -	2nd Drag.	2nd Cav.	Lunéville -	Lunéville.
	9th Reg. Dragoons -	Lunéville -	2nd Drag.	2nd Cav.	Lunéville -	Lunéville.
	1st Reg. Chasseurs -	Épinal -	1st Chas.	6th Cav.	Épinal -	Lyons.
	2nd Reg. Cuirassiers	Commercy -	2nd Cuir.	5th Cav.	Commercy -	Nancy.
	8th Reg. Cuirassiers	Saint Mihiel	2nd Cuir.	5th Cav.	Commercy -	Nancy.
	2nd Reg. Hussars -	C. de Châlons	2nd Huss.	5th Cav.	Nancy -	Nancy.
	4th Reg. Hussars -	Nancy -	2nd Huss.	5th Cav.	Nancy -	Nancy.
VII.	21st Batt. Chas.-à-pied.	Montbéliard -	—	—	—	—
	15th Reg. Chasseurs	Belfort -	1st Chas.	6th Cav.	Épinal -	Lyons.
	4th Co. Art. Artificers	Besançon -	—	—	—	—
VIII.	6th Co. Art. Artificers	Bourges -	—	—	—	—
	1st Co. Artificers -	Bourges -	—	—	—	—
	4th Co. Remount Service.	Mâcon -	—	—	—	—

TABLE 4—continued.

Army Corps. Region.	Regiment.	Station.	Belonging to		Brigade Head Quarters.	Divisional Head Quarters.
			Br'gade.	Division.		
IX.	9th Cuirassiers -	Niort -	4th Cuir.	—	Niort -	—
	4th Cuirassiers -	Angers -	4th Cuir.	—	Niort -	—
	3rd Co. Artificers -	Le Ripault -	—	—	—	—
	5th Co. Remount Service.	Saumur -	—	—	—	—
X.	8th Co. Art. Artifi- cers.	Rennes -	—	—	—	—
XI.	2nd Co. Remount Service.	Fontenay -	—	—	—	—
XIII.	11th Batt. Chas.-a- pied.	Batna* -	—	—	—	—
XIV.	16th Batt. Chas.-a- pied.	Embrun -	—	—	—	—
	4th Reg. Engineers	Grenoble -	—	—	—	—
	5th Hussars -	Lyons -	4th Huss.	6th Cav.	Lyons -	Lyons.
	10th Hussars -	Lyons -	4th Huss.	6th Cav.	Lyons -	Lyons.
	11th Cuirassiers -	Lyons -	6th Cuir.	6th Cav.	Lyons -	Lyons.
	12th Cuirassiers -	Lyons -	6th Cuir.	6th Cav.	Lyons -	Lyons.
	7th Co. Art. Artifi- cers.	Lyons -	—	—	—	—
XV.	12th Batt. Chas.-a- pied.	Philippeville*	—	—	—	—
	15th Batt. Chas.-a- pied.	Depôt, Arles. Bône* -	—	—	—	—
	24th Batt. Chas.-a- pied.	Depôt, Arles. Villefranche	—	—	—	—
	Reg. Art. Ponto- niers.	Depôt, Antibes. Avignon -	—	—	—	—
	9th Co. Art. Artifi- cers.	Toulon -	—	—	—	—
	4th Co. Artificers -	Saint Chamas	—	—	—	—
XVI.	2nd Reg. Engineers	Montpellier -	—	—	—	—
XVII.	8th Batt. Chas.-a- pied.	Milianah* Depôt, Toulouse.	—	—	—	—
	2nd Co. Art. Artifi- cers.	Toulouse -	—	—	—	—
XVIII.	5th Co. Artificers -	Tarbes -	—	—	—	—
	3rd Co. Remount Service.	Tarbes -	—	—	—	—
XIX.	4th Batt. Chas.-a- pied.	Sétif -	—	—	—	—
	8th Batt. Chas.-a- pied.	Milianah -	—	—	—	—
	9th Batt. Chas.-a- pied.	Dellys -	—	—	—	—
	11th Batt. Chas.-a- pied.	Batna -	—	—	—	—
	12th Batt. Chas.-a- pied.	Philippeville -	—	—	—	—
	15th Batt. Chas.-a- pied.	Bône -	—	—	—	—
	3rd Hussars -	Sétif -	3rd Huss.	— †	Algeria -	— †
	8th Hussars -	Orléansville -	3rd Huss.	— †	Algeria -	— †

* Algeria. Head quarters attached to 19th Corps.

† The 3rd Hussar Brigade is independent.

TABLE 5.

ORGANISATION of a REGIMENT of INFANTRY of the LINE of four Battalions of four Companies, and two Dépôt Companies (Peace Footing).

Officers.

		Men.	Horses.	
			France.	Algeria.
Staff	Colonel - - - - -	1	2	2
	Lieutenant-colonel - - - - -	1	2	2
	Chefs de bataillon - - - - -	4	4	8
	Major - - - - -	1	1	1
	Surgeon-major, 1st class - - - - -	1	1	2
	Captains, adjudants-major - - - - -	4	4	4
	Captain, paymaster - - - - -	1	—	—
	Clothing officer - - - - -	1	—	—
	Lieutenant, assistant paymaster - - - - -	1	—	1
	Sub-lieutenant, standard bearer - - - - -	1	—	—
	Surgeon-major, 2nd class - - - - -	1	1	2
	Assistant surgeon-major - - - - -	1	1	1
	Chéf de musique (bandmaster) - - - - -	1	—	—
Total of the staff -		19	16	23

Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men.

Minor Staff	Adjudants - - - -	-	4	61
	Drum-major - - - -	-	1	
	Drum or bugle corporals - - - -	-	4	
	Pioneer corporal - - - -	-	1	
	Pioneers - - - -	-	12	
	Sous-chef de musique (assistant bandmaster) - - - -	-	1	38
	Musicians - - - -	-	38	
	Adjudant, baggage master - - - -	-	-	1
	Chief armourer - - - -	-	-	1
	Fencing instructor (adjudant or sergeant) - - - -	-	1	4
Non-combatants	Sergeants	1st clerk of paymaster - - - -	1	
		1st clerk of assistant paymaster - - - -	1*	4
		In charge of clothing stores - - - -	1	
		Quartermaster - - - -	-	1
	Corporals	2nd clerk of paymaster - - - -	1	9
		Clerks of clothing and armament officers - - - -	2	
		Assistant fencing instructor - - - -	1	
		In charge of the infirmary - - - -	1	
		In charge of regimental carts - - - -	1	16
		1st armourer workman - - - -	1	
		1st tailor - - - -	1	
		1st shoemaker - - - -	1	
	Soldiers	Clerk of colonel - - - -	1	16
		Clerk of major - - - -	1	
		3rd clerk of paymaster - - - -	1	
		2nd " of clothing officer - - - -	1	
		2nd " of assistant paymaster - - - -	1*	16
		Armourer workmen - - - -	4	
		Tailor - - - -	3	
		Shoemaker - - - -	3	
	1 driver per 1-horse cart and baggage mule - - - -		—	1
	1 man in charge of led horses - - - -		1	
Total - - - -		-	-	93
Boy - - - -		-	-	1

* Clerks for the assistant paymaster are only provided under instructions from the Minister when the battalions are at a distance from their depot.

TABLE 5—continued.

Companies.

ONE COMPANY.				SIXTEEN COMPANIES.			
Captain	-	-	1	Captains	-	-	16
Lieutenant	-	-	1	Lieutenants	-	-	16
Sub-lieutenant	-	-	1	Sub-lieutenants	-	-	16
Total officers	-	-	3	Total officers	-	-	48
Sergeant-major	-	-	1	Sergeants-major	-	-	16
Sergeants	-	-	4	Sergeants	-	-	64
Quartermaster-sergeant	-	-	1	Quartermaster-sergeants	-	-	16
Corporals	-	-	8	Corporals	-	-	128
Drummers or buglers	-	-	2	Drummers	-	-	32
Total men of cadres	-	-	16	Total men of cadres	-	-	256
Total effective of cadres of a company	-	-	19	Total effective of cadres of 16 companies	-	-	304
Soldiers ($\frac{1}{4}$ of whom at the most, of the 1st class)	-	-	66	Soldiers	-	-	1,056
Total effective of a company	-	-	85	Total effective of 16 companies	-	-	1,360
Boy	-	-	1	Boys	-	-	16

Each company has in its ranks :—1 soldier shoemaker, 1 soldier tailor, and two pioneers carrying tools.

DEPÔT.

2 Companies.

ONE COMPANY.				TWO COMPANIES.			
Captain	-	-	1	Captains	-	-	2
Lieutenant	-	-	1	Lieutenants	-	-	2
Sub-lieutenant	-	-	1	Sub-lieutenants	-	-	2
Total officers	-	-	3	Total officers	-	-	6
Sergeant-major	-	-	1	Sergeants-major	-	-	2
Quartermaster-sergeant	-	-	1	Quartermaster-sergeants	-	-	2
Sergeants	-	-	4	Sergeants	-	-	8
Corporals	-	-	8	Corporals	-	-	16
Drummers or buglers	-	-	2	Drummers or buglers	-	-	4
Total men of cadres	-	-	16	Total men of cadres	-	-	32
Total effective of cadres of a company	-	-	19	Total effective of cadres of two companies	-	-	38
Soldiers	-	-	66	Soldiers	-	-	132
Total effective of a dépôt company	-	-	85	Total effective of the two dépôt companies	-	-	170
Boy	-	-	1	Boys	-	-	2

TABLE 5—*continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

Superior officers	-	-	-	-	8
Officers of other grades	-	-	-	-	65
Sub-officers, corporals, and men of cadres	-	-	-	-	381
Total effective of cadres of a regiment					454
Soldiers	-	-	-	-	1,188
Total effective of regiment					1,642
Boys					19

War Footing. The cadre of each active company receives in addition, on a war footing :—1 lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, designated auxiliary; 1 quartermaster corporal; 4 sergeants; 8 corporals; and 2 drummers or buglers.

TABLE 6.—ORGANISATION of a BATTALION of "CHASSEURS-À-PIED," of four Companies and one Depot Company (Peace Footing).

Officers.

		Men.	Horses.	
			France.	Algeria.
Staff	Chef de bataillon, commandant	1	1	2
	Captain-major	1	—	—
	Captain, adjudant-major	1	1	1
	Lieutenant, paymaster	1	—	—
	Clothing officer (lieutenant or sub-lieutenant)	1	—	—
	Surgeon-major, 2nd class	1	1	2
	Assistant surgeon-major	1	1	1
Total of staff		7	4	6

Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men.

Minor Staff	Adjutant	-	-	-	1
	Sergeant-major bugler, chief of band	-	-	-	1
	Bugler corporal	-	-	-	1
	Chief armourer	-	-	-	1
Non-Combatants	Sergeant-major, baggage master	-	-	-	1
	Fencing instructor (adjudant or sergeant)	-	-	-	1
	1st clerk of paymaster	-	-	-	1
	Sergeants { In charge of clothing stores	-	-	-	1
	Quartermaster	-	-	-	1
	2nd clerk of paymaster	-	-	-	1
	In charge of regimental carts	-	-	-	1
	1st tailor workman	-	-	-	1
	1st shoemaker workman	-	-	-	1
	Armourer	-	-	-	1
	Clerk of chef de bataillon	-	-	-	1
	Clerk of clothing officer	-	-	-	1
	Armourer workmen	-	-	-	2
	Tailor workman	-	-	-	1
	Shoemaker workman	-	-	-	1
	1 driver per 1-horse cart and baggage mule	-	-	-	—
Total of minor staff and non-combatants					20
Boy					1

TABLE 6—continued.

ONE COMPANY.			FOUR COMPANIES.			DÉPÔT COMPANY.		
Captain	-	1	Captains	-	4	Captain	-	1
Lieutenant	-	1	Lieutenants	-	4	Lieutenant	-	1
Sub-lieutenant	-	1	Sub-lieutenants	-	4	Sub-lieutenant	-	1
Total officers	-	3	Total officers	-	12	Total officers	-	3
Sergeant-major	-	1	Sergeants-major	-	4	Sergeant-major	-	1
Sergeants	-	6	Sergeants	-	24	Sergeants	-	6
Quartermaster-sergeant	-	1	Quartermaster-sergeants	-	4	Quartermaster-sergeant	-	1
Corporals	-	12*	Corporals	-	48	Corporals	-	12
Buglers	-	4	Buglers	-	16	Buglers	-	4
Total men of cadres	-	24	Total men of cadres	-	96	Total men of cadres	-	24
Total effective of cadre of 1 company	-	27	Total effective of cadres of 4 companies	-	108	Total effective of cadre of dépôt company	-	27
Soldiers ($\frac{1}{3}$ of whom, at the most, of the 1st class)	-	90†	Soldiers	-	360	Soldiers	-	70
Total effective of a company	-	117	Total effective of 4 companies	-	468	Total effective of the company	-	97
Boy	-	1	Boys	-	4	Boy	-	1

* Of this number one is under instruction with the quartermaster.

† The number of private soldiers of the active companies of battalions of chasseurs-à-pied detached in Algeria is 110 men.

RECAPITULATION.

	France.	Algeria.
Superior officers	1	1
Officers of other grades	21	21
Sub-officers, corporals, and men of cadres	140	140
Total effective of cadres of battalion	162	162
Soldiers	430	510
Total effective of battalion	592	672
Boys	6	6

War footing.—The cadre of each active company on a war footing is composed in the same manner as the cadre of companies of infantry of the line.

TABLE 7.

ORGANISATION of a REGIMENT of ZOUAVES of Four Battalions of Four Companies, and One Dépôt Company (Peace Footing).

Officers.

						Men.	Horses.
Staff	{	Colonel	-	-	-	1	2
		Lieutenant-colonel	-	-	-	1	2
		Chefs de bataillon	-	-	-	4	8
		Major	-	-	-	1	1
		Surgeon-major, 1st class	-	-	-	1	2
		Captains, adjutants-major	-	-	-	4	4
		Captain, paymaster	-	-	-	1	—
		Clothing officer	-	-	-	1	—
		Lieutenant, assistant paymaster	-	-	-	1	1
		Sub-lieutenant, standard bearer	-	-	-	1	—
		Surgeon-major, 2nd class	-	-	-	1	2
		Assistant surgeon-major	-	-	-	1	1
Chef de musique (bandmaster)	-	-	-	1	—		
Total of the staff						19	23

Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men.

Minor staff	{	Adjudants -	-	-	-	-	4	}	60			
		Drum or bugle corporal	-	-	-	-	1					
		Pioneer corporal	-	-	-	-	12					
		Pioneers	-	-	-	-	1					
		Sous chef de musique (assistant bandmaster)	-	-	-	-	38					
		Musicians -	-	-	-	-						
		Adjutant, baggage master	-	-	-	-	1					
Non-combatants	{	Chief armourer	-	-	-	-	1	}	23			
		Fencing instructor (adjutant or sergeant)	-	-	-	-	1					
		Sergeants	1st clerk of paymaster	-	-	-	-			1*	}	5
			1st clerk of assistant paymaster	-	-	-	-			1		
			In charge of clothing stores	-	-	-	-			1		
			Quartermaster	-	-	-	-			1		
		Corporals	2nd clerk of paymaster	-	-	-	-			1	}	9
			Clerks of clothing and armament officers	-	-	-	-			2		
			Assistant fencing instructor	-	-	-	-			1		
			In charge of the infirmary	-	-	-	-			1		
			In charge of regimental carts	-	-	-	-			1		
			1st armourer workman	-	-	-	-			1		
			1st tailor	-	-	-	-			1		
			1st shoemaker	-	-	-	-			1		
			Clerk of colonel	-	-	-	-			1		
			3rd clerk of paymaster	-	-	-	-			1		
			2nd clerk of clothing officer	-	-	-	-			1		
			Clerk of major	-	-	-	-			1		
			2nd clerk of assistant paymaster	-	-	-	-			1*		
			Armourer workmen	-	-	-	-			5		
			Tailor	-	-	-	-			5		
		Shoemaker	-	-	-	-	5					
		1 driver per one-horse cart and baggage mule	-	-	-	-	—					
		Men in charge of led horses	-	-	-	-	3					
		Total								99		
Boy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					

* Clerks for the assistant paymaster are only provided, under instructions from the Minister, when the battalions are at a distance from their dépôt.

TABLE 7—continued.
Companies.

ONE COMPANY.				SIXTEEN COMPANIES.			
Captain	-	-	1	Captains	-	-	1
Lieutenant	-	-	1	Lieutenants	-	-	16
Sub-lieutenant	-	-	1	Sub-lieutenants	-	-	16
Total officers	-	-	3	Total officers	-	-	48
Sergeant-major	-	-	1	Sergeants-major	-	-	16
Quartermaster-sergeant	-	-	1	Quartermaster-sergeants	-	-	16
Sergeants	-	-	6	Sergeants	-	-	96
Corporals	-	-	12*	Corporals	-	-	192
Drummers or buglers	-	-	3	Drummers or buglers	-	-	48
Total men of cadres	-	-	23	Total men of cadres	-	-	368
Total effective of cadres of the company	-	-	26	Total effective of cadres of 16 companies	-	-	416
Soldiers (of whom $\frac{1}{2}$ at the maximum of the 1st class)	-	-	125	Soldiers	-	-	2,000
Total effective of the company	-	-	151	Total effective of the 16 companies	-	-	2,416
Boy	-	-	1	Boys	-	-	16

* Of whom one is a pupil quartermaster-corporal.

Each company has in the ranks one soldier shoemaker, one soldier tailor, and two pioneers carrying tools.

Depôt Company, liable to be doubled.

Captain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sub-lieutenant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sergeant-major	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Quartermaster-sergeant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Corporals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Drummers or buglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total men of cadres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Total effective of cadres of a company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Soldiers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Total effective of the company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Boy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

RECAPITULATION.

Superior officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Other officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Sub-officers, corporals, and men of cadres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	489
Total effective of cadres of complete regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560
Soldiers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,020
Total effective of the regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,580
Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Officers' horses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23

War footing.—The cadre of the companies of Zouaves on a war footing is the same as that of companies of regiments of the line.

TABLE 8.

ORGANISATION of a REGIMENT of ALGERIAN TIRAILLEURS of four Battalions, each of four Companies (War Strength 1 dépôt company in addition.)

Officers.

						Men.	Horses.
Staff	Colonel	-	-	-	-	1	2
	Lieutenant-colonel	-	-	-	-	1	2
	Chefs de bataillon	-	-	-	-	4	8
	Major	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Surgeons-major, 1st class	-	-	-	-	1	2
	Captains, adjudants-major	-	-	-	-	4	4
	Captain, paymaster	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Clothing officer	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Lieutenant, assistant paymaster	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Sub-lieutenant (standard-bearer)	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Surgeon-major, 2nd class	-	-	-	-	1	2
	Assistant surgeon-major	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total of staff						18	23

Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men.

Minor Staff	Adjudants	-	-	-	-	-	4	42
	Bugle sergeant-major or chef of bugle band	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	Drummer or bugler corporals	-	-	-	-	-	4	
	Pioneer corporal	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	Pioneers	-	-	-	-	-	12	
	Buglers	-	-	-	-	-	20	
Non-combatants	Adjudant-baggage-master	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Chief armourer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Fencing-master (adjudant or sergeant)	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
	Sergeants	1st clerk of paymaster	-	-	-	-	1	
		1st clerk of assistant paymaster	-	-	-	-	1*	
		In charge of clothing stores	-	-	-	-	1	
		Quartermaster	-	-	-	-	1	
	Corporals	2nd clerk of paymaster	-	-	-	-	1	9
		Clerks of clothing and armament officers	-	-	-	-	2	
		Fencing instructor	-	-	-	-	1	
		In charge of hospital details and conductor of baggage train	-	-	-	-	1	
		1st armourer workman	-	-	-	-	1	
		1st tailor workman	-	-	-	-	1	
		1st shoemaker workman	-	-	-	-	1	
		Clerk of colonel	-	-	-	-	1	
	Soldiers	3rd clerk of paymaster	-	-	-	-	1	23
		2nd „ of clothing officer	-	-	-	-	1	
		Clerk of major	-	-	-	-	1	
		2nd clerk of assistant paymaster	-	-	-	-	1	
		Armourer workmen	-	-	-	-	5	
		Tailor	-	-	-	-	5	
		Shoemaker	-	-	-	-	5	
	1 driver to each one-horse cart or mule						-	
	Men in charge of led horses						3	
Total men of staff and non-combatants						-	81	
Boy						-	1	

* These clerks not allowed to assistant paymaster except by the order of the War Minister when the battalions are separated from the depot.

TABLE 8—continued.

Companies.

One Company.	French.	Natives.	Sixteen Companies.	French.	Natives.
Captain - - -	1	-	Captains - - -	16	-
First or second lieutenant	1	-	First or second lieutenants	16	16
Sub-lieutenant - -	1	1	Sub-lieutenants - -	16	16
Total officers -	5		Total officers -	80	
	French.	Natives.		French.	Natives.
Sergeant-major - -	1	-	Sergeants-major - -	16	-
Sergeant - - -	2	4	Sergeants - - -	32	64
Quartermaster-sergeant -	1	-	Quartermaster-sergeants	16	-
Corporals - - -	4	8	Corporals - - -	64	128
Drummers and buglers -	-	3	Drummers and buglers -	-	48
Total of sub-officers, corporals, and men of cadre - - -	23		Total of sub-officers, corporals, and men of cadres - - -	368	
Soldiers (not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the 1st class) -	140		Soldiers - - -	2,240	
Total effective of officers, sub-officers, rank and file - - -	168		Total effective of officers, sub-officers, rank and file - - -	2,688	
Boy - - -	1		Boys - - -	16	

Each company has in the ranks 1 tailor workman, 1 shoemaker workman, and 2 pioneers, carrying tools.

TABLE 8—*continued.**Depôt Company.*

	French.	Natives.	French and Natives.
Captain - - - - -	1	—	—
First or second lieutenant - - - - -	1	1	—
Sub-lieutenants - - - - -	1	1	—
Total officers - - - - -	3	2	—
	5		
Sergeant-major - - - - -	1	—	—
Quartermaster-sergeant - - - - -	1	—	—
Sergeants - - - - -	2	4	—
Corporals - - - - -	4	8	—
Drummers or buglers - - - - -	—	—	3
	8	12	3
Total of sub-officers, corporals, and men of cadre	23		
Total effective of cadre of company - - -	28		
Soldiers - - - - -	20		
Total effective of company - - - - -	48		
Boy - - - - -	1		

RECAPITULATION.

Superior officers - - - - -	8
Officers of other ranks - - - - -	95
Sub-officers, corporals, and men of cadres - - - - -	472
Total effective of cadres of entire regiment - - -	575
Soldiers - - - - -	2,260
Total effective of regiment - - - - -	2,835
Boys - - - - -	18
Officers' horses - - - - -	23

War strength.—The cadre of each company on a war footing has, in addition, 2 sergeants, 1 quartermaster-corporal, 6 corporals, and 1 drummer or bugler.

TABLE 9.
ORGANISATION of the FOREIGN LEGION of Four Battalions, each of
Four Companies.

Officers.

		Men.	Horses.
Staff	Colonel - - - - -	1	2
	Lieutenant-colonel - - - - -	1	2
	Chefs de bataillon - - - - -	4	8
	Major - - - - -	1	1
	Surgeon-major (1st class) - - - - -	1	2
	Captains, adjudants-major - - - - -	4	4
	Captain paymaster - - - - -	1	—
	Clothing officer - - - - -	1	—
	Lieutenant, assistant paymaster - - - - -	1	1
	Sub-lieutenant (standard-bearer) - - - - -	1	—
	Surgeon-major (2nd class) - - - - -	1	2
	Assistant surgeon-major - - - - -	1	1
	Bandmaster - - - - -	1	—
Total of staff - - - - -		19	23

Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men of Minor Staff and Non-combatants.

Minor Staff	Adjudants - - - - -	4	61
	Drum-major - - - - -	1	
	Drummer or bugler corporals - - - - -	4	
	Pioneer corporal - - - - -	1	
	Pioneer artificers - - - - -	12	
	Assistant bandmaster - - - - -	1	
	Bandsmen - - - - -	38	1
	Adjutant baggage master - - - - -	—	
	Chief armourer - - - - -	—	1
	Fencing instructor (adjutant or sergeant) - - - - -	1	
Non-combatants	Sergeants - { 1st clerk of paymaster - - - - -	1	4
	{ 1st clerk of assistant paymaster* - - - - -	1	
	{ Clothing storekeeper - - - - -	1	
	Quartermaster-sergeant - - - - -	—	1
	Corporals - { 2nd clerk of paymaster - - - - -	1	9
	{ Clerks of clothing officer and officer in charge of equipment - - - - -	2	
	{ Assistant fencing instructor - - - - -	1	
	{ In charge of hospital details - - - - -	1	
	{ Conductor of baggage train - - - - -	1	
	{ 1st armourer workman - - - - -	1	
	{ 1st tailor - - - - -	1	18
	{ 1st shoemaker " - - - - -	1	
	{ Clerk of colonel - - - - -	1	
	{ Clerk of major - - - - -	1	
	{ 3rd clerk of paymaster - - - - -	1	18
	{ 2nd clerk of clothing officer - - - - -	1	
	{ 2nd clerk of assistant paymaster* - - - - -	1	
	{ Armourer workmen - - - - -	4	
	{ Tailor " - - - - -	3	3
	{ Shoemaker " - - - - -	3	
	One driver per one-horse cart or bât mule - - - - -	—	
	Men in charge of led horses - - - - -	3	
Total of minor staff and non-combatants - - - - -			95
	Boy - - - - -		1

* These clerks only allowed to assistant paymaster by an order of the War Minister when the battalions are separated from the dépôt.

TABLE 9—*continued.**Companies.*

ONE COMPANY.				SIXTEEN COMPANIES.			
Captain	-	-	1	Captains	-	-	16
Lieutenant	-	-	1	Lieutenants	-	-	16
Sub-lieutenant	-	-	1	Sub-lieutenants	-	-	16
Total officers	-	-	3	Total officers	-	-	48
Sergeant-major	-	-	1	Sergeants-major	-	-	16
Sergeants	-	-	6	Sergeants	-	-	96
Quartermaster-sergeant	-	-	1	Quartermaster-sergeants	-	-	16
Corporals	-	-	12*	Corporals	-	-	192
Drummers or buglers	-	-	3	Drummers or buglers	-	-	48
Total of sub-officers, corporals, and men of cadre	-	-	23	Total of sub-officers, corporals, and men of cadres	-	-	368
Total effective of cadres of one company	-	-	26	Total effective of cadres of 16 companies	-	-	416
Soldiers (not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the 1st class)	-	-	125	Soldiers	-	-	2,000
Total effective of company	-	-	151	Total effective of 16 companies	-	-	16
Boy	-	-	1	Boys	-	-	16

* Of whom one is an acting quartermaster.

Each company has in the ranks 1 shoemaker, 1 tailor, and 2 pioneers, carrying tools.

RECAPITULATION.

Superior officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Officers of other ranks	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Sub-officers, corporals, and men of the minor staff, company cadres, and non-combatants	-	-	-	-	-	-	463
Total of cadres of the Legion							530
Soldiers	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Total effective of the Legion							2,530
Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Officers' horses	-	-	-	-	-	-	23

TABLE 10.

ORGANISATION of a BATTALION of AFRICAN LIGHT INFANTRY.

The number of companies is determined by the Minister of War according to the necessities of the service.

Officers.

						Men.	Horses.
Staff	{	Chef de bataillon, commandant	-	-	-	1	2
		Captain, adjudant-major	-	-	-	1	1
		Captain-major	-	-	-	1	-
		Lieutenant paymaster	-	-	-	1	-
		Clothing officer (lieutenant or sub-lieutenant)	-	-	-	1	-
		Surgeon-major, 2nd class	-	-	-	1	2
		Assistant surgeon-major, 1st class	-	-	-	1	1
Total staff						7	6

Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men.

Minor Staff	{	Adjutant -	-	-	-	-	1	}	3	
		Sergeant-major, chief of bugle band	-	-	-	-	1			
		Bugle corporal	-	-	-	-	1			
		Chief armourer	-	-	-	-	1			
Non-Combatants	{	Sergeant-major, baggage master	-	-	-	-	1	}	15	
		Sergeants	1st clerk of paymaster	-	-	-	-			1
			In charge of clothing stores	-	-	-	-			1
			Quartermaster	-	-	-	-			1
		Corporals	2nd clerk of paymaster	-	-	-	-			1
			In charge of regimental carts	-	-	-	-			1
			1st tailor workman	-	-	-	-			1
		Soldiers	1st shoemaker workman	-	-	-	-			1
			Clerk of chef de bataillon	-	-	-	-			1
			Clerk of captain-major	-	-	-	-			1
			Clerk of clothing officer	-	-	-	-			1
			Armourer workman	-	-	-	-			1
			Tailor	-	-	-	-			1
			Shoemaker	-	-	-	-			1
		1 driver per 1-horse cart and per bât mule								-
Total of minor staff and non-combatants								18		

One Company.

Captain	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lieutenant	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sub-lieutenant	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total officers							3
Sergeant-major	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Quartermaster-sergeant	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Corporals	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Buglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Total men of cadres							23
Total effective of cadres of the company							26
Soldiers (of whom $\frac{1}{4}$ at the most of 1st class)							200
Total effective of the company							226
Boy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE 11

ORGANISATION of a COMPANY of FUSILIERS of DISCIPLINE.

<i>Officers.</i>						
Captain	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	-	*2
Sub-lieutenant	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men.</i>						
Chief armourer	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sergeant-major	-	-	-	-	-	1
Quartermaster-sergeant	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	16
Quartermaster-corporal	-	-	-	-	-	1
Corporals	-	-	-	-	-	16
Sergeant, baggage master and in charge of stores	-	-	-	-	-	1
Corporal, 1st tailor workman	-	-	-	-	-	1
Corporal, 1st shoemaker workman	-	-	-	-	-	1
Drummers or buglers	-	-	-	-	-	3
1 driver per 1-horse cart and per bât mule	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total effective of cadres of the company	-	-	-	-	-	46
Soldiers, number variable.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys	-	-	-	-	-	2
Officer's horse	-	-	-	-	-	1

ORGANISATION of a COMPANY of PIONEERS of DISCIPLINE.

<i>Officers.</i>						
Captain	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lieutenant	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sub-lieutenant	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men.</i>						
Sergeant-major	-	-	-	-	-	1
Quartermaster-sergeant	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	8
Corporals	-	-	-	-	-	8
Sergeant, baggage master and in charge of stores	-	-	-	-	-	1
Corporal, 1st tailor workman	-	-	-	-	-	1
Corporal, 1st shoemaker workman	-	-	-	-	-	1
Drummers or buglers	-	-	-	-	-	2
1 driver per 1-horse cart and per bât mule	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total effective of the cadres of the company	-	-	-	-	-	26
Soldiers, number variable.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boy	-	-	-	-	-	1
Officer's horse	-	-	-	-	-	1

In all these companies there are in the ranks one tailor and one shoemaker.

* One of whom acts as paymaster.

TABLE 12.

ORGANISATION of a REGIMENT of CAVALRY of FIVE SQUADRONS (Peace Footing). (Cuirassiers, Dragoons, Chasseurs, and Hussars.)

Officers.

		Men.	Horses.
Staff	Colonel - - - - -	1	3
	Lieutenant-Colonel - - - - -	1	3
	Chefs d'escadrons - - - - -	2	4
	Major - - - - -	1	2
	Captain, instructor - - - - -	1	2
	Captains, adjutants-major - - - - -	*	—
	Captain, paymaster - - - - -	1	1
	Clothing officer - - - - -	1	1
	Lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, assistant paymaster - - - - -	1	1
	Lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, standard bearer - - - - -	1	1
	Surgeon-major, 2nd class - - - - -	1	1
	Assistant surgeon - - - - -	1	1
	1st veterinary surgeon - - - - -	1	1
	2nd veterinary surgeon - - - - -	1	1
	Assistant veterinary surgeon - - - - -	1	1
Total of the staff - - -		15	23

Sub-officers, Corporals, and Men.

Minor staff	Adjutants - - - - -	2	2
	Adjutant, baggage master - - - - -	1	1
	Sergeant (trumpet-major) - - - - -	1	1
	Trumpet corporal - - - - -	1	1
	Chief armourer - - - - -	1	—
	Fencing master (adjutant or sergeant) - - - - -	1	—
	1st clerk of paymaster - - - - -	1	—
	In charge of clothing store - - - - -	1	—
	In charge of infirmary and stable details. - - - - -	1	—
	Master saddler - - - - -	1	—
Non-combatants	Quartermaster-corporal - - - - -	1	—
	2nd clerk of paymaster - - - - -	1	—
	1st clerk of assistant paymaster - - - - -	1†	—
	Assistant fencing masters - - - - -	2	—
	In charge of the hospital - - - - -	1	—
	Armourer - - - - -	1	—
	Saddler - - - - -	1	—
	Tailor - - - - -	1	—
	Shoemaker - - - - -	1	—
	Clerk of colonel - - - - -	1	—
	3rd clerk of paymaster - - - - -	1	—
	2nd clerk of assistant paymaster - - - - -	1†	—
	Clerk of major - - - - -	1	—
	Clerk of clothing officer - - - - -	1	—
	Attached to the horse infirmary - - - - -	1	—
	Drivers of the regimental transport - - - - -	5	7‡
	Armourers - - - - -	2	—
	Saddler - - - - -	1	—
	Tailor - - - - -	1	—
	Shoemaker - - - - -	1	—
Total of the minor staff and of the non-combatants - - -		37	12
Boy - - - - -		1	—

* These posts, three in number, are in peace time held by second captains.

† Only allowed, by order of the Minister, when the squadrons are far from the depot.

‡ Mules or b&t mules.

TABLE 12—*continued.*

SQUADRONS.

A SQUADRON.			FIVE SQUADRONS.		
—	Men.	Horses.	—	Men.	Horses.
Captain, commandant -	1	2	Captains, commandant -	5	10
Second captain -	1	2	Second captains -	5	10
First lieutenant -	1	1	First lieutenants -	5	5
Second lieutenant -	1	1	Second lieutenants -	5	5
Sub-lieutenants -	2	2	Sub-lieutenants -	10	10
Total officers -	6	8	Total officers -	30	40
Squadron sergeant-major	1	1	Squadron sergeants-major	5	5
Sergeants -	6	6	Sergeants -	30	30
Squadron quartermaster-sergeant -	1	1	Squadron quartermaster-sergeants -	5	5
Quartermaster-corporal -	1	1	Quartermaster-corporals -	5	5
Corporals -	12	12	Corporals -	60	60
Farrier-corporal -	1	1	Farrier-corporals -	5	5
Farriers -	2	2	Farriers -	10	10
Trumpeters -	4	4	Trumpeters -	20	20
Total men of cadres -	28	28	Total men of cadres -	140	140
Soldiers (of whom 32 are of the 1st class) -	122	105	Soldiers -	610	525
Total effective of squadron -	156	144	Total effective of five squadrons -	780	705
Boys -	2	—	Boys -	10	—

RECAPITULATION.

—	Men.	Horses.
Superior officers -	5	12
Officers of other grades -	40	51
Sub-officers, corporals, and men of cadres -	177	152
Soldiers -	640	525
Total effective of regiment -	832	740
Boys -	11	—

TABLE 13.
ORGANISATION of a REGIMENT of CHASSEURS d'AFRIQUE, of SIX
SQUADRONS. (Peace Footing).

Officers.

		Men.	Horses.
Staff	Colonel - - - - -	1	3
	Lieutenant-Colonel - - - - -	1	3
	Chefs d'escadrons - - - - -	3	6
	Major - - - - -	1	2
	Captain instructor - - - - -	1	2
	Captains, adjudants-major - - - - -	*	—
	Captain, paymaster - - - - -	1	1
	Clothing officer - - - - -	1	1
	Lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, assistant paymaster - - - - -	1	1
	Lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, standard bearer - - - - -	1	1
	Surgeon-major, 2nd class - - - - -	1	1
	Assistant surgeons - - - - -	2	2
	1st veterinary surgeon - - - - -	1	1
	2nd veterinary surgeon - - - - -	1	1
	Assistant veterinary surgeon - - - - -	1	1
Total of the staff -		17	26

Sub-officers, Corporals, and Men.

Minor Staff	Adjudants - - - - -	3	3
	Adjudant baggage-master - - - - -	1	1
	Serjeant (trumpet-major) - - - - -	1	1
	Trumpet corporal - - - - -	1	1
	Chief armourer - - - - -	1	—
	Fencing master (adjudant or serjeant) - - - - -	1	—
	1st clerk of paymaster - - - - -	1	—
	In charge of clothing store - - - - -	1	—
	In charge of horse infirmary and stable details - - - - -	1	—
	Master saddler - - - - -	1	—
Non-combatants	Quartermaster-corporal - - - - -	1	—
	2nd clerk of paymaster - - - - -	1	—
	1st clerk of assistant paymaster - - - - -	1†	—
	In charge of the hospital - - - - -	1	—
	Assistant fencing master - - - - -	2	—
	Armourer - - - - -	1	—
	Saddler - - - - -	1	—
	Tailor - - - - -	1	—
	Shoemaker - - - - -	1	—
	Clerk of colonel - - - - -	1	1
	Clerk of major - - - - -	1	—
	3rd clerk of paymaster - - - - -	1	—
	2nd clerk of assistant paymaster - - - - -	1†	—
	Clerk of clothing officer - - - - -	1	—
	Attached to the horse infirmary - - - - -	1	—
	Drivers of the regimental transport - - - - -	9	9‡
	Armourers - - - - -	3	—
	Saddler - - - - -	1	—
	Tailor - - - - -	1	—
	Shoemaker - - - - -	1	—
Total of the minor staff and of the non-combatants -		43	16
Boy - - - - -	- - - - -	1	—

* These posts, three in number, are in peace time held by second captains.

† Only allowed, by order of the Minister, when the squadrons are far from the dépôt.

‡ Mules or bât horses.

TABLE 13—*continued.*

SQUADRONS.

ONE SQUADRON.			SIX SQUADRONS.		
—	Men.	Horses.	—	Men.	Horses.
Captain, commandant -	1	2	Captains, commandant -	6	12
Second captain -	1	2	Second captains -	6	12
First lieutenant -	1	1	First lieutenants -	6	6
Second lieutenant -	1	1	Second lieutenants -	6	6
Sub-lieutenant -	3	3	Sub-lieutenants -	18	18
Total officers -	7	9	Total officers -	42	54
Squadron sergeant-major	1	1	Squadron sergeants-major	6	6
Sergeants -	8	8	Sergeants -	48	48
Quartermaster-sergeant -	1	1	Quartermaster-sergeants -	6	6
Quartermaster-corporal -	1	1	Quartermaster-corporals -	6	6
Corporals -	16	16	Corporals -	96	96
Corporal, master-farrier -	1	1	Corporals, master-farriers -	6	6
Assistant farriers -	2	2	Assistant-farriers -	12	12
Trumpeters -	4	4	Trumpeters -	24	24
Total men of the cadres	34	34	Total men of the cadres	204	204
Soldiers (32 of the 1st class) -	122	105	Soldiers -	732	630
Total effective of squadron -	163	148	Total effective of six squadrons -	978	888
Boys -	2	—	Boys -	12	—

Each squadron has a saddler, a tailor, and a shoemaker in the ranks.

RECAPITULATION.

—	Men.	Horses.
Superior officers -	6	14
Other officers -	53	66
Sub-officers, corporals, and men of the cadres -	247	220
Soldiers -	732	630
Total effective of the regiment -	1,038	930
Boys -	13	—

War footing.—On a war footing the cadre of a squadron is increased by the following :—

- 1 lieutenant or sub-lieutenant (acting).
- 2 sergeants.
- 4 corporals.

TABLE 14.

ORGANISATION of the REGIMENT of SPAHIS, of SIX SQUADRONS.

Officers.

				Men.	Horses.
Staff	Colonel or lieutenant-colonel commanding	-	-	1	3
	Chefs-d'escadrons	-	-	2	4
	Major	-	-	1	2
	Captains, adjudants-major	-	-	*	—
	Captain-paymaster	-	-	1	1
	Clothing officer	-	-	1	1
	Lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, assistant-paymaster	-	-	1	1
	Surgeons { Major, 2nd class	-	-	1	1
	Assistants	-	-	2	2
	Veterinary surgeons { 1st	-	-	1	1
	2nd	-	-	1	1
	assistant	-	-	1	1
Total				13	18

Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men.

Minor staff and Non- combatants.	Adjutant baggage-master	-	-	1	1
	Trumpet-corporal	-	-	1	1
	Trumpeters	-	-	2	2
	Farriers	-	-	3	—
	Chief armourer	-	-	1	—
	Sergeants { 1st clerk of paymaster	-	-	1	—
	{ in charge of clothing store	-	-	1	—
	Quartermaster-corporal	-	-	1	—
	Corporal, 2nd clerk of paymaster	-	-	1	—
	{ of colonel	-	-	1	—
	clerks { of major	-	-	1	—
	{ of paymaster	-	-	1	—
	{ of clothing officer	-	-	1	—
	Soldiers { attached to the horse infirmary	-	-	1	—
				workmen, armourers	-
				orderlies to French officers	-
Total				36	19
Boy				1	—

* These posts, three in number, are in peace time held by second captains.

† Including three horses or bat mules.

TABLE 14—*continued.*
SQUADRONS.

ONE SQUADRON.			SIX SQUADRONS.		
—	Men.	Horses.	—	Men.	Horses.
Captain, commandant -	1	2	Captains, commandant -	6	12
Second captain -	1	2	Second captains -	6	12
First lieutenant -	1	1	First lieutenants -	6	6
Second lieutenant -	1	1	Second lieutenants -	6	6
Sub-lieutenants -	3	3	Sub-lieutenants -	18	18
Total officers -	7	9	Total officers -	42	54
Squadron sergeant-major	1	1	Squadron sergeants-major	6	6
Sergeants -	8	8	Sergeants -	48	48
Quartermaster-sergeant -	1	1	Quartermaster-sergeants -	6	6
Quartermaster-corporal -	1	1	Quartermaster-corporals -	6	6
Corporals -	16	16	Corporals -	96	96
Acting corporals (soldiers)	2	2	Acting corporals (soldiers)	12	12
Soldiers, orderlies to			Soldiers, orderlies to		
French officers -	5	5	French officers -	30	30*
Trumpeters -	4	4	Trumpeters -	24	24
Corporal, master farrier -	1	1	Corporals, master-farriers	6	6
Assistant farriers -	3	3	Assistant-farriers -	18	18
Workmen { Tailors -	2	1	Workmen { Tailors -	12	6
Shoemakers -	2	1	Shoemakers -	12	6
Saddlers -	2	1	Saddlers -	12	6
Total men of the cadres	48	45	Total men of the cadres	288	270
Spahis (50 being 1st class) -	130	130	Spahis -	780	780
Total effective of squadron -	185	184	Total effective of six squadrons -	1,110	1,104
Boys -	2	-	Boys -	12	-

RECAPITULATION.

—	Men.	Horses.
Superior officers -	4	9
Other officers -	51	63
Sub-officers, corporals, and men of the cadres -	324	289†
Spahis -	780	780
Total effective of regiment -	1,159	1,141
Boys -	13	-

N.B.—With the exception of the acting corporals, and the orderlies of the French officers, who are all French, and the privates in the ranks who are natives, all the posts in the cadres (officers, sub-officers, corporals, and men), may be held either by Frenchmen or natives of Algeria.

* Of this number six are bât horses or mules.
† Including nine bât horses and mules.

TABLE 15.

ORGANISATION of the CADRE of a COMPANY attached to the Remount
Depôts.

Officers.

	Men.	Horses.
Captain - - - - -	1	2
First lieutenant - - - - -	1	1
Second lieutenant or sub-lieutenant - - - - -	1	1
Lieutenant or sub-lieutenant in charge of accounts - - - - -	1	1
Total officers - - - - -	4	5

Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men.

Adjutant - - - - -	1	} 29
Sergeant-major - - - - -	1	
Sergeants - - - - -	4	
Quartermaster-sergeants - - - - -	2	
Quartermaster-corporal - - - - -	1	
Corporals - - - - -	8	
Sergeant, master farrier - - - - -	1	
Assistant farriers - - - - -	3	
Workmen { Saddler - - - - -	1	
{ Tailors - - - - -	2	
{ Shoemakers - - - - -	2	
Trumpeters - - - - -	3	
Total men of the cadres - - - - -	29	
Boys - - - - -	2	

The number of privates (one third are 1st class) varies according to the circumscriptions, and the number of detachments to be furnished in the remount depôts.

The above cadre is augmented, for every detachment of 25 men, by the following :—

- 1 sub-lieutenant.
- 2 sergeants.
- 1 quartermaster-corporal.
- 4 corporals.
- 1 master farrier.
- 2 trumpeters.
- and 1 workman of each trade.

TABLE 15—*continued*.

The 5th company, attached to the military education department, has neither farriers nor assistants, but has a saddlers' workshop, the *personnel* of which is composed as follows :—

3 sergeants,
3 corporals,

and the necessary workmen in leather, iron, and wood.

The cadres of the 6th, 7th, and 8th companies, which are employed in Algeria, have, in addition, two sub-lieutenants.

TABLE 16.

ORGANISATION of the CADRE of a SQUADRON of VOLUNTEER SCOUTS.
(Éclaireurs volontaires).

						Men.	Horses.
Officers	{	Captain	-	-	-	1	2
		First lieutenant	-	-	-	1	1
		Second lieutenants or sub-lieutenants	-	-	-	3	3
						5	6
Sergeant-major	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Quartermaster-sergeant	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
„ corporal	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Corporals	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
Trumpeters	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Farrier corporal	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Farriers	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Workmen	{	Saddler	-	-	-	1	—
		Tailor	-	-	-	1	—
		Shoemaker	-	-	-	1	—
						31	28

TABLE 17.

ORGANISATION of a REGIMENT of ARTILLERY.

Peace Footing.

The 1st Regiment of the brigade comprises :—

3 foot (garrison) batteries.

8 field batteries.

2 mounted dépôt batteries and ammunition train sections (*sections de munitions*).

The 2nd Regiment of the brigade comprises :—

8 field batteries.

3 horse batteries.

2 mounted dépôt batteries and ammunition train sections.

TABLE 17—continued.
Officers.

							Men.	Horses	
Staff	Colonel	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	
	Lieutenant-colonel	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
	Chef d'escadron	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	
	Major	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
	Surgeon-major, 1st class	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
	Captains, 1st or 2nd class	Riding master	-	-	-	-	1	2	
		Adjudants-major	-	-	-	-	—*	—	—
		Paymaster	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Clothing officer	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	Lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, assistant paymaster	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	Assistant surgeon-major	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	Veterinary surgeons	1st	-	-	-	-	1	1	
		2nd	-	-	-	-	1	1	
		Assistant	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Total							16	26	

Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Gunners.

Minor Staff	Adjudants (1 in charge of barracks) - - -	3	3
	Chief artificer - - - - -	1	1
	Sergeant, chief mechanic and in charge of park (maréchal des logis chef mécanicien et garde du parc) - - - - -	1	-
	Sergeant trumpeter - - - - -	1	1
	Corporal trumpeter - - - - -	1	1
	Adjutant, in charge of armament and harness - - - - -	1	-
	Chief armourer - - - - -	1	-
	Sergeant-major - - - - -	1	-
	Fencing instructor (adjutant or sergeant) - - - - -	1	-
	Baggage master - - - - -	1	1
Non-Combatants	In charge of library and school matériel - - - - -	1	-
	In charge of mens' infirmary - - - - -	1	-
	„ of horses' infirmary - - - - -	1	-
	„ remounts - - - - -	1	-
	1st clerk of paymaster - - - - -	1	-
	In charge of stores and 1st clerk of clothing officer - - - - -	1	-
	Master saddler - - - - -	1	-
	Quartermaster-sergeant - - - - -	1	-
	Clerk of adjutant in charge of armament - - - - -	1	-
	Assistant to fencing instructor - - - - -	1	-
	1st armourer workman - - - - -	1	-
	1st tailor - - - - -	1	-
	1st shoemaker - - - - -	1	-
	1st saddler - - - - -	1	-
	2nd clerk of paymaster - - - - -	1	-
Gunners	For the horse infirmary - - - - -	1	-
	Workmen {	Armourers - - - - -	2
		Tailors - - - - -	2
		Shoemakers - - - - -	2
	Clerks {	of the colonel - - - - -	1
		of the major - - - - -	1
		2nd clerk of clothing officer - - - - -	1
	3rd clerk of paymaster - - - - -	1	-
Total -		38	7
Boy - - - - -		1	-

* These posts, two in number, are in time of peace held by second captains.

TABLE 17—*continued.*

BATTERIES.

					Foot or Garrison Battery.	Field Battery.	Horse Battery.	Mounted Depot Battery.
Captains	Commandant	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Second	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Lieutenants	First	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Second or sub-lieutenant	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Total officers					3	4	4	4
Adjutant					-	1	1	1
Sergeant-major					1	1	1	1
Sergeants (of whom 1 is sub-chief artificer)					7	7	7	7
Quartermaster-sergeant					1	1	1	1
Quartermaster-corporal					-	1	1	1
Corporals					6	7	7	7
Artificers					5	5	5	5
Workmen in iron or wood					4	4	4	4
Farrier corporal					-	1*	1*	1*
Assistant farrier corporal					-	1	1	1
Collar makers					-	2	2	2
Trumpeters					2	2	2	2
Total men of cadres					26	33	33	33
Total effective of battery cadres					29	37	37	37
Gunners (of whom $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1st class)					72	70	72	70
Total effective of the battery					101	107	107	107
Boy					1	1	1	1
Horses	Officers'	-	-	-	4	6	6	6
	Saddle	-	-	-	-	22	52	22
	Draught	-	-	-	-	32	28	32
Total horses					4	60	86	60

* In each regiment one of the farrier corporals acts as farrier sergeant.

Each battery has in the ranks one gunner tailor and one gunner shoemaker.

RECAPITULATION.

1ST REGIMENT OF THE BRIGADE.			2ND REGIMENT OF THE BRIGADE.		
	Men.	Horses.		Men.	Horses.
Superior officers	8 }	98	Superior officers	8 }	104
Officers of other grades	57 }		Officers of other grades	60 }	
Sub-officers, corporals, and men of cadres	446	227 riding.	Sub-officers, corporals, and men of cadres	467	233 riding.
Gunners	916	320 draught	Gunners	916	90 riding. 404 draught
Total	1,427	645	Total	1,451	391
Boys	14	—	Boys	14	—

TABLE 17—*continued.*

The effective of batteries detached in Algeria is as follows :—

—	Officers.	Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men of Cadres.	Gunners.	Total.	Horses.		
					Officers'	Of Cadres.	Draught or Mules.
Foot (garrison) battery -	4	31	120	155	6	—	—
Field battery -	4	37	95	136	6	25	70
Mountain battery -	4	37	188	229	8	18	128

The bands of the artillery schools are composed of 1 bandmaster, 1 assistant bandmaster, and 38 musicians.

War Footing.

The cadre of each battery is increased on a war footing by,—

Foot battery : 1 auxiliary lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 artificer (this is the minimum cadre and can be augmented if necessary).

Field battery : 1 auxiliary lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 artificer, 1 trumpeter.

Horse battery : The same cadre as the field battery.

TABLE 18.
ORGANISATION OF A REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY PONTONIERS OF FOURTEEN COMPANIES.

PEACE FOOTING.

Officers.

						Men.	Horses.
Staff	Colonel	-	-	-	-	1	3
	Lieutenant-colonel	-	-	-	-	1	2
	Chefs-d'escadron	-	-	-	-	3	6
	Major	-	-	-	-	1	2
	Surgeon-major, 1st class	-	-	-	-	1	2
	Captains {	Adjutants-major	-	-	-	1	1
		Paymaster	-	-	-	1	1
	Clothing officer	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Assistant surgeon-major	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, assistant paymaster	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Veterinary surgeon	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total						12	20

Sub-officers, Corporals, and Men.

Minor staff	Adjutants	-	-	-	-	3	8
	Sergeants-major {	Master carpenter	-	-	-	1	
		Master smith	-	-	-	1	
		Master rope maker	-	-	-	1	
	Sergeant trumpeter	-	-	-	-	1	4
	Corporal	-	-	-	-	1	
	Adjutant in charge of armament	-	-	-	-	1	
	Chief armourer	-	-	-	-	1	
	Sergeant-major	-	-	-	-	1	7
	Fencing master (adjutant or serjeant)	-	-	-	-	1	
Non-combatants		Baggage master	-	-	-	1	
		In charge of matériel	-	-	-	2	
		1st clerk of paymaster	-	-	-	1	
	Sergeants {	In charge of stores and 1st clerk of clothing officer	-	-	-	1	
		In charge of men's infirmary	-	-	-	1	1
		" horses' "	-	-	-	1	
	Quartermaster-sergeant	-	-	-	-		
		Clerk of adjutant in charge of armament	-	-	-	1	
		Assistant to fencing instructor	-	-	-	1	7
	Corporals {	Armourer	-	-	-	1	
		1st tailor workman	-	-	-	1	
		1st shoemaker workman	-	-	-	1	
		2nd clerk of paymaster	-	-	-	1	12
		Farrier	-	-	-	1	
		Armourer workmen	-	-	-	2	
		Tailor	-	-	-	2	
		Shoemaker	-	-	-	2	
	Pontoniers {	Clerk of colonel	-	-	-	1	
		" major	-	-	-	1	
		2nd clerk of clothing officer	-	-	-	1	
		3rd " paymaster	-	-	-	1	
		Assistant farriers	-	-	-	2	
Total						39	

* These appointments, to the number of two, are filled in peace time by second captains.

TABLE 18—*continued.*
COMPANIES :—*Officers.*

	1 Company.		14 Companies.	
	Men.	Horses.	Men.	Horses.
Captain, commandant - - -	1	2	14	28
„ second - - - - -	1	2	14	28
Lieutenant, first - - - -	1	1	14	14
„ second or sub-lieutenant -	1	1	14	14
Total officers -	4	6	56	84

Sub-officers, Corporals, and Men.

Adjutant - - - - -	1	—	14	—
Sergeant-major - - - - -	1	—	14	—
Sergeants { Boatmen - - - - -	3	7	42	98
{ Smiths - - - - -	1		14	
{ Carpenters - - - - -	2		28	
{ Sub-chief constructors -	1		14	
Quartermaster-sergeant - - -	1	—	14	—
Corporals { Boatmen - - - - -	3	6	42	84
{ Smiths - - - - -	1		14	
{ Carpenters - - - - -	2		28	
{ Boatmen - - - - -	4		56	
Masters - { Smiths - - - - -	2	10	28	140
{ Carpenters - - - - -	4		56	
Tailor and shoemaker workmen -	2	—	28	—
Trumpeters - - - - -	2	—	28	—
Total men of cadres -	30	—	420	—
Total effective of cadres -	34	6	476	84
Pontoniers ($\frac{1}{3}$ of whom are of 1st class)	70	—	980	—
Total effective -	104	6	1,456	84
Boys - - - - -	1	—	14	—

RECAPITULATION.

	Men.	Horses.
Superior officers - - - - -	7	15
Officers of other grades - - - -	61	89
Sub-officers, corporals, and men of cadres - - - -	459	—
Pontoniers - - - - -	980	—
Total effective of regiment - -	1,507	104
Boys - - - - -	14	—

War Footing. -

The cadre of a company of pontoniers is increased on a war footing ing by :—

- 1 auxiliary lieutenant or sub-lieutenant.
- 1 sergeant.
- 1 corporal.
- 2 master workmen.

TABLE 19.

ORGANISATION of a COMPANY of ARTILLERY WORKMEN.

Officers.

Captains -	{	Commandant -	-	-	-	1
		Second	-	-	-	1
Lieutenants	{	First -	-	-	-	1
		Second or sub-lieutenant	-	-	-	1
Total officers						<u>4</u>

Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men.

Sergeant-major	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	8
Quartermaster-sergeant	-	-	-	-	-	1
Quartermaster-corporal	-	-	-	-	-	1
Corporals	-	-	-	-	-	8
Master workmen	-	-	-	-	-	12
Trumpeters	-	-	-	-	-	2*
Total men of cadres						<u>33</u>
Total effective of cadres of company						<u>37</u>
Soldiers (of whom $\frac{1}{10}$ 1st class, $\frac{1}{5}$ 2nd, remainder 3rd)						- 150
Total effective of company						<u>187</u>
Boy	-	-	-	-	-	1

The only officers mounted are those belonging to the company detached to Algeria.

The number of private soldiers can be increased from 150 to 300 men. In this case, for every increase of 20 men, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 2 master workmen are appointed. Another second or sub-lieutenant may also be appointed to each company.

ORGANISATION of a COMPANY of ARTIFICERS.

PEACE FOOTING.

Captains -	{	Commandant -	-	-	-	1
		Second	-	-	-	1
Lieutenants	{	First -	-	-	-	1
		Second or sub-lieutenant	-	-	-	1
Total officers						<hr/> 4

* The trumpeters are at the same time, one a tailor and the other a shoemaker.

TABLE 19—*continued.*
Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men.

Sergeant-major	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	6
Quartermaster-sergeant	-	-	-	-	-	1
Corporals	-	-	-	-	-	6
Master artificers	-	-	-	-	-	12
Trumpeters	-	-	-	-	-	2*
Total men of cadres						28
Total effective of cadres of a company						32
Soldiers (of whom $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1st class)	-	-	-	-	-	73
Total effective of a company						105 •
Boy	-	-	-	-	-	1

WAR FOOTING.

The cadre remains the same as on a peace footing.

TABLE 20.
 ORGANISATION of a COMPANY of the ARTILLERY TRAIN.
 PEACE FOOTING.

Officers.

Captains	{	Commandant	-	-	-	1
		Second	-	-	-	1
Lieutenants	{	First	-	-	-	1
		Second or sub-lieutenant	-	-	-	1
						<hr/> 4

Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men.

Adjutant	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sergeant-major	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	6
Quartermaster-sergeant	-	-	-	-	-	1
Quartermaster-corporal	-	-	-	-	-	1
Corporals	-	-	-	-	-	8
Master farrier	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assistant do.	-	-	-	-	-	1
Collar makers	-	-	-	-	-	2
Trumpeters	-	-	-	-	-	2

Total men of cadres - 24

Total effective of cadres of a company - 28

Soldiers (of whom $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1st class) - 63

Total effective of a company - 91

Boy - 1

* The trumpeters are at the same time, one a tailor and one a shoemaker.

TABLE 20—continued.

Horses	{	Officers'	-	-	-	-	-	6
		Riding	-	-	-	-	-	19
		Draught	-	-	-	-	-	20
								<u>45</u>

Each company has in its ranks a tailor and a shoemaker.

NOTE.—The artillery train comprises 19 superior officers. One of these officers may be a colonel and the other a lieutenant-colonel.

WAR FOOTING.

After being formed into two companies, the principal company and the ~~As~~ company have the same cadre as regards sub-officers, corporals, and men, as the company on a peace footing. The cadre of officers is increased by an auxiliary sub-lieutenant.

TABLE 21.

ORGANISATION of a REGIMENT of ENGINEERS of Five Battalions of Four Companies and One Depôt Company, One Company of Military Railway Workmen, and One Company of Sapper Train per Regiment.

PEACE FOOTING.

Officers.

		Men.	Horses.
	Colonel - - - - -	1	2
	Lieutenant-colonel - - - - -	1	2
	Chefs de bataillon - - - - -	5	5
	Major - - - - -	1	1
	Surgeon-major, 1st class - - - - -	1	1
Staff	Captain, paymaster - - - - -	1	—
	Captains, adjutants-major - - - - -	—*	5
	Clothing officer - - - - -	1	—
	Lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, assistant paymaster	1	—
	" " standard bearer - - - - -	1	—
	Assistant surgeon-major, 1st class - - - - -	1	1
	Veterinary surgeon - - - - -	1	1
	Bandmaster (chef de musique) - - - - -	1	—
	Total - - - - -	16	18

* These appointments, to the number of five, are filled in time of peace by second captains of companies.

TABLE 21—*continued.**Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men.*

Minor Staff	Adjudants - - - - -	5	50
	Drum major - - - - -	1	
	Drum or bugle corporals - - - - -	5	
	Assistant bandmaster (sous chef de musique) - - - - -	1	
	Musicians - - - - -	38	
Non-combatants	Chief armourer - - - - -	1	2
	Sergeant-major instructor (sergent-major, moniteur général) - - - - -	1	
	Sergeant-major, baggage master - - - - -	1	3
	Fencing instructor (adjudant or sergeant) - - - - -	1	
	Sergeants { 1st clerk of paymaster - - - - -	1	1
	In charge of clothing stores - - - - -	1	
	Quartermaster-sergeant - - - - -	1	7
	2nd clerk of paymaster - - - - -	1	
	In charge of magazine of arms - - - - -	1	
	Employed at the infirmary - - - - -	1	
	Corporals { Assistant fencing instructor - - - - -	1	15
	1st armourer workman - - - - -	1	
	1st tailor - - - - -	1	
	1st shoemaker - - - - -	1	
	Clerk of colonel - - - - -	1	8
	" of major - - - - -	1	
	" of clothing officer - - - - -	1	
	3rd clerk of paymaster - - - - -	1	
	Soldiers { Armourer workmen - - - - -	5	3
	Tailor - - - - -	3	
	Shoemaker - - - - -	3	
Total - - - - -		79	
Boy - - - - -		1	

Companies of Sappers and Miners.

	1 Com- pany.	21 Com- panies.
Captain commandant - - - - -	1	21
Second captain (the dépôt company has no second captain) - - - - -	1	20
First lieutenant - - - - -	1	21
Second captain, or sub-lieutenant - - - - -	1*	21
Total officers - - - - -	4	83

* War footing.—The cadre of a company of sappers and miners is increased on a war footing by:—1 auxiliary lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 2 master workmen.

TABLE 21—continued.

	1 Com- pany.	21 Com- panies.
Sergeants-major - - - - -	1	21
Quartermaster-sergeants - - - - -	1	21
Sergeants - - - - -	8	168
Corporals - - - - -	12	252
Master workmen - - - - -	4	84
Drummers or buglers - - - - -	2	42
Total men of cadres - - - - -	28	588
Total effective of cadres of companies	32	671
Sappers and miners ($\frac{1}{2}$ of 1st class) - - - - -	80	1,680
Total effective of companies - - - - -	112	2,351
Boys - - - - -	1	21

Each company has in the ranks a tailor and a shoemaker.

Company of Military Railway Workmen.

The cadre is organised in the same manner as a company of sappers and miners :—

Officers - - - - -	4
Men of cadres - - - - -	28
Soldiers - - - - -	100
Total effective of company - - - - -	132
Boy - - - - -	1

Company of Engineer Train.

	Men.	Horses.
Captain commandant - - - - -	1	2
Second captain - - - - -	1	2
First lieutenant - - - - -	1	1
First lieutenant or sub-lieutenant - - - - -	1	1
Total officers - - - - -	4	6
Sergeant-major - - - - -	1	1
Quartermaster-sergeant - - - - -	1	1
Sergeants - - - - -	10	10
Corporals - - - - -	18	18
Farrier corporal - - - - -	1	1
Farrier - - - - -	1	1
Collar makers - - - - -	2	—
Trumpeters - - - - -	2	2
Total men of cadres - - - - -	36	34
Total effective of cadres of the company	40	40
Sapper drivers - - - - -	80	80
Total effective of company - - - - -	120	120
Boy - - - - -	1	—

TABLE 21—*continued.*

Each company has in the ranks one tailor and one shoemaker.

The company of sapper drivers, which furnishes a detachment to the 19th Army Corps, receives an additional number of men and horses.

RECAPITULATION.

	Men.	Horses.
Superior officers - - - - -	9	11
Officers of other grades - - - - -	98	13
Sub-officers, corporals, and men of cadres - - - - -	731	34
Soldiers - - - - -	1,860	80
Total effective of regiment - - - - -	2,698	138
Boys - - - - -	24	—

TABLE 22.

ORGANISATION of a SQUADRON of the MILITARY TRAIN of Three Companies.

PEACE FOOTING.

The cadre of the squadron, as regards sub-officers, corporals, and men of the cadres, is recruited from the cavalry, when the resources of the corps itself prove insufficient.

Officers.

	Men.	Horses
Staff { Superior officer, commandant (officier supérieur commandant) - - - - -	1	2
Staff { Captain-major - - - - -	1	1
Staff { Lieutenant, paymaster - - - - -	1	1
Staff { Clothing officer (lieutenant or sub-lieutenant) - - - - -	1	1
Staff { Assistant surgeon-major - - - - -	1	1
Staff { 2nd class veterinary surgeon - - - - -	1	1
Total officers - - - - -	6	7

Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men.

Minor Staff and Non-Combatants { Trumpet corporal - - - - -	1	1
Minor Staff and Non-Combatants { Sergeant in charge of the stores - - - - -	1	
Minor Staff and Non-Combatants { Do., 1st clerk of paymaster - - - - -	1	
Minor Staff and Non-Combatants { Quartermaster-sergeant - - - - -	1	
Minor Staff and Non-Combatants { 2nd clerk of paymaster - - - - -	1	
Minor Staff and Non-Combatants { 1st shoemaker workman - - - - -	1	
Minor Staff and Non-Combatants { Corporals { 1st tailor " - - - - -	1	
Minor Staff and Non-Combatants { Corporals { 1st saddler " - - - - -	1	
Minor Staff and Non-Combatants { Corporals { Armourer - - - - -	1	
Minor Staff and Non-Combatants { Soldiers { Clerk of commandant - - - - -	1	
Minor Staff and Non-Combatants { Soldiers { " of clothing officer - - - - -	1	
Minor Staff and Non-Combatants { Soldiers { Armourer workmen - - - - -	1	
Total men of cadres - - - - -	12	

TABLE 22—continued.

COMPANIES.

						1 Company.		3 Companies.	
						Men.	Horses.	Men.	Horses.
Captains	1st class	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	6
	2nd „	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	6
Lientenants	1st class	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3
	2nd „ or sub-lieutenants	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3
Total officers						4	6	12	18
Adjutant						1	1	3	3
Sergeants-major						1	1	3	3
Sergeants						6	6	18	18
Quartermaster-sergeants						1	1	3	3
Corporals						12	7	36	21
Workmen in iron and wood						4	—	12	—
Farrier corporals						1	1	3	3
Farriers						2	—	6	—
Collar makers						3	—	9	—
Trumpeters						3	3	9	9
Total men of cadres						34	20	102	60
Total effective of company cadres						38	26	114	78
Soldiers ($\frac{1}{3}$ of the 1st class)						52	40	156	120
Total effective						90	66	270	198
Boy						1	—	3	—

Each company has in the ranks one tailor and one shoemaker.

RECAPITULATION.

						Men.	Horses.
Superior officer						1	2
Officers of other grades						17	23
Sub-officers, corporals, and men of cadres						114	61
Soldiers						156	120
Total effective						288	206
						3	—

NOTE.—The effective of superior officers of the military train necessary to command the 20 squadrons and the companies stationed at Paris and in Algeria is 24; it may comprise 1 colonel and 3 lieutenant-colonels.

The orderlies of officers not belonging to troops are attached to the squadron of the military train of the army corps. The administrative cadre of the company to which they belong can be augmented according to requirements. These orderlies do not count as part of the effectives above detailed.

WAR FOOTING.

After being divided into two, the cadre of each company on a war footing is composed of:—1 captain, 2 lieutenants or sub-lieutenants,

TABLE 22—continued.

one of whom is auxiliary, 1 veterinary surgeon (assistant or auxiliary), 1 adjutant, 1 sergeant-major, 8 sergeants, 2 quartermaster-sergeants, 16 corporals, 6 workmen, 1 master-farrier, 2 assistant farriers, 4 collar makers, and 3 trumpeters.

Organisation of a Mixed Company of the Military Train attached to the 19th Corps (Algeria).

Officers.

		Men.	Horses.
Captains	{ 1st class - - - - -	1	2
	{ 2nd „ - - - - -	1	2
Lieutenants	{ 1st class - - - - -	1	1
	{ 2nd „ or sub-lieutenant - - - - -	1	1
Total	- - - - -	4	6

Sub-Officers, Corporals, and Men.

Adjutant	- - - - -	1	1
Sergeant-major	- - - - -	1	1
Sergeants	- - - - -	8	8
Quartermaster-sergeants	- - - - -	2	2
Corporals	- - - - -	16	16
Corporal farrier	- - - - -	1	1
Farriers	- - - - -	2	2
Collar makers, saddlers, &c.	- - - - -	4	—
Workmen in iron and wood	- - - - -	6	—
Trumpeters	- - - - -	3	3
Total men of cadres	- - - - -	44	34
Total effective of cadres	- - - - -	48	40
Soldiers ($\frac{1}{3}$ th 1st class)	- - - - -	256	{ 56* 200†
Total effective of the company	- - - - -	304	296

* Draught horses.

† Bât mules.

Each company has in the ranks one tailor and one shoemaker.

TABLE 23.

CADRE of the ARTILLERY STAFF.

Colonels	- - - - -	37	} 284
Lieutenant-colonels	- - - - -	37	
Chefs d'escadron	- - - - -	98	
Captains, 1st class and 2nd class	- - - - -	112	
Storekeepers (Gardes)	{ Principal { 1st class	16	} 514
		2nd „	
		90	
		1st class	
		90	
	2nd „	138	
	3rd „	180	

TABLE 23—*continued.*

Inspectors of arms (Contrôleurs d'armes)	Principal	1st class	4	16	20	40	80	160
Government workmen (Ouvriers d'État)	1st class	-	-	88	89	-	-	177
Gunners in charge of ammunition (Gardiens de batterie)	1st class	-	-	130	130	-	-	260

The sub-lieutenants, pupils of the *École d'application*, whose number varies according to requirements, are reckoned as belonging to the artillery staff.

The number of horses, which are allowed in peace time to the superior officers of the artillery staff, is the same as that allowed for superior officers in the table showing the organisation of a regiment of artillery.

TABLE 24,

Showing ARTILLERY COMMANDS, DIRECTIONS, ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.

Head Quarters of Commands.	Circum-scriptions.	Schools.	Directions.	Arrondissements.	Establishments.
Paris - -	The fortress and the forts.	- - -	Vincennes 1st Class.	Paris. Vincennes. Montrouge. Saint-Denis. Mont-Valérien.	Arsenal at Puteaux. Park for repair of military carriages at Paris.
Douai - -	1st Army Corps.	Douai - -	Douai 1st Class.	Douai. Cambrai. Valenciennes. Lille. Saint-Omer. Dunkerque. Calais.	—
La Fère - -	2nd Army Corps.	La Fère - -	La Fère 1st Class.	La Fère. Soissons. Amiens.	La Fère Arsenal.
Versailles - -	3rd Army Corps.	Versailles - -	Versailles 1st Class.	Versailles.	Park for repair of military carriages at Satory. Park for construction of military carriages at Vernon. Powder factory at Bouchet.
Le Mans - -	4th Army Corps.	Le Mans.	Havre 2nd Class.	Havre. Caen.	—
Orléans - -	5th Army Corps.	Orléans.	—	—	—
Châlons-sur-Marne.	6th Army Corps.	Châlons-sur-Marne.	Toul 1st Class. Châlons-sur-Marne. 1st Class.	Toul. Remiremont. Châlons. Mézières. Longwy. Verdun. Niort.	Sub-inspection of Northern iron works, Mézières.
Besançon - -	7th Army Corps.	Besançon - -	Besançon 1st Class.	Besançon. Salins. Langres. Belfort.	Sub-inspection of Eastern iron works, Besançon.

TABLE 24—continued.

Head Quarters of Commands.	Circum- scriptions.	Schools.	Directions.	Arrondisse- ments.	Establishments.
Bourges	8th Army Corps.	Bourges	Bourges 1st Class.	Bourges. Auxonne.	School of military pyrotechny at Bourges. Bourges foundry. Sub-inspection of Central iron works, Nevers.
Poitiers	9th Army Corps.	Poitiers	Châteauroux - 3rd Class.	Châteauroux. Angers.	Park of construc- tion of military car- riages at Château- roux. Manufactory of arms at Châteauroux. Powder factory of Ripault.
Rennes	10th Army Corps.	Rennes	Rennes - 1st Class. Cherbourg - 2nd Class.	Rennes. Saint-Malo. Cherbourg. Granville.	Sub-inspection of Western Iron Works, Rennes.
Vannes	11th Army Corps.	Vannes	Nantes - 2nd Class. Brest - 3rd Class.	Nantes. Sables d'Olonne Brest. Lorient. Belle-Ile.	—
Angoulême	12th Army Corps.	Angoulême	- - -	- - -	Manufactory of arms at Tulle.
Clermont- Ferrand.	13th Army Corps.	Clermont- Ferrand.	- - -	- - -	Manufactory of arms at Saint-Etienne.
Grenoble	14th Army Corps.	Grenoble	Grenoble - 2nd Class. Lyons - 1st Class.	Grenoble. Briançon. Albertville. Lyons. Forts on left bank of Rhône. Forts on right bank of Saône.	Park for repair of military carriages at Lyons.
Valence	15th Army Corps.	Valence	Toulon - 1st Class. Bastia - 2nd Class.	Toulon. Porquerolles. Antibes. Nice. Marseilles. Valence. Bastia. Ajaccio.	Powder factory at Saint-Chamas. Park of bridge equip- ment at Avignon.
Castres	16th Army Corps.	Castres	Perpignan - 2nd Class.	Perpignan. Montpellier. Port-Vendres.	—
Toulouse	17th Army Corps.	Toulouse	Toulouse - 1st Class.	Toulouse -	Sub-inspection of Southern iron works, Toulouse.
Tarbes	18th Army Corps.	Tarbes	La Rochelle - 3rd Class. Bayonne - 2nd Class.	La Rochelle. Île de Ré. Île d'Oléron. Rochefort. Bayonne. Bordeaux.	Arsenal for construc- tion of cannon at Tarbes.
Vincennes*	- - -	Vincennes.	—	—	—
Algiers	19th Army Corps.	- - -	Algiers - 1st Class. Oran - 2nd Class. Constantine - 2nd Class.	Algiers. Médéah. Milianah. Orléansville. Oran. Mostaganem. Mascara. Tiémoc. Constantine. Philippeville. Bône. Bongie.	Park for construction of military carriages at Mustapha. Workshops for re- pair of military carriages at Oran. Workshops for re- pair of military carriages at Con- stantine.

* The command at Vincennes consists of artillery of the 19th Army Corps.

TABLE 25.

CADRE of the SPECIAL ENGINEER STAFF.

							Men.	
Colonels	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	} 486
Lieutenant-colonels	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	
Chefs de bataillon	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	
Captains (half of the 1st class)	-	-	-	-	-	-	296	
Adjoints du génie	{	Principal, of the 1st class	-	-	-	-	20	} 570
		" of the 2nd class	-	-	-	-	100	
		1st class	-	-	-	-	100	
		2nd "	-	-	-	-	150	
		3rd "	-	-	-	-	200	
Ouvriers d'État	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Gate-keepers	{	1st class	-	-	-	-	130	} 292
		2nd "	-	-	-	-	90	
		3rd "	-	-	-	-	70	
Boatmen (assistant gate-keepers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
							1,354	

The sub-lieutenants studying at the *École d'application* are also classed as belonging to the special engineer staff, their numbers varying according to the recruiting requirements of that arm. A certain number of sub-officers, probationary officer students, the number being fixed by the War Minister according to the requirements of the service, may be attached to the special engineer staff. These sub-officers are selected exclusively from those sub-officers of engineers recommended as *adjoints du génie* at the general inspections. They are seconded, their vacancies being filled up. Those who, after going through the course fixed upon by the War Minister, do not fulfil the conditions of professional aptitude necessary for their promotion as *adjoints du génie* of the 3rd class are sent back to their corps.

The number of horses allowed in peace time to the superior officers of the special engineer staff is the same as that allowed in Tables Nos. 17 and 23, to the superior officers of the same rank in the special staff of the artillery.

An order from the War Minister fixes the number of horses allowed to captains, according to the particular service on which they are employed.

TABLE 26,
Showing ENGINEER SUPERIOR DIRECTIONS and DIRECTIONS.

Head Quarters of Engineer Superior Directions.	Head Quarters of Engineer Directions.	Army Corps.
1st, Lille - -	2nd Direction, Lille - -	} 1st Corps.
	3rd " Arras - -	
	4th " Amiens - -	
2nd, Rouen - -	5th " Rouen - -	2nd "
	6th " Le Mans - -	3rd "
3rd, Châlons - -	7th " Orléans - -	4th "
	8th " Châlons - -	5th "
	9th " Toul - -	} 6th "
4th, Besançon - -	10th " Besançon - -	
	11th " Langres - -	} 7th "
	12th " Bourges - -	
5th, Tours - -	13th " Tours - -	8th "
	17th " Limoges - -	9th "
6th, Nantes - -	14th " Rennes - -	12th "
	15th " Nantes - -	10th "
	16th " Brest - -	} 11th "
7th, Lyons - -	18th " Clermont - -	
	19th " Lyons - -	13th "
	20th " Grenoble - -	} 14th "
8th, Marseilles - -	21st " Marseilles - -	
	22nd " Toulon - -	15th "
	23rd " Montpellier - -	} 16th "
	24th " Perpignan - -	
9th, Bordeaux - -	25th " Toulouse - -	17th "
	26th " Bordeaux - -	} 18th "
	27th " Bayonne - -	

TABLE 27.

PERSONNEL of a TECHNICAL SECTION of EMPLOYÉS in the FIELD
RAILWAY SERVICE.

Composition.	Numbers.
<i>1st.—Actual Working of the Line.</i>	
Chief engineer of the working of the line, having under his orders all the personnel of the technical portion, as follows :—	1
Chief accountant (management and transport)	1
Cashier	1
Chief employés accountant branch { 1st class	1
{ 2nd class	2
{ 3rd class	2

TABLE 27--continued.

Composition.	Numbers.
Surgeon-major - - - - -	1
Assistant surgeon-major - - - - -	1
Traffic manager - - - - -	1
Chief employés in the traffic branch { 1st class - - - - -	1
{ 2nd class - - - - -	1
Superintendent of issue of stores and provisions - - - - -	1
Inspectors - - - - -	3
Sub-inspectors and controllers { 1st class - - - - -	3
{ 2nd class - - - - -	3
Inspectors and controllers of telegraphic branch { 1st class - - - - -	2
{ 2nd class - - - - -	2
Station masters of principal stations { 1st class - - - - -	4
{ 2nd class - - - - -	4
Under station masters and masters of small stations { 1st class - - - - -	10
{ 2nd class - - - - -	10
{ 3rd class - - - - -	10
Accountants, of whom 20 can work the telegraph in { 1st class - - - - -	20
use on their own branch of the line - - - - - { 2nd class - - - - -	25
{ 3rd class - - - - -	25
Foremen of a gang of workmen (gangers) - - - - -	10
Assistant foreman of a gang of workmen { 1st class - - - - -	20
{ 2nd class - - - - -	20
Pointsmen - - - - -	40
Skilled labourers { 1st class - - - - -	69
{ 2nd class - - - - -	69
Guards { 1st class - - - - -	45
{ 2nd class - - - - -	50
Total - - - - -	458
<i>2nd.—The Permanent Way.</i>	
Engineer in charge of permanent way, to replace chief engineer of the working of the line, when necessary - - - - -	1
Chief of permanent way office - - - - -	1
Chief employés on permanent way, draftsmen, and others { 1st class - - - - -	2
{ 2nd class - - - - -	2
{ 3rd class - - - - -	2
{ 4th class - - - - -	2
Superintendent of issue of stores and provisions - - - - -	1
Inspectors of permanent way - - - - -	2
Sub-inspectors of permanent way - - - - -	2
Chiefs of section - - - - -	2
Sub-chiefs of section - - - - -	4
Chiefs of { 1st class districts - - - - -	2
{ 2nd class " - - - - -	4
{ 3rd class " - - - - -	6
Section employés, draftsmen, or others, 3 per section { 1st class - - - - -	6
{ 2nd class - - - - -	6
Store-keepers { 1st class - - - - -	2
{ 2nd class - - - - -	2
Chief platelayers - - - - -	4
Foremen of carpenters, smiths, or others { 1st class - - - - -	18
{ 2nd class - - - - -	90
{ 3rd class - - - - -	98
{ 4th class - - - - -	98
Total - - - - -	363
<i>3rd.—Matériel and Rolling Stock.</i>	
Engineer in charge of matériel and rolling stock - - - - -	1
Chief of matériel and rolling stock office - - - - -	1
Chief employés of matériel and rolling stock { 1st class - - - - -	2
{ 2nd class - - - - -	3

TABLE 27—*continued.*

Composition.										Numbers.
Inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sub-inspectors and controllers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Chiefs of rolling stock dépôt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Sub-chiefs of rolling stock dépôt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Skilled mechanics or labourers	{	1st class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
		2nd class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
		3rd class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Chiefs or employés in stores and issuers of stores	{	1st class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		2nd class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Chiefs of workshops for repair of matériel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Foremen, mounters and engine-fitters, smiths, carpenters, coppersmiths, wheelwrights, joiners, and lamp-makers and cleaners	{	1st class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
		2nd class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Mechanics (various)	{	1st class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
		2nd class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
		3rd class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
		4th class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Engine drivers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Stokers	{	1st class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
		2nd class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
		3rd class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
		4th class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Cleaners and stokers of stationary engines	{	1st class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
		2nd class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
		3rd class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Total										277
RECAPITULATION.										
Actual working of the line	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	458
Permanent way	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	363
Matériel and rolling stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277
Grand total										1,098

TABLE 28.

Showing the ORGANISATION of the MILITARY PERSONNEL of CADRE of the NORMAL SCHOOL of GYMNASTICS.

1st.—Permanent Cadre.

OFFICERS (retained on the cadres of their respective corps).

										Nos.
Chef de bataillon	-	Commandant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Captains	-	{	Captain second in command, performing the duties							1
			of major							1
Captains or lieutenants	-	{	Captain, paymaster							1
			Chief instructor of gymnastics							1
Lieutenants	-	{	Chief instructor of fencing							1
			Officer in charge of equipment and matériel							1
Lieutenants or sub-lieutenants	-	{	Gymnastic instructor for officer-pupils							1
			Two instructors of gymnastics							2
Surgeon-major	-	{	Instructor of fencing							1
			(Second class)							1
Total officers										11

TABLE 28—continued.

SUB-OFFICERS, CORPORALS, and SOLDIERS (struck off strength of respective corps and their places in cadres filled up).

				Nos.
Regimental ser-	Charged with carrying out discipline	-	-	2*
geants-major	Fencing instructors	-	-	4
	Quartermaster	-	-	1
Sergeants-major	One per company†	-	-	6‡
	Sergeant-chief-instructor of gymnastics	-	-	1
Instructors in				
special exercises,	Instructors in boxing	-	-	2
sergeants or ser-	Instructor in single-stick	-	-	1
geants - major,				
according to pro-	Instructors in quarterstaff play	-	-	2
ficiency and				
length of service				
as instructors				
Sergeants	Clerk of paymaster	-	-	1
	Store-keeper	-	-	1
Quartermaster cor-	One per company	-	-	6‡
porals				
	Clerk to paymaster	-	-	1
Corporals	Armourer	-	-	1
	Clerk to officer in charge of matériel and librarian	-	-	1
	Hospital corporal	-	-	1
	Orderlies to cadre officers	-	-	11
	Clerk of commandant	-	-	1
	Clerk of second in command	-	-	1
	Clerk of paymaster	-	-	1
	Clerk of officer in charge of equipment and matériel	-	-	1
Privates of infantry	Writer in charge of copying machine	-	-	1
or cavalry	Workman assistant to above writer	-	-	1
	Shoemakers (workmen)	-	-	4
	Tailors	-	-	3
	Buglers	-	-	4
	Haircutters	-	-	6
	Lamp trimmers	-	-	3
	Men employed at kitchens, &c.	-	-	29
Total of sub-officers, corporals, and soldiers				97

2nd.—Temporary Cadre

(Comprising sub-officers, corporals, and privates, either of infantry or cavalry, returned as supernumeraries on the strength of their respective corps, who are changed every year, one-half at a time, at the conclusion of each course).

				Nos.
<i>Gymnastic Section.</i>				
Sergeants or corporals, instructors of gymnastics	-	-	-	28
Orderlies; one to every three officer pupils	-	-	-	15
<i>Fencing Section.</i>				
Corporals, fencing instructors	-	-	-	20
Soldiers (1st and 2nd class) of either infantry or cavalry, assistant fencing instructors	-	-	-	60
Total of sergeants or corporals and privates (infantry or cavalry)				123

* 1 for gymnastic section.

† The troops attending the gymnastic school are organised in six companies.

‡ This number is reduced when the effective diminishes.

TABLE 29.

TABLE of REMOUNT CIRCUMSCRIPTIONS and DEPÔTS.

Circumscriptions.	Depôts.	Departments attached.
1st Circumscription - (Caen).	Caen - - -	Calvados.
	Saint-Lô - - -	Manche.
	Alençon - - -	Orne.
	Le Bec Hellouin - - -	Mayenne. Sarthe. Eure. Seine-Inférieure. Oise (less the arrondissement of Senlis). Somme.
2nd Circumscription - (Fontenay-le-Comte).	Paris - - -	Seine. Seine-et-Oise. Seine-et-Marne. Loiret. Oise (arrondissement of Senlis).
	Fontenay-le-Comte - - -	Vendée. Vienne.
	Saint-Jean-d'Angely - - -	Deux-Sèvres. Charente. Charente-Inférieure.
	Angers - - -	Maine-et-Loire. Loire-Inférieure. Indre-et-Loire. Loir-et-Cher.
3rd Circumscription - (Tarbes).	Guingamp - - -	Côtes-du-Nord. Morbihan. Finistère. Ille-et-Vilaine.
	Tarbes - - -	Hautes-Pyrénées. Basses-Pyrénées. Haute-Garonne (arrondissement of St. Gaudens). Gers. Ariège.
	Agen - - -	Pyrénées-Orientales. Lot-et-Garonne. Tarn-et-Garonne. Lot. Tarn.
	Mérignac - - -	Haute Garonne (less the arron- dissement of St. Gaudens). Aude. Var. Gard.
Guérat - - -	Guérat - - -	Gironde. Dordogne. Landes.
		Indre. Allier. Creuse.
		Haute-Vienne. Cher.
		Corrèze. Puy-de-Dôme. Cantal. Aveyron. Lozère.
Aurillac - - -	Aurillac - - -	

TABLE 29—*continued.*

Circumscriptions.	Depôts.	Departments attached.
4th Circumscription - (Mâcon).	Mâcon - -	Ain. Saône-et-Loire. Nièvre. Rhône. Isère. Savoie. Haute-Savoie.
	Sampigny - -	Meuse. Meurthe-et-Moselle. Ardennes. Marne. Aisne. Aube.
	Favernay - -	Haute-Saône. Côte-d'Or. Haute-Marne. Vosges. Doubs. Jura.

TABLE 30.

ORGANISATION of the GENDARMERIE MOBILE.

Staff.

- 1 Colonel or lieutenant-colonel.
- 1 Chef d'escadron, of infantry.
- 1 Captain-major.
- 1 Captain, adjudant-major, of infantry.
- 1 Lieutenant, treasurer.
- 1 Lieutenant, clothing officer, charged with details.
- 1 Surgeon-major, or assistant.
- 1 Veterinary surgeon.

Minor Staff.

- 1 Adjudant, sous-officier (regimental sergeant-major), of infantry.
- 1 Chief armourer of 1st class.
- 1 Sergeant, clerk of commanding officer.
- 1 Sergeant, assistant treasurer.
- 1 Sergeant, fencing instructor.
- 1 Corporal, clerk of treasurer.
- 1 Drum corporal.
- 1 Bugle corporal.

Eight Companies.

- 8 Captains.
- 16 Lieutenants or sub-lieutenants.
- 8 Sergeants-major.
- 8 Quartermaster-corporals.
- 48 Sergeants.
- 96 Corporals.
- 800 Gendarmes.
- 16 Drummers or buglers.
- 16 Boys.

TABLE 30—continued.
One Squadron.

1 Captain.
4 Lieutenants or sub-lieutenants.
1 Sergeant-major.
1 Quartermaster-sergeant.
8 Sergeants.
1 Quartermaster-corporal.
16 Corporals.
150 Gendarmes
3 Trumpeters.
2 Farriers.
2 Boys.

TABLE 31.
STATEMENT of the NUMBER of BRIGADES of GENDARMERIE, and their
DISTRIBUTION by DEPARTMENTS.

Legions.	Army Corps.	Departments or Companies.	Brigades.		
			Horse.	Foot.	Total.
1	Mil. Gov. of Paris.	Seine - - - -	36	51	87
		Seine-et-Oise - - -	61	28	89
2	1	Nord - - - -	34	33	67
		Pas-de-Calais - - -	36	21	57
3	2	Somme - - - -	35	12	47
		Oise - - - -	35	18	53
		Aisne - - - -	37	10	47
4	3	Seine-Inférieure - -	39	24	63
		Eure - - - -	33	12	45
		Calvados - - - -	29	24	53
5	4	Sarthe - - - -	24	25	49
		Eure-et-Loir - - -	24	11	35
		Orne - - - -	23	27	50
		Mayenne - - - -	23	13	36
6	5	Loiret - - - -	31	10	41
		Seine-et-Marne - - -	35	16	51
		Yonne - - - -	29	15	44
		Loir-et-Cher - - -	22	12	34
7	6	Marne - - - -	29	15	44
		Ardennes - - - -	27	15	42
		Aube - - - -	25	11	36
8	6	Meurthe-et-Moselle -	24	14	38
		Meuse - - - -	28	12	40
		Vosges - - - -	22	15	37
9	7	Doubs - - - -	22	18	40
		Saône (Haute) - - -	21	15	36
		Marne (Haute) - - -	22	11	33
		Det. of Belfort - - -	4	4	8
10	7	Ain - - - -	29	24	53
		Jura - - - -	21	20	41
11	8	Cher - - - -	32	9	41
		Nievre - - - -	25	13	38
		Côte-d'Or - - - -	31	14	45
		Saône-et-Loire - - -	44	20	64
12	9	Indre-et-Loire - - -	24	15	39
		Maine-et-Loire - - -	22	40	62
		Indre - - - -	22	12	34
13	9	Vienne - - - -	28	13	41
		Sèvres (Deux) - - -	23	17	40

TABLE 31—continued.

Legions.	Army Corps.	Departments or Companies.	Brigades.		
			Horse.	Foot.	Total.
14	10	Ille-et-Vilaine - - -	24	32	56
		Manche - - -	32	26	58
		Côtes-du-Nord - - -	24	28	52
15	11	Loire-Inférieure - - -	23	31	54
		Morbihan - - -	18	29	47
		Finistère - - -	26	25	51
		Vendée - - -	25	20	45
16	12	Vienne (Haute) - - -	24	10	34
		Creuse - - -	21	13	34
		Charente - - -	26	8	34
17	12	Dordogne - - -	39	19	58
		Corrèze - - -	27	7	34
18	13	Puy-de-Dôme - - -	37	20	57
		Allier - - -	27	10	37
		Cantal - - -	15	16	31
19	13	Loire - - -	19	25	44
		Loire (Haute) - - -	20	16	36
20	14	Rhône - - -	26	25	51
		Isère - - -	31	29	60
		Drôme - - -	24	18	42
21	14	Savoie - - -	12	25	37
		Savoie (Haute) - - -	11	25	36
		Alpes (Hautes) - - -	16	16	32
22	15	Bouches-du-Rhône - - -	28	32	60
		Vaucluse - - -	19	17	36
		Ardèche - - -	24	21	45
		Gard - - -	30	21	51
23	15	Alpes-Maritimes - - -	10	25	35
		Var - - -	24	20	44
		Alpes (Basses) - - -	18	21	39
24	15	Corse { 1st Company - - -	18	36	54
		{ 2nd " - - -	13	35	48
25	16	Hérault - - -	31	19	50
		Aveyron - - -	29	24	53
		Lozère - - -	15	19	34
26	16	Pyrénées-Orientales - - -	18	13	31
		Aude - - -	26	12	38
		Tarn - - -	29	14	43
27	17	Garonne (Haute) - - -	29	23	52
		Ariège - - -	14	20	34
		Gers - - -	26	10	36
28	17	Lot-et-Garonne - - -	32	11	43
		Lot - - -	20	11	31
		Tarn-et-Garonne - - -	22	8	30
29	18	Gironde - - -	36	24	60
		Charente-Inférieure - - -	30	17	47
		Landes - - -	24	10	34
30	18	Pyrénées (Basses) - - -	27	27	54
		Pyrénées (Hautes) - - -	16	14	30
		Total - - -	2,266	1,666	3,932
		ALGERIA.			
31	19	1st Company - - -	25	13	38
		2nd " - - -	18	10	28
		3rd " - - -	34	12	46
		4th " - - -	37	10	47
		Total - - -	114	45	159

TABLE 32.

ORGANISATION of the GARDE RÉPUBLICAINE as re-organised in a Legion of 3 Battalions (each 8 Companies) and 6 Squadrons.

		Men.	Horses.
Staff	Colonel - - - - -	1	3
	Lieutenant-colonel of infantry - - - -	1	2
	" of cavalry - - - -	1	3
	Chefs d'escadron of infantry - - - -	3	3
	" of cavalry - - - -	3	6
	" major - - - -	1	1
	Captain, instructor (cavalry) - - - -	1	1
	Captains, adjudants-major of infantry - - -	3	3
	" " of cavalry - - - -	3	3
	Captain, paymaster - - - -	1	—
	Clothing officer - - - -	1	—
	Lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, assistant paymaster -	1	—
	Surgeons-major - - - -	2	2
	Assistant surgeons-major - - - -	2	2
	Chief apothecary - - - -	1	—
	Veterinary surgeon - - - -	1	1
Assistant veterinary surgeons - - - -	2	2	
Bandmaster - - - -	1	—	
	29	32	

Minor staff	Regimental sergeant-major of infantry - -	3	—
	" " of cavalry - - - -	3	3
	Adjutant in charge of artillery duties - - -	1	1
	Assistant bandmaster - - - -	1	—
	Chief armourer - - - -	1	—
	Sergeant, clerk of colonel - - - -	1	—
	" clerk of paymaster - - - -	1	—
	" fencing instructor - - - -	1	—
	Drummer sergeant - - - -	1	—
	Bandsmen, 1st class - - - -	5	—
	" 2nd " - - - -	10	—
	" 3rd " - - - -	13	—
	" 4th " - - - -	25	—
	Corporal, clerk of paymaster - - - -	1	—
	" in charge of boys - - - -	2	—
Drummer corporals - - - -	1	—	
Trumpeter-corporal - - - -	1	1	
Soldiers, clerks of major and clothing officer -	2	—	
	73	5	

TABLE 32—continued.
(Infantry—3 Battalions, each 8 Companies.)

Strength of a Company or Squadron.		Total Effective.	
		Men.	Horses.
1	Captains - - - - -	24	24
2	Lieutenants or sub-lieutenants - - - - -	48	—
	Total of officers - - - - -	72	24
1	Sergeants-major - - - - -	24	—
1	Quartermaster-sergeants - - - - -	24	—
6	Sergeants - - - - -	144	—
12	Corporals - - - - -	288	—
108	Soldiers - - - - -	2,592	—
2	Drummers - - - - -	48	—
	Total of sergeants, rank and file - - - - -	3,120	—
2	Boys - - - - -	48	—

(Cavalry—6 Squadrons.)

1	Captains - - - - -	6	6
4	Lieutenants or sub-lieutenants - - - - -	24	24
	Total of officers - - - - -	30	30
1	Sergeants-major - - - - -	6	—
1	Quartermaster-sergeants - - - - -	6	—
6	Sergeants - - - - -	36	36
12	Corporals - - - - -	72	72
90	Soldiers - - - - -	540	540
3	Trumpeters - - - - -	18	18
2	Farriers - - - - -	12	—
	Total of sergeants, rank and file - - - - -	690	666
2	Boys - - - - -	12	—

RECAPITULATION.

Staff - - - - -	29	32
Minor staff - - - - -	73	5
Company and squadron officers - - - - -	102	54
Infantry, 3,120 } - - - - -	3,810	666
Cavalry, 690 } - - - - -		
Grand total - - - - -	4,014	757
Boys - - - - -	60	—

TABLE 33.

ORGANISATION of the REGIMENT of PARIS FIREMEN
(2 Battalions of 6 Companies).

							Men.	Horses.
Staff	{	Colonel - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	2
		Lieutenant-colonel - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	2
		Chefs de battalion - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2
		Major - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
		Surgeon-major, 1st class - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
		Captain-engineer - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
		Captains, adjudants-major - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2
		Captain-instructor - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
		Captain-paymaster - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	—
		Captain clothing officer - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	—
		Assistant surgeons, 1st class - - - - -	-	-	-	2	2	
Total staff - - -							14	14

Minor staff	{	Adjudants - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Chief armourer - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Sergeant-major, in charge of stores - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Sergeant, clerk of the colonel - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Sergeant, chief of the band - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Sergeant, 1st clerk of paymaster - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Corporal, 2nd clerk of paymaster - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Bugler-corporal - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total minor staff - - -							-	10

TABLE 33—*continued.*

ONE COMPANY.				TWELVE COMPANIES.			
Captain -	-	-	1	Captains (6, 1st class, and 6, 2nd class) -	-	-	12
Lieutenant -	-	-	1	Lieutenants (6, 1st class, and 6, 2nd class) -	-	-	12
Sub-lieutenant -	-	-	1	Sub-lieutenants -	-	-	12
Total officers -	-	-	3	Total officers -	-	-	36
Sergeant-major -	-	-	1	Sergeants-major -	-	-	12
Sergeants -	-	-	6	Sergeants -	-	-	72
Quartermaster-sergeant -	-	-	1	Quartermaster-sergeants -	-	-	12
Corporals, 1st class -	-	-	12	Corporals, 1st class -	-	-	144
„ 2nd class -	-	-	20	„ 2nd class -	-	-	240
Buglers -	-	-	3	Buglers -	-	-	36
Total of cadres -	-	-	43	Total of cadres -	-	-	516
Effective of the cadres of the Company -	-	-	46	Effective of the cadres of the 12 companies -	-	-	552
Total soldiers (25, 1st class) -	-	-	81	Total soldiers (300, 1st class) -	-	-	972
Total effective of company -	-	-	127	Total effective of 12 companies -	-	-	1,524
Boys -	-	-	2	Boys -	-	-	24

RECAPITULATION.

Superior officers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other officers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Sub-officers, corporals, and men of cadres -	-	-	-	-	-	-	526
Total effective of cadres of the regiment -	-	-	-	-	-	-	576
Soldiers (300, 1st class) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	972
Total effective of the regiment -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,548
Boys -	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Officers' horses -	-	-	-	-	-	-	44

N.B.—The pay and the sums required for the maintenance of this regiment are charged against the city of Paris, but the officers, sub-officers, and men form part of the infantry of the Army.

TABLE 34.
SCALE OF FORAGE IN PEACE, WAR, and on BOARD SHIP.

Classification of Horses.	Peace Time.						War Time.			On Green Food.			On Board Ship.				
	Winter Ration, 1st December to 31st March.			Summer Ration, 1st April to 30th November.													Manœuvres, picketed in the open.
	Hay.	Straw.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Corn.	Green Food.	Straw.	Corn.	Hay.	Barley.	Barley Meal.	Wheat.	
	8'53	8'53	9'59	8'53	8'53	10'09	11'02	11'79	—	8'53	4'41	12'35	110'23	5'51	6'61	7'72	8'53
Artillery horses, draught and saddle (officers and men), and horses of train officers.	6'61	8'53	9'15	6'61	8'53	10'03	8'53	11'13	—	8'53	4'41	10'58	99'21	5'51	5'51	6'61	8'53
Cavalry of the line, engineer and infantry officers' horses, and horses of officers of sanitary and administrative services.	6'61	8'53	8'27	6'61	8'53	8'53	8'53	9'52	—	6'61	4'41	10'47	88'19	5'51	4'41	5'51	8'53
Light cavalry - - -	5'51	8'53	8'53	5'51	8'53	8'53	6'61	10'47	—	6'61	4'41	9'52	88'19	5'51	4'41	5'51	8'53
Arab horses (attached to any arm of the service).	6'61	8'53	8'27	6'61	8'53	8'27	8'53	9'37	—	6'61	4'41	9'52	88'19	5'51	4'41	5'51	8'53
Mules (attached to any arm of the service).																	

Note.—Forage in lbs., water in gallons. The ration for horses and mules at manœuvre camps, when in stables, is the same as the ordinary summer ration. Horses and mules, when on the line of march, receive the same ration as when picketed in the open during manœuvres. A short time before commencing a march horses and mules, if not on summer ration, are placed on that scale. Horses stabled in sheds receive the summer ration during the time they are so stabled.

TABLE 35.

SCALE of CLOTHING and NECESSARIES to be maintained in REGIMENTAL MAGAZINES during Peace.

		Regiments of Infantry.	Chasseur Battalions.		Algerian Tirailleurs.	Cavalry Regiments.	Artillery.				Squadrons of Military Train.		Regiment of Engineers.	
							Divisional Regiments.		Corps Regiments.					
							Men.		Men.		Men.		Sappers.	
			France.	Algeria.			Not Mounted.	Mounted.	Not Mounted.	Mounted.	Mounted.	Not Mounted.	Drivers.	Not Mounted.
Clothing	Cloaks, great coats or capes, and valises (mounted corps).	4,571	1,342	1,283	3,496	579	1,620	1,679	656	1,690	1,804	363	718	3,080
	Shell jackets -	4,858	1,446	1,402	3,997	524	1,743	1,804	726	1,870	1,845	371	739	3,534
	Trousers - - -	5,299	1,578	1,529	4,360	787	1,901	1,968	792	2,040	2,012	404	806	3,855
	Képis or chéchias -	4,858	1,446	1,402	3,997	722	1,743	1,804	726	1,870	1,845	371	739	3,534
	Tunics or dolmans -	1,045	380	100	—	722	446	454	254	654	150	30	77	1,650
	Embroidered shell jackets.	—	—	—	3,997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Epaulets - - -	784	285	100	—	722*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Flannel belts - -	2,600	800	800	2,500	525	960	990	425	1,095	895	185	365	2,235
	Canvas blouses -	—	—	—	—	657	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sets of accoutrements.	3,946	1,144	1,080	2,814	422	1,384	1,436	546	1,406	1,835	324	637	2,470
Necessaries	Chacos or helmets -	784	285	100	—	631	335	340	190	490	112	23	58	1,238
	Tentes abris and water bottles.†	5,200	1,600	1,600	5,000	1,050‡	1,920	1,980	850	2,190	1,790	360	730	4,450
	Boots, ankle boots, and canvas trousers.	—	—	—	5,000§	722	1,743§	1,804	726§	1,870	2,092	371§	739	3,080§
	Pairs of shoes -	13,148	4,147	4,235	14,005	262	4,961	—	2,288	—	112	841	50	12,512
	Small saddle bags -	—	—	—	—	657	—	1,640	—	1,700	1,902	—	672	—
	Drawers, shirts, and handkerchiefs.	10,400	3,200	3,200	10,000	2,100	3,940	3,960	1,700	4,380	3,580	720	1,460	8,900
	Havre-sacs (used as tunic covers), mess tins, various necessities.¶	4,416	1,315	1,275	3,634	657	1,585	1,640	660	1,700	1,902	338	672	3,213
	Pairs of linen gaiters.	6,768	2,170	2,250	7,832	262	2,590	—	1,230	—	112	405	50	6,925
	Pairs of leather gaiters.	4,416	1,315	1,275	—	—	1,585	—	660	—	—	338	—	3,213
	Collars or stocks -	5,200	1,600	1,600	5,000	1,050	1,920	1,980	850	2,190	1,790	360	730	4,450
Bags for cleaning requisites.	3,632	1,030	950	2,268	265	1,250	1,300	470	1,210	1,566	315	614	1,975	
Sets of grooming materials.	—	—	—	—	265	—	1,300	—	1,210	1,566	—	614	—	

* Cuirassiers and Dragoons.

† Amongst which, 1-20th coffee mills, 1-10th (axes), and a fourth in sets of camp utensils (new pattern).

‡ No tentes abris.

§ Trousers only.

|| 1,839 canvas trousers.

¶ No havre-sacs in mounted corps.

TABLE 36.

PAY of SPECIAL ARMS.

GENERAL OFFICERS; STAFF CORPS and STAFF CORPS SERVICE; MILITARY INTENDANCE; SPECIAL STAFFS of ARTILLERY and ENGINEERS; SANITARY CORPS; ARTILLERY REGIMENTS and ARTILLERY TRAIN; ARTILLERY WORKMEN and ARTIFICERS; ENGINEER REGIMENTS.

Rank and Employment.	Net Pay.		Remarks.
	Yearly.	Daily.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Maréchal de France* - -	1,180 16 0	3 5 7	* A Maréchal de France draws pay as such whatever post he may fill. If in command of an army, he draws that of commander-in-chief in addition.
Commander-in-chief of an army†	—	—	
General of Division { War time	853 4 0	2 7 4½	
intendant - inspector-general - { Peacetime	777 12 0	2 3 2½	
General of brigade, { War time	568 16 0	1 11 7	† The pay of the commander-in-chief of an army is fixed by special decree.
military intendant, {			
surgeon inspector, {			
apothecary in- {			
spector - - - - - { Peacetime	518 8 0	1 8 9½	
Colonel, sub-military intendant			
chief surgeon, 1st class, and			
chief apothecary, 1st class -	355 13 7	0 19 9	
Lieutenant-colonel, sub-military			
intendant, 2nd class, chief surgeon			
and chief apothecary, 2nd class -	292 6 4¾	0 16 2¾	
Chef d'escadron, chef de bataillon,			
major, adjoint, 1st class,			
military intendance, surgeons			
and apothecaries-major, 1st class -	246 4 9½	0 13 8	
Captain, 1st class, captain-commandant,			
adjoint, 2nd class of military intendance,			
surgeons and apothecaries-major, 2nd class -	148 6 4¾	0 8 2¾	
Captain, 2nd class, and second captain	132 9 7	0 7 4½	
Lieutenant (staff or on staff employ) of whatever rank,			
first lieutenant, assistant surgeons			
and apothecaries-major, 1st class -	105 2 4¾	0 5 10	
Second lieutenant, assistant surgeons			
and apothecaries-major, 2nd class, sub-lieutenant (artillery			
and engineers) -	102 4 9½	0 5 8	
Sub-lieutenant (staff employ) -	97 18 4¾	0 5 5½	

TABLE 37.

PAY of—

INFANTRY OFFICERS (including those of Discipline Companies); RECORD
KEEPERS (Archivistes) appointed by the Law of 13th March 1875,
modified on 15th December 1875; ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES;
PERSONNEL of the SERVICE of MILITARY JUSTICE (Workshops,
Penitentiaries, and Military Prisons).

Rank and Employment.	Net Pay.		Remarks.
	Yearly.	Daily.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Colonel - - -	309 12 0	0 17 2½	
Lieutenant-colonel - -	240 9 7	0 13 4½	
Chef de bataillon or major, principal administrative officer, chief clerk - - -	205 18 4½	0 11 5½	
Captain, 1st class, 1st class administrative officer, 1st class clerk, captain attached to military justice service, captain of discipline companies -	141 2 4½	0 7 10	
Captain, 2nd class, 2nd class administrative officer, 2nd class clerk - - -	129 12 0	0 7 2½	
Lieutenant, 1st class, first administrative adjudant, 3rd class clerk, lieutenant attached to military justice service, lieutenant of discipline companies - - -	97 18 4½	0 5 5½	
Lieutenant, 2nd class - -	95 0 9½	0 5 3½	
Sub-lieutenant, second administrative adjudant, 4th class clerk - - -	90 14 4½	0 5 0½	

TABLE 38.

PAY of—

CAVALRY OFFICERS; OFFICERS of the MILITARY TRAIN; OFFICERS employed in the RECRUITING DEPARTMENT, or on the PERSONNEL, and drawing the pay of the PERMANENT ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT of the TERRITORIAL ARMY; OFFICERS employed at REMOUNT DÉPÔTS; VETERINARY SURGEONS; OFFICERS employed in the INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION of the Country.

Rank and Employment.	Net Pay.		Remarks.
	Yearly.	Daily.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Colonel - - -	332 12 9½	0 18 5½	Retired officers employed in the recruiting department, or on the personnel, and drawing the pay of the permanent administrative department of the territorial army, receive their full pension, and, in addition, the difference between the amount of their pension and the pay of their rank as given in this Table. Officers or veterinary surgeons employed on, or detached for the duties of the remount establishments, when absent from their residences purchasing horses, receive for such days of absence an allowance from the funds of the general remount service.
Lieutenant-colonel, chief veterinary surgeon, 1st class -	257 0 9½	0 14 3½	
Chef d'escadrons or major; chef de bataillon, recruiting department and of the territorial army; chief veterinary surgeon of the 2nd class; chef de bataillon or d'escadron, employed in administration of internal affairs -	216 14 4½	0 12 0½	
Captain commandant; captain of recruiting department and of the territorial army; captain employed in administration of internal affairs -	146 17 7	0 8 2	
Second captain, first veterinary surgeon - - -	131 15 2½	0 7 3½	
First lieutenant, lieutenant of recruiting department or of the territorial army; second veterinary surgeon, lieutenant employed in administration of internal affairs -	103 13 7	0 5 9	
Second lieutenant - -	99 7 2½	0 5 6½	
Sub-lieutenant, assistant veterinary surgeon - -	95 0 9½	0 5 3½	

TABLE 39.

DAILY PAY of:—

Rank and Employment.	Infantry.			Cavalry.		Artillery and Engineers.	Military Train.
	Line. Zouaves. Foreign Legion. Algerian Light Infantry.	Algerian Tirailleurs.	Discipline Companies.	Cuirassiers. Dragoons. Hussars. Chasseurs and Chasseurs d'Afrique.	Spahis.	Artillery Train. Artillery Pontoniers. Engineers.	Squadrons of Military Train.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Adjutant - - - - -	2 0½	2 2½	—	2 2	2 5½	3 0	2 10½
Assistant bandmaster - - -	0 0½	—	—	—	—	3 0	—
Chief armourer, 1st class - -	2 0½	2 2½	3 0	2 2	2 5½	3 0	2 10½
2nd " - - -	1 2½	1 4½	1 8½	1 3½	1 5½	1 8½	1 6½
Drum, bugle, or trumpet major -	1 2	1 4½	—	1 7	1 2½	1 5½	1 4½
Sergeant-major - - - - -	0 11½	1 10½	1 0½	0 9½	1 0	0 11	0 10½
Sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant -	0 8½	0 8½	0 11½	0 8½	0 10½	0 9½	0 8½
Quartermaster-corporal - - -	0 6½	0 8½	—	—	—	—	—
Pioneer corporal - - - - -	0 6½	0 8½	—	—	—	—	—
Drum, bugle, or trumpet corporal -	0 6½	0 8½	—	0 8½	0 10½	0 9½	0 8½
Musician (after 10 years' service) -	0 6½	—	—	—	—	0 9½	—
Corporal - - - - -	0 4	0 6	0 7½	0 4½	0 9½	0 7½	0 6½
Pioneer or musician - - - - -	0 3½	0 4½	—	—	—	0 6	—
Drummer, bugler, or trumpeter -	0 3½	0 4½	0 5	0 6	0 9½	0 6	0 6
Soldier, 1st class, or musician (acting) -	0 2½	0 3½	—	0 3*	—	—	—
Soldier, 2nd class - - - - -	0 2½	0 3½	0 2½	0 2½	0 7	—	—
Boy up to 14 years of age - - -	0 2½	0 2½	—	0 2½	0 7	0 3½	0 3
Chief artificer - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1 0½	—
Sub-chief artificer, master workman -	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	—
Master pontonier, smith or carpenter -	—	—	—	—	—	0 6	—
Sergeant {master carpenter } of pon-	—	—	—	—	—	1 0½	—
{master smith } toniers.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{master ropemaker }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunner or driver of horse {1st class	—	—	—	—	—	0 4½	—
{2nd class	—	—	—	—	—	0 4	—
Gunner of field or garrison {1st class	—	—	—	—	—	0 3½	—
{2nd class	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collarmaker, smith, or act-	—	—	—	—	—	0 3	—
{2nd class	—	—	—	—	—	0 4½	—
Sapper-miner, sapper-driver, {1st class	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{2nd class	—	—	—	—	—	0 3½	—
Collarmaker, or railway workman.	—	—	—	—	—	0 5½	—
Drummer or musician of engineers -	—	—	—	—	—	0 4½	—
Pontoniers - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	0 4	—
{1st class	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{2nd class	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military train soldier, collar-	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 3½
{1st class	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 3
{2nd class	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* A soldier of Cuirassiers receives 3½d. per diem.

† A native 1st class Spahis receives 9½d. per diem.

‡ Boys of the Artillery pontoniers receive 4d. per diem.

§ The native adjutant of Spahis receives 2s. 6½d per diem. In the regiments of Spahis and Algerian Tirailleurs, the native non-commissioned officers and men receive 2½d. per diem more than Europeans. In both regiments full field rations and fuel are allowed to both Europeans and natives, or money in lieu thereof.

TABLE 40.
DISPONIBILITÉ PAY.

Ranks and Classes.	During the First Six Months.		After the First Six Months.	
	Yearly.	Daily.	Yearly.	Daily.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General of Division and officer of corresponding rank - -	777 12 0	2 3 2½	388 16 0	1 1 7
General of brigade and officer of corresponding rank - -	518 8 0	1 8 9½	259 4 0	0 14 4½
Colonel and officer of correspond- ing rank - -	355 13 7	0 19 9	177 16 9½	0 9 10½
Lieutenant-colonel and officer of corresponding rank - -	292 6 4½	0 16 2½	146 3 2½	0 8 2½
Chef de bataillon and officer of cor- responding rank - -	246 4 9½	0 13 8	123 2 4½	0 6 10
1st class captain and 2nd class ad- joint of the intendance - -	148 6 4½	0 8 2½	74 3 2½	0 4 1½
2nd class captain - -	132 9 7	0 7 4½	66 4 9½	0 3 8

In hospital, awaiting trial, or undergoing sentence, half of the above rates only are paid.

TABLE 41.
INDEMNITY given as COMMAND ALLOWANCE.

Ranks and Appointments.		Monthly Amount.
		£ s. d.
Military Governor of Paris - -	- - - -	86 8 0
Military Governor of Lyons - -	- - - -	50 8 0
General of Division	Commanding an army corps - -	38 8 0
	Chief of the staff of Military Governor of Paris	42 0 0
	Commanding the Division at Nice - -	30 3 7
	Commanding a Division in Algeria - -	38 8 "
General of Brigade	Chief of the staff of an army corps, or com- mandant at Lyons - -	14 16 4½
	Chief of the staff of Military Governor of Lyons	21 8 4½
	Chief of the staff in Algeria - -	38 4 4½
	Commanding the Department of the Seine and at Paris - -	30 8 4½
	Commanding the Department of Seine-et-Oise and at Versailles - -	15 12 0
	Commanding the brigade of artillery, or the engineers of an army corps - -	11 5 7
	Superior director of the engineers - -	11 5 7
	Commanding a brigade - -	11 5 7
	Commandant at the five principal schools - -	15 10 9½
	Commanding the cavalry school of application	26 10 4½
Intendant of an army corps - -	- - - -	13 4 0
Sub-intendant or adjoint, when senior officer	- - - -	2 8 0
Superior officer	Chief of the artillery or engineer staff of an army corps - -	2 14 0
	Chief of the staff of a Division - -	3 6 0
	Chief of the staff of a Division in Algeria - -	5 5 7
Officer commanding a fortified town - -	Of the 1st class - -	4 12 4½
	Of the 2nd class - -	3 12 0
	Of the 3rd class - -	2 5 7
	Of the 4th class - -	1 8 9½
Superior officer of artillery, inspector of arm manufactories, &c., &c.	- - - -	7 17 2½

42533.

T

C₁

TABLE 41—*continued.*

Ranks and Appointments.		Monthly Amount.
Superior officer of artillery, director	Of a direction of artillery { 1st class -	£ s. d. 7 17 2½
	2nd class -	5 17 7
	3rd class -	5 4 4½
	Of the workshops at Tarbes -	7 17 2½
	Of the Central School of Pyrotechny -	5 17 7
	Of foundries, of powder factories -	5 17 7
Superior officer of engineers, director	Of arm manufactories -	5 4 0
Officer commanding the gymnastic school; ditto the school of sub-officers	-	7 17 2½
Officer commanding musketry school, and ditto boys' school	-	2 12 9½
Colonel commanding a regiment	Of infantry, of artillery, or of engineers -	1 19 7
Superior officer commanding	Of cavalry, including the Spahis -	7 8 9½
	A battalion of chasseurs -	6 0 0
	A battalion of African light infantry -	2 17 7
	A squadron of the military train -	-
Companies of the military train detached to Paris and Algeria	-	2 8 0
	-	-

TABLE 42.

SCALE OF FIELD ALLOWANCE.		£
General officers, intendance, and medical officers.	Maréchal de France -	484
	General-in-chief -	320
	General commanding an army corps -	280
	General of Division, intendant-general -	240
	General of brigade, intendant, inspecting medical officer -	160
	Colonel, sub-intendant -	72
Staff, mounted troops, intendance, and medical officers.	Principal medical officer, 1st class -	60
	Lieut.-col., principal medical officer, 2nd class -	48
	Chef d'escadron, adjoint to the intendance of 1st class -	40
	Surgeon-major of the 1st class, principal veterinary surgeon -	40
	Adjoint to the intendance of the 2nd class -	36
	Captain, surgeon-major 2nd class, 1st class veterinary surgeon -	28
Infantry and chaplains.	Lieutenant and sub-lieutenant, assistant-surgeon-major, 2nd class veterinary surgeon -	20
	Colonel, chief chaplain -	48
	Lieutenant-colonel -	40
	Chef de bataillon, army corps chaplain -	36
	Captain, adjudant-major -	28
	Captain, chaplain -	24
Administrative departments.	Lieutenant, sub-lieutenant, bandmaster -	16
	Officier payeur -	20
	Principal officer of administration -	40
	Officer of administration -	36
	Adjudant, first and second -	20
	Artillery gardes, principal controllers and adjoints of the engineers -	20
	Gardes, controllers, adjoints, chief and subchief ouvriers d'État -	16
	Ouvriers d'État, gardiens de batterie -	12

TABLE 43.
COMPENSATION for Loss of HORSES and EFFECTS.

Ranks,		Amount of Compensation.									
		Officers and Men, Prisoners of War.				Officers and Men when not Prisoners of War, for Horse killed by the Enemy.					
		For Loss of Kit.		For Loss of Horse.							
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Maréchal de France - - -		240	0	0	216	0	0	}	18	0	0
General of Division or Intendant-General - - -		120	0	0	72	0	0				
General of brigade or officer of corresponding rank - - -		80	0	0	54	0	0				
Staff - corps, intendance, regiment of artillery, and cuirassiers.	Colonel, sub-intendant-Lieutenant-colonel - -	36	0	0	36	0	0				
	Chef d'escadron, 1st class assistant of intendance - - -	28	0	0	18	0	0				
	Captain - - -	20	0	0	18	0	0				
	2nd class assistant of intendance - - -	24	0	0	18	0	0				
	Lieutenant and sub-lieutenant - - -	16	0	0	18	0	0				
Special staffs	Colonel - - -	32	0	0	36	0	0				
	Lieutenant-colonel - -	28	0	0	36	0	0				
	Chef de bataillon - -	24	0	0	18	0	0				
	Captain - - -	16	0	0	18	0	0				
	Lieutenant and sub-lieutenant - - -	12	0	0	18	0	0				
Non-mounted troops, and sanitary corps.	Colonel* - - -	32	0	0	36	0	0				
	Lieutenant-colonel* -	28	0	0	36	0	0				
	Chef de bataillon† -	24	0	0	18	0	0				
	Captain - - -	16	0	0	18	0	0				
	Lieutenant, sub-lieutenant, and bandmaster -	12	0	0	18	0	0				
Mounted troops, except artillery, and cuirassiers.	Colonel - - -	36	0	0	32	0	0				
	Lieutenant-colonel -	32	0	0	32	0	0				
	Chef d'escadron - -	28	0	0	16	0	0				
	Captains - - -	20	0	0	16	0	0				
	Lieutenant and sub-lieutenant - - -	16	0	0	16	0	0				
Chief administrative officer - - -		28	0	0	16	0	0				
Administrative officer - - -		24	0	0	16	0	0				
Spahis—privates - - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0	

* In the infantry the allowance for a horse is only 32l.

† Ditto ditto 16l.

‡ In the engineers, artillery, and sanitary corps the allowance is 18l.

TABLE 44.

SCALE of

Ranks.	Pensions for Length of Service.			Pensions for	
	Minimum at 30 (or 25) Years' Service.	Increase for each Year of Effective Service beyond 30 Years (or 25 for Sub-Officers and Men), and for each Year allowed to count for Campaigns.	Maximum at 50 (or 45) Years' Service, Campaigns included.	Amputation of Two Limbs, or Total Loss of Sight.	Amputation of One Limb, or Total Loss of the Use of Two Limbs.
				Fixed Pension, whatever the Length of Service.	Fixed Pension, whatever the Length of Service.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General of Division and Intendant General - - -	208 0 0	5 4 0	312 0 0	300 0 0	312 0 0
General of Brigade and officers of corresponding rank	156 0 0	2 12 0	208 0 0	240 0 0	208 0 0
Colonel and officers of corresponding rank - - -	124 16 0	1 11 2½	156 0 0	187 4 0	156 0 0
Lieutenant-colonel and officers of corresponding rank -	93 12 0	1 11 2½	124 16 0	149 15 2½	124 16 0
'Chef de bataillon,' major, and officers of corresponding rank.	78 0 0	1 5 7½	103 12 0	124 6 5	103 12 0
Captain and officers of corresponding rank - - -	62 8 0	1 2 5	84 16 0	101 15 2½	84 16 0
Lieutenant and " " " " - - -	44 16 0	1 2 5	67 4 0	80 12 9½	67 4 0
Sub-lieut. and " " " " - - -	33 12 0	1 2 5	56 0 0	67 4 0	56 0 0
Principal officer of administration, and principal veterinary surgeon.	93 12 0	1 11 2½	124 16 0	149 15 2½	124 16 0
Officer, { Of the 1st class, and 1st class veteri- accountant. { nary surgeon.	68 0 0	1 4 0	92 0 0	110 8 0	92 0 0
{ Of the 2nd class, "garde," "contrôleur," and "adjoin't" principal of 1st class.	60 0 0	1 4 0	84 0 0	100 16 0	84 0 0
Adjutant of the { "En premier," "garde," "contrô- Administration. { leur," and "adjoin't" of 2nd class.	48 0 0	0 18 5	66 8 0	79 13 7	66 8 0
{ "En second," sub-chief ouvrier d'État "garde" and "contrôleur" of artillery, "adjoin't" of engineers of 3rd class.	32 0 0	0 16 0	48 0 0	57 12 0	48 0 0
Veterinary surgeon, "en second," "garde," "contrôleur," and "adjoin't" principal of 2nd class.	56 0 0	1 0 0	76 0 0	91 4 0	76 0 0
Assistant veterinary surgeon, "garde," "contrôleur," and "adjoin't" of 1st class.	52 0 0	0 18 5	70 8 0	84 9 7	70 8 0
Bandmaster { After 10 years in the appointment -	44 16 0	1 2 5	67 4 0	80 12 9½	67 4 0
{ Before 10 " " " " -	33 12 0	1 2 5	56 0 0	67 4 0	56 0 0
Chief "ouvrier d'État," and master artificer - - -	44 0 0	0 16 0	60 0 0	72 0 0	60 0 0
"Adjudant sous officier" (regimental sergeant-major), chief armourer of 1st class, and assistant band- master.	22 12 0	0 8 0	30 12 0	39 16 0	30 12 0
Sergeant-major, chief armourer of 2nd class, and musician of 1st class.	18 12 0	0 8 0	26 12 0	34 12 0	26 12 0
Sergeant, and musician of 2nd class - - -	16 12 0	0 6 0	22 12 0	29 0	22 12 0
Corporal, and musician of 3rd class - - -	15 8 0	0 4 9½	20 4 0	26 5 7	20 4 0
Soldier, and musician of 4th class - - -	14 12 0	0 4 0	18 12 0	24 4 0	18 12 0

TABLE 44.

PENSIONS.

Wounds, or for serious or incurable Infirmities.						Minimum and Maximum augmented by one fifth.		Maximum in the case of complete Blindness, or of Amputation of Two Limbs (with an Increase of one fifth).	Pensions to Widows.	
Wounds and serious Infirmities causing the Loss of the Use of One Limb, or the equivalent thereto.			Wounds, or less serious Infirmities which compel an Officer to leave the Service before he has completed 30 (or 25) Years' Service.						Yearly Assistance to Orphans.	
Minimum.	Increase for each Year of Service, including Campaigns.	Maximum at 20 Years' Service, Campaigns included.	Minimum.	Increase for each Year's Service beyond 30 (or 25) Years' when the accumulated Campaigns and effective Service forms a Total of 30 Years.	Maximum at 50 (or 45) Years' Service, including Campaigns.				One-fourth of highest Pension for Length of Service, of the Military Rank.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
308 0 0	5 4 0	312 0 0	208 0 0	5 4 0	312 0 0	249 12 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	78 0 0	
156 0 0	2 12 0	208 0 0	156 0 0	2 12 0	208 0 0	187 2 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	52 0 0	
124 16 0	1 11 2½	156 0 0	124 16 0	1 11 2½	156 0 0	149 15 2½	187 4 0	224 12 9½	39 0 0	
93 12 0	1 11 2½	124 16 0	93 12 0	1 11 2½	124 16 0	112 6 5	149 15 2½	179 14 5	31 4 0	
78 0 0	1 5 7½	103 12 0	78 0 0	1 5 7½	103 12 0	93 12 0	124 6 5	149 4 0	25 18 5	
62 8 0	1 2 5	84 16 0	62 8 0	1 2 5	84 16 0	74 17 7	101 15 2½	122 2 5	21 4 0	
44 16 0	1 2 5	67 4 0	44 16 0	1 2 5	67 4 0	53 15 2½	80 12 9½	96 15 2½	16 16 0	
33 12 0	1 2 5	56 0 0	33 12 0	1 2 5	56 0 0	40 6 5	67 4 0	80 12 9½	14 0 0	
93 12 0	1 11 2½	124 16 0	93 12 0	1 11 2½	124 16 0	112 6 5	149 15 2½	179 14 5	31 4 0	
68 0 0	—	92 0 0	68 0 0	1 4 0	92 0 0	81 12 0	110 8 0	132 9 7	23 0 0	
60 0 0	1 4 0	84 0 0	60 0 0	1 4 0	84 0 0	72 0 0	100 16 0	120 19 2½	21 0 0	
48 0 0	0 18 5	66 8 0	48 0 0	0 18 5	66 8 0	57 12 0	79 13 7	95 12 0	16 12 0	
32 0 0	0 16 0	48 0 0	32 0 0	0 16 0	48 0 0	38 8 0	57 12 0	69 2 5	12 0 0	
56 0 0	1 0 0	76 0 0	56 0 0	1 0 0	76 0 0	67 4 0	91 4 0	109 8 9½	19 0 0	
52 0 0	0 18 5	70 8 0	52 0 0	0 18 5	70 8 0	62 8 0	84 9 7	101 7 2½	17 12 0	
44 16 0	1 2 5	67 4 0	44 16 0	1 2 5	67 4 0	53 15 2½	80 12 9½	96 15 2½	16 16 0	
33 12 0	1 2 5	56 0 0	33 12 0	1 2 5	56 0 0	40 6 5	67 4 0	80 12 9½	14 0 0	
44 0 0	0 16 0	60 0 0	44 0 0	0 16 0	60 0 0	52 16 0	72 0 0	86 8 0	15 0 0	
22 12 0	0 8 0	30 12 0	22 12 0	0 8 0	30 12 0	27 2 5	36 14 5	47 14 5	7 12 9½	
18 12 0	0 8 0	26 12 0	18 12 0	0 8 0	26 12 0	22 6 5	31 18 5	41 9 7	6 12 9½	
16 12 0	0 6 0	22 12 0	16 12 0	0 6 0	22 12 0	19 18 5	27 2 5	33 4 9½	5 12 9½	
15 8 0	0 4 9½	20 4 0	15 8 0	0 4 9½	20 4 0	18 9 7	24 4 9½	31 10 5	5 0 9½	
14 12 0	0 4 0	18 12 0	14 12 0	0 4 0	18 12 0	—	—	—	4 12 9½	

TABLE 45.
STATEMENT of the PERSONNEL of the MARINE and COLONIES as provided for in the BUDGET for 1878.

	Personnel on Shore.			Personnel at Sea.			Personnel in the Colonies.			REMARKS.
	Officers and Functionaries having Rank of Officer.	Petty Officers and Sailors, Sub-Officers, Soldiers, and Others not having Rank of Officer.	Total.	Officers and Functionaries having Rank of Officer.	Petty Officers and Sailors, Sub-Officers, Soldiers, and Others not having Rank of Officer.	Total.	Officers and Functionaries having Rank of Officer.	Petty Officers and Sailors, Sub-Officers, Soldiers, and Others not having Rank of Officer.	Total.	
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.										
Directors, chiefs and clerks, and servants - - -	230	40	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	260
DEPOT OF MAPS AND PLANS.										
Personnel of the offices, draughtsmen, &c., and servants -	16	9	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
STAFF AND CREWS AFLOAT AND ASHORE.										
Officers of the navy - - -	840	-	840	960	-	960	-	-	-	1,800
Professors - - -	-	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	-	14
Maritime engineers - - -	120	-	120	5	-	5	-	-	-	125
Engineers hydrographers - - -	14	-	14	3	-	3	-	-	-	17
Commissariat of the navy - - -	303	-	303	108	-	108	-	-	-	416
Medical department - - -	410	-	410	185	-	185	-	-	-	595
Chaplains - - -	28	-	28	23	-	23	-	-	-	50
Chief mechanics and principal mechanics - - -	17	-	17	27	-	27	-	-	-	44
Veterinary clerks and fleet magazine men - - -	-	104	104	-	237	237	-	-	-	341
Sailors on shore and at sea - - -	2	8,435	8,437	-	25,065	25,065	-	-	-	33,501
Marine veterans - - -	-	1,624	1,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,624
Naval pupils - - -	-	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
TROOPS.										
Marine infantry - - -	1,739	10,664	12,403	1,324	-	1,324	-	-	-	39,037
Marine artillery - - -	419	9,903	10,322	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,983
Marine gendarmery - - -	297	3,333	3,630	2	-	2	279	6,081	7,360	11,188
Discipline company - - -	18	604	622	-	-	-	46	1,143	1,189	4,730
Reservists (467 men for the year, of whom 372 infantry, and 95 artillery) - - -	1	29	30	-	-	-	-	117	121	633
	-	467	467	-	-	-	-	-	-	131
	735	14,536	14,971	3	-	3	339	8,340	8,669	467
VARIOUS CORPS AND AGENTS.										
Inspectors of administrative services of the navy - - -	33	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Administrative personnel of the directions of works - - -	387	380	617	-	-	-	-	-	-	630
Storekeepers - - -	99	633	732	-	-	-	-	-	-	785
Personnel of superintendence of vitallizing - - -	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	31

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED LAW on the STAFF.

The special functions of the staff in peace are :—

- The organisation and mobilisation of the army ;
- The preparation of military operations ;
- The general direction of the instruction of the army and of military schools ;
- The service of communications, railways, telegraphs, the movement of troops, and their transport by rail and water ;
- The study of foreign armies, military missions ;
- Geodesy, topography, and cartography of France and of foreign countries ;
- Military statistics, the history of military operations and historical archives ;

In one word, everything relating to a preparation for war.

In war, besides the duties of peace :—

- The making of reconnaissances and collection of information ;
- The treasury and postal services ;
- And everything tending to ensure a proper general direction of military operations.

The general direction of the staff service is confided, under the authority of the Minister of War, to a general officer, entitled *Chef d'état-major du ministre*. Under his orders is the head-quarter staff at the War Office.

The duties of the staff are divided between the general staff, properly so called, which is directed by the sub-chief of the War Minister's staff, and the general war dépôt, which is under the orders of the director general of this dépôt. The general war dépôt is concerned with geodesy, topography, cartography, military statistics, archives, &c.

A permanent staff committee is to be formed at the War Office. This committee is to study all questions relating to the organisation and duties of the staff ; it is to examine the work of staff officers ; to direct the course of study at the superior war school ; the members are to make a yearly inspection of the *personnel* of the staff ; and it is to prepare the staff promotion schedules, &c.

The composition of this committee is as follows :—

- The chief of the War Minister's staff, president.
- Four general officers selected from those considered fit to be chiefs of the head-quarter staff.
- The general sub-chief of the War Minister's staff.
- The director-general of the general war dépôt.
- A colonel or lieutenant-colonel, and a *chef d'escadron* of the staff, as secretaries.

In all questions concerning the military schools the generals commanding them may be called upon to advise the committee.

The members of the committee, who do not belong to it from office, are appointed by decree of the Chief of the State.

A central and permanent committee of geographical studies is also to be formed at the War Office, which is to direct the higher geographical studies and methods of instruction; is to decide on the works to be undertaken by the general war dépôt and other public departments, so as to ensure their co-operation in completing and keeping up to date, all maps of geography, topography, hydrography, and geology. This committee will also communicate with other ministries on these matters. It has as president the Minister of War, and is composed of:—the chief of the War Minister's staff; vice-president; the director of the general war dépôt; the chief hydrographer of the navy; general officers of the army and navy; members of the Institute; and functionaries of the different ministries concerned, nominated by the Chief of the State.

Personnel of the Staff Service.

The *personnel* comprises:—

1st. Colonels, lieutenant-colonels, *chefs d'escadron*, and captains of all arms who have received the *brevet* of staff officers and of staff employés. These officers are removed from the cadres of their respective corps.

2nd. Officers of the same grades who receive the *brevet* of staff officers under the conditions laid down in the proposed law, and are employed in the different arms. These officers are at all times at the disposal of the Minister of War for employment on the staff.

3rd. The colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and *chefs d'escadron*, specially charged with carrying out the work of the general war dépôt. These superior officers form a special cadre attached to the staff; their promotion goes on under similar rules to that of the staff.

There is in addition, a staff office *personnel*.

On a peace footing the cadre of the *personnel* of the staff is to comprise 370 officers, as follows:—

30 colonels.
30 lieutenant-colonels.
110 *chefs d'escadron*.
200 captains.

In this cadre are included,—

3 colonels.
3 lieutenant-colonels.
6 *chefs de escadron*.

specially charged with carrying out the work of the general war dépôt.

The cadre of the *personnel* on a war footing is determined by the Minister of War.

After passing the superior war school (see "Military Schools"), captains with the *brevet* of staff officer serve for one year with each of the arms to which they do not belong.

— Having terminated their regimental training, the officers with *brevets* who are admitted into the staff service are employed on the War Minister's staff, or on those of army corps or Divisions, according to the requirements of the service.

Those officers with *brevets*, who are not admitted into the staff service, after completing their regimental training, are attached for two years to one of the staffs in their army corps. During this time they are made supernumerary in their corps; their staff probation terminated, they rejoin their corps.

Aides-de-camp and Orderly Officers.

The chief of the State, *Maréchaux de France*, commandants of armies, the military governors of Paris and Lyons, the Governor-General of Algeria, and commandants of army corps are alone allowed to have an officer of the staff service attached to them as aide-de-camp.

The aides-de-camp of the chief of the State, the War Minister, *Maréchaux de France*, commandants of armies, and of the Governor-General in Algeria, may be of the rank of colonel or lieutenant-colonel. Aides-de-camp of the other general officers above mentioned are of the rank of *chef d'escadron* or captain.

No officer can retain an appointment as aide-de-camp for more than three consecutive years, nor be re-appointed until after an interval of two years.

In peace, the military governors of Paris and Lyons, the Governor-General of Algeria, the generals commanding army corps and Divisions may have two orderly officers, and generals of brigade, one.

The appointment of orderly officer is filled by lieutenants or second captains, who are not required to have the staff *brevet*.

Nevertheless the first orderly officer of a general commanding a Division, and the orderly officer of the general commanding a brigade, are taken from amongst the captains who have obtained *brevets*, and who are not employed.

Whilst holding the appointment, an orderly officer is made supernumerary.

No one can retain the appointment of orderly officer for more than three consecutive years, nor be re-appointed until after an interval of two years.

The number of orderly officers to be allowed to generals during war is determined by the Minister.

Admission to and Promotion in the Staff.

All vacancies in the rank of captain are filled by captains of all arms who have obtained the staff *brevet*, who have finished their regimental training during the year in which the vacancy occurs, in the order in which they passed the final examination at the superior war school.

Vacancies in the ranks of *chef d'escadron* and of lieutenant-colonel are filled by the *chefs de bataillon*, *chefs d'escadron*, or majors, and the lieutenant-colonels of all arms who have obtained the staff *brevet*, and who have served with troops in their respective ranks at least one year, according to the classification in the schedule drawn up each year by the permanent staff committee.

Vacancies in the rank of colonel are filled by colonels of all arms (irrespective of their seniority) who have obtained the staff *brevet*, and by lieutenant-colonels employed in staff service, who are promoted to the higher grade according to the classification of the permanent staff committee.

Officers with the staff *brevet* (of all ranks) employed in staff service take rank amongst themselves according to seniority in their grade.

These officers wear a special uniform.

Captains employed in staff service retain their rights to promotion by seniority in the arm to which they belong.

Captains, *chefs d'escadron*, and lieutenant-colonels are promoted by selection in what is termed the staff *turn*, which comprises the four arms.

This *turn* comprises an eighth of the vacancies in the grade of *chef de bataillon*, *chef d'escadron*, or major, one fourth of the vacancies in the grade of lieutenant-colonel, and one fifth of the vacancies in the grade of colonel.

No officer of the staff service can be promoted to a superior rank unless he has served for two years in his rank in that service.

Officers of the staff service promoted to a superior grade are re-posted to corps of the different arms according to the number of vacancies existing in each rank. Nevertheless, lieutenant-colonels promoted colonel can remain in the staff service.

After passing at least two years in staff service colonels are definitely posted to corps, and they then compete for promotion with the colonels of the different arms. They are replaced by colonels withdrawn from corps, or by lieutenant-colonels promoted and retained.

An officer employed in staff service may on his own demand be allowed to return to regimental duty.

Any officer employed in staff service who ceases to fulfil the conditions of aptitude required for that service, or who during his period of regimental attachment after obtaining the staff *brevet* is found unfit for staff duty, can be sent back to regimental duty.

The *personnel* of the geographical section is recruited by competition amongst the captains employed in the staff service.

The promotion of these officers takes place exclusively amongst the officers of this section, in accordance with the general law on promotion.

During war officers with staff *brevets* may be employed in staff service without having fulfilled any of the other conditions required during peace. Officers commanding corps cannot, however, be withdrawn from their commands.

Officers of the staff service who are promoted may be provisionally maintained in that service.

On returning to a peace footing, officers thus employed or maintained in the staff service are re-posted to regiments. The staff cadre then is reduced to its normal peace strength.

The length of service on the staff necessary to qualify for promotion is reduced to one half during war. In case of a brilliant action mentioned in army orders, no conditions as to length of service are required, to qualify for promotion.

Personnel of Staff Service Offices (Bureaux.)

The *personnel* comprises :—

- 1st. Sections of staff and recruiting clerks.
- 2nd. Officers of the archivist branch of the staff who are promoted under special rules, and have a special cadre as follows :—

First class captains	-	-	-	40
Second class „	-	-	-	40
Lieutenants	-	-	-	40
Sub-lieutenants	-	-	-	40

The sub-lieutenants of this branch are recruited from those sub-officers of the sections of staff clerks recommended for promotion, and, failing such, from sub-lieutenants of all arms recommended for employment in this department. The posts of lieutenant and second class captain are filled by promoting qualified sub-lieutenants and lieutenants, or, failing such, by taking officers from all arms who have been recommended for employment as archivists.

The post of first class captain can only be held by a promoted second class captain of archivists.

First class captains of archivists, on being promoted to the rank of *chef de bataillon* or *d'escadron*, are posted to the recruiting department or to some body of troops.

The new regulations are to be brought into force by degrees, and special rules have been laid down for the transition period. It is pro-

posed to close the *École d'Application d'Etat-Major* on the 1st January 1878.

The bill contemplates a distribution of the staff in time of peace as shown in the following table :—

	Colonels and Lieutenant- Colonels.	<i>Chefs d'escadron.</i>	Captains.	Officers Archi- vists of the Staff.	Totals.
Head-quarter staff { 1st section -	8	12	22	—	42
2nd section -	3	6	8	—	17
Military <i>attachés</i> in foreign countries -	5	2	4	—	11
Schools -	2	4	—	—	6
Aides-de-camp -	4	1	—	—	5
Army corps { active sections -	24*	18	36	—	78
territorial sections -	—	18	18	18	54
Divisions { 36 of infantry -	—	36	72	36	144
6 of cavalry -	6	—	12	6	24
Military government of Paris -	2	6	14	5	27
Lyons -	1	—	2	2	5
Algeria: head quarters (active and territorial sections) -	2	3	3	3	11
3 divisions -	3	3	6	6	18
topographical service -	—	1	3	—	4
Territorial subdivisions -	—	—	—	84	84
Totals -	60	110	200	160	530
	370				

* Of whom 6 colonels are the chiefs of the staff of the Army Corps.

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

[11057.—500.—11/77.]

7-10-1944

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
ROYAL
ANTHROPOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE
OF GREAT
BRITAIN
AND IRELAND
VOLUME
LXXV
PART I
1905

